THE TIMES

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THE TIMES Tomorrow

Chips on the brain
British scientists have built a machine with intelligence – but kindness may kill it

On the fiddle
The Suzuki method of teaching the violin to toddlers is catching on fast in Britain

Man of honour
Philip Howard honours Moses Montefiore, born in 1784 and the man who forced society to accept Jews

Goal oriented
Simon Barnes talks to Charlie Nicholas, Arsenal's tarnished golden boy

Portfolio

***The Times* Portfolio competition prize was shared by two winners yesterday: Mr Richard Frost of Bristol and Mr Bronia Grycz of Loughborough, Leicestershire. Each received £2,000 because the prize was not won on Tuesday. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, Information Service, back page.**

Deputies predict total strike in Notts pits

● The coal industry is set to come to a complete halt on Thursday after pit deputies, including those in Nottinghamshire, voted to back their leaders' strike call

● The £1,000 fine imposed on Mr Scargill for contempt of court was paid into the High Court by a mystery donor Page 2

● The stock market suffered its biggest one-day fall when the *FT* 30-share index fell 27.9 points. Over the past two days £6,800m has been wiped off share values

● Mrs Thatcher reaffirmed that the Government would not surrender to the NUM and added that uneconomic pits must close

By Paul Routledge, Barrie Clement and Craig Seton

The coal industry, including the big Nottinghamshire area which has defied the 32-week miners' strike, looks certain to be halted in seven days after area votes by pit deputies yesterday to back their leaders strike call.

Even in the moderate north Staffordshire coalfield, where the Nacods members voted "no" in last month's 82.5 per cent ballot in favour of industrial action, they agreed to walk out from 6am next Thursday.

In Nottinghamshire, which has been supplying the Central Electricity Generating Board with critical replacement stocks of coal for the Trent Valley power stations, the men decided to support the stoppage. Officials of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers predicted a 100 per cent response.

That news helped cause a 27.9 point fall in the *Financial Times* Industrial Ordinary Share Index – its biggest drop in a day.

Apart from the sharp deterioration in relations with its supervisors, the coal board now has on its hands a revolt by pit managers.

Mr Alan Wilson, general secretary of the British Association of Colliery Management, indicated last night that his 15,000 would not take over the jobs of the deputies supervising more than 40,000 miners still working in defiance of the National Union of Mineworkers.

"None of our members will be involved in doing the work of the deputies, other than those duties strictly in the interest of safety and the preservation of mines."

Nacods regional officials appeared to have little doubt that the great majority of their

Coal stocks 2
Police apology, back page

men will respond to the strike call, in spite of coal board hopes that deputies will not be anxious to let down miners who have continued working at their collieries over the last few months, especially in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, south Derbyshire, Warwickshire and the western area.

Mr Frank Galloway, Nacods Lancashire general secretary, doubted if there would be many dissenters among his 750 members. "Working miners are working because they wanted a national ballot. We have had a ballot."

If coal production is halted the coal board's western area, which includes Lancashire and Staffordshire, would lose nearly 93,000 tonnes a week, which is being produced by 62 per cent of the 16,000 work force.

The biggest loss, though, would be in Nottinghamshire, where weekly production of 310,000 tonnes is only a third down on normal levels.

The 500 men at five pits in north Staffordshire voted against the strike by 341-163.

In Leicestershire, where miners have worked throughout the strike at four collieries, Nacods men voted by 62 per cent for a strike. However, Mr Ivan Parry, the area president, said: "I don't know what will happen here. It is very unfortunate. I do not like it."

Mr Tony Morris, a working miner at Lea Hall colliery, Staffordshire, said: "The lads feel somewhat aggrieved to say the least and see the hand of Arthur Scargill on the table in this. We feel the utmost suspicion about the decision to strike."

He said working miners were waiting for the coal board to respond to their demand for guaranteed wages if collieries shut and there is no work for miners. "The pit deputies were paid during the 1972 and 1974 strikes, so we see no reason why we should not be."

Mr Colin Clarke, a prominent Nottinghamshire working miner, said: "We shall discuss with management what we will be able to do and what we cannot do if the deputies strike."

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, said it was not too late to negotiate a settlement to the dispute, but Nacods leaders do not expect a resumption of the peace talks that collapsed amid bitter recriminations three days ago.

Mr Peter McNestry, general secretary of Nacods, blamed Mr

Continued on page 2, col 6





Defiant stance: Mrs Thatcher at the Free Enterprise Awards ceremony in London yesterday. She told an audience of about 200 MPs, ministers and industrialists that the Government is determined not to give in to the striking miners' demands.

Left: Mr Eddie Shah, whose battle to produce his free newspapers earned him an award. (Photographs: John Manning).

Loyalty to EEC affirmed by Howe

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

In a speech clearly intended to put new warmth into Anglo-German relations and improve Britain's image in Europe, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, declared that Britain's commitment to Europe was "profound and irreversible".

His deliberate use of the word "irreversible" was a response to Chancellor Kohl's indirect challenge to Mrs Margaret Thatcher in March. After the breakdown of the Brussels summit, he called on Community members to declare, like West Germany, that membership was irreversible.

Sir Geoffrey told a meeting of the German-English Society here that, because Britain had so much at stake in the Community, depended so much on its development and believed so wholeheartedly in its future, it had devoted so much effort to reforming the EEC's internal arrangements. He hailed the budget arrangements reached at Fontainebleau as a remarkable achievement", adding pointedly that it was the successful conclusion of a process started under the West German presidency at last year's Stuttgart summit.

Speaking in euphoric phrases that will undoubtedly please Herr Kohl, Sir Geoffrey went on to outline Britain's active role in the development of Europe. Britain would now be helping to "build the common European identity to which we all aspire".

Among practical steps he proposed were swift elimination of remaining obstacles to trade, the lowering of airfares within the Community and easing of frontier controls. But it did not make sense to go on spending two thirds of the Community budget on agriculture.

Sir Geoffrey dwelt on two themes of particular relevance to Britain and West Germany: terrorism and acid rain. He called for a common approach to fight "the evil forces of terrorism".

"One thing is sure – that event such as occurred in Brighton last week will only serve to strengthen the resolve of the government which I represent."

On acid rain, Sir Geoffrey said Britain understood the Germans' love of their forests, but solutions had to be based on scientific analysis which took account to costs and efficiency.

Sir Geoffrey's speech was in response to urgent pleas to London from Britain's delegation in Brussels to present a more positive image to the Community.

But the remarks most calculated to please the Kohl government were Sir Geoffrey's forceful defence of German aspirations to reunification and his rejection as "absurd" of Soviet accustions of German "revanchism.

Leading article, page 15

Benn in Shadow Cabinet battle

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Tony Benn has decided to stand for election to the Shadow Cabinet amid signs of confidence among his supporters on the Labour left that he will succeed.

Mr Benn, who narrowly failed to get elected in the contests of 1980, 1981 and 1982 and was not an MP at the time of last year's, has agreed to be nominated and will be on the "slate" of candidates put up by the left wing Campaign Group, which has 38 MPs as members.

Nominations for the election open today and close on Tuesday. The result will be known next Thursday.

Mr Benn's chances are thought to be greater this year because the left's strength in the Parliamentary Labour Party is proportionately much stronger than in the last Parliament. Mr Benn, who got 75 votes in 1982, is expected to get more than 80 this time, which will be enough.

The centre-right Solidarity group of MPs, led by Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Peter Shore has announced that it is fielding a full list of 15 candidates in an aggressive response to recapture some of the ground lost to the left at the Blackpool conference.

But for the first time in memory the Tribune Group, for so long the traditional forum of the left, has decided against putting up a slate of candidates, a move that undoubtedly confirms the Campaign Group as the most active left grouping among MPs.

Mr Stanley Thorne, the Tribune Group chairman, said yesterday: "Whatever names we put up members will do their own thing and vote for whom they want."

The size of the Campaign Group's slate has not been finalized, but already on it are Mr Benn, Mr Michael Meacher, Ms Jo Richardson, Mr Stuart Holland, Mrs Margaret Beckett and Mr Brian Sedgemore.

Lords seek charity law reform

A Lords select committee has recommended a radical review of the law on charities after finding grave faults in their administration. Investigation showed that many small charities suffered from poor investment decisions and inefficiency by trustees unaccountable to the public Page 2

City protection

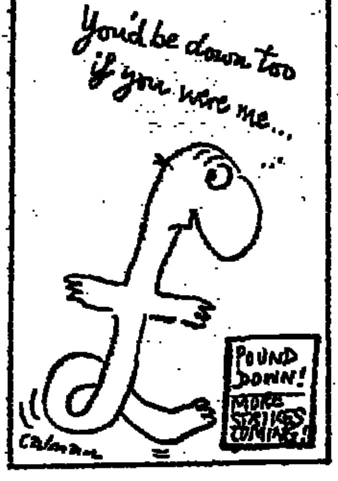
Mr Alex Fletcher, trade minister, said there would be two bodies in the City to protect investors. One will cover insurance and unit trusts, the other shares and futures

Kenneth Fleet, page 21

Soaking the rich

The French Government increased the rate of wealth tax to finance emergency measures aimed at alleviating the plight of the country's 'new poor'

Page 5



TV blackout

Thames Television was blacked out after a walkout by technicians in a dispute over pay parity and new technology.

Miles victory

Tony Miles, the British grandmaster, scored an impressive victory in the international chess event in Tilburg, Holland

Karpov's draw, page 6

Winning start

The Australian Rugby Union team made a confident start to their tour of the British Isles by beating London Division 22-3 at Twickenham Page 26

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Documents hint at Nacods strike deal

Secret documents circulated to members of the Nacods executive appear to show that part of the union's leadership was planning to secure the active support of members for striking miners before Nacods' strike ballot nearly three weeks ago.

The moves came in response to direct appeals from Mr Arthur Scargill.

The documents suggests that Mr Scargill put pressure on Nacods' on August 15, to block any drift back to work by NUM members.

This was the month of the coal board's decision to refuse to payment to any Nacods members who refused to cross picket lines.

Negotiations between the NUM and Nacods were carried out in secrecy and no final decision was reached until after the TUC had given its backing to the miners' struggle.

After that meeting, Nacods proposed a "package understanding" under which it would recommend that its members should refuse to supervise miners in areas where "the NUM have constitutionally declared strike action."

In the light of the NUM's view that the strike is constitutional throughout the country, that would amount to a nationwide refusal for Nacods members to supervise working miners. The NUM, after some doubts, accepted the Nacods offer.

Although the documents passed to *The Times* are undated it is believed that the first document printed was circulated immediately before the Nacods decision to recommend a strike.

Full text, page 2

Stock market plunge wipes £6.8bn off share values

By William Kay, City Editor

The London stock market suffered its biggest-ever one-day fall yesterday, as measured by the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary index of 30 leading shares. That fell by 27.9 to 838.7.

Datastream, the City research firm, estimates that £6.8 billion has been wiped off overall share values in the past two days, again the biggest decline in such a short period.

While the market had been depressed by the overnight news of the coal dispute, about two-thirds of the fall occurred during late afternoon, as confirmation reached the City that the Midlands branch of Nacods, the safety men's union, had voted to come out on strike.

This was followed soon afterwards by reports that the British National Oil Corporation might cut its prices.

A third factor was ar extremely disappointing set of half-year results from Hawker Siddeley, the engineering group. Analysts were particularly dismayed by the company's report that it was losing orders because customers were running short of cash.

Hawker is a constituent of the FT index. Its share price fell 54p to 393p and dealers marked down the shares of related companies such as GEC.

"The selling orders came like a shock wave down the telephone," a partner of one leading firm of stockbrokers said last night. "This was not just precautionary marking down by the jobbers. They were slashing prices in an attempt to staunch the flow of selling."

The City is clearly afraid *that the Government will find it* impossible to resist an increase in interest rates to calm the markets. For the second day running, gilt-edged stocks fell by £1. The repercussions may spread to the plans to privatize British Telecom.

Unless there is a substantial recovery in the next few weeks, the flotation price of BT shares will have to be cut to take account of the latest fall in values.

● The previous biggest one-day fall on the stock market was 24.4 to 313.8 on March 1, 1974, the day after the first general election of that year. That still stands as the biggest loss in percentage terms.

Kenneth Fleet, page 21
Market report, page 23

BNOC cuts North Sea oil price

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain has followed Norway in cutting the official price of its North Sea crude oil, leading to speculation that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will reply with its own official price cuts late next week.

The British National Oil Corporation will officially confirm today that it has reduced the market price of North Sea crudes from $30 a barrel by $1.35 cents, apart from the Ninian crude, which will fall $1.20 cents. Norway cut its crude two days ago from $30.10 cents to just under $29.

BNOC, the government oil trading arm, had been under considerable pressure from its contract customers to make the reduction as prices on the spot-markets drifted up to $2 below contract prices.

It has been under an equal amount of pressure to hold prices firm by the Treasury, which benefits from increased revenue as the dollar strengthens against the pound; all North Sea trading being carried out in dollars.

However, one oil industry analyst said last night that the Treasury could have afforded to cut the oil price when the pound stood at $1.26, compared with last night's figure of below $1.20 in New York.

He said: "The treasury has been raking in massive amounts of extra revenue in the past few days as the pound fell and oil prices remained high."

There is now speculation that Opec will meet in Geneva next week to decide how it will react to Britain's price cut.

Among the options open to it is an official price cut to match the new North Sea prices, or a continuation of its present level to secure dollar earnings, probably by a further reduction in production quotas.

Britain's official position is that BNOC had little option but to follow Norway, which in turn had been forced to cut its price by a change in the Saudi Arabian price structure, which brought prices of those crudes directly comparable to North Sea oils below the Opec official marker price of $29.

Thatcher 'no surrender' message on miners

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday reaffirmed the Government's determination not to surrender to the National Union of Mineworkers in the pits dispute and declared once again that "the worst uneconomic pits must close" and the industry must be "efficiently managed".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was speaking at the Press Centre in London after the presentation to her of this year's National Free Enterprise Award by the right-wing Aims od Industry organization, which recognized her "massive courage".

Tight security was in force after the Brighton bombing.

Mrs Thatcher said she was puzzled by the strike decision of the pit deputies' union Nacods, because solutions had been found to their grievances.

Her remarks were clearly aimed at strengthening the resolve of the National Coal Board after the collapse of last weekend's talks.

She said that some of the most uneconomic pits mined coal four times as costly as that from the better mines. Last year the taxpayer paid £1.3 billion to the industry. "I sometimes wonder: if everyone wants to be kept, who is going to do the keeping?"

The Prime Minister shared the platform with two other award winners, Mr Walter Goldsmith, former director general of the Institute of Directors, and Mr Eddy Shah, chairman of the Messenger newspaper group, who had a fierce battle with the National Graphical Association last year over union recognition.

JMB exceeded Bank guidelines

Jonson Matthey Bankers, the bullion bank rescued two weeks ago, had failed to disclose vital information about its loans to Bank of England supervisors.

Details which have come to light since the Bank of England took over JMB two weeks ago, suggest that JMB had far exceeded Bank of England guidelines on how much should be lent to single borrowers or groups of borrowers. The greater part of JMBs problem loans now appear to have been made to related borrowers.

Bankers' Lifeboat, page 14
Connected borrowers, page 21

When police infiltrated abdication crowds

By David Walker

Home Office files for 1936, kept secret until yesterday show that Scotland Yard flooded central London with plain-clothes police officers several hours before the abdication of King Edward VIII, uncle of the present Queen, was announced, in case of a public uprising.

Reports by Special Branch officers describe a crowd of about 5,000 people outside Buckingham Palace and another 2,500 milling in Downing Street (in those days open to the public), shouting: "We want Edward", and singing patriotic songs.

Uniformed members of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists were present, but only five arrests were made. Scotland Yard reported, in the time-honoured phrase, that

Sir Oswald Mosley: Party kept going by Mussolini.

police officers kept the crowds "moving along".

The newly-released documents, dealing with political extremism in the 1930s and the war years, disclose preparations in case of civil disturbances. In 1931 police forces were alerted before a cut in unemployment benefit went into effect, and in London political meetings near labour exchanges were banned.

The files were to have been kept from public view until well into the twenty-first century. But Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, responded to pressure last year to release documents on the career of Sir Oswald.

An MI5 report discloses that his fascist partry would probably have ceased to exist without funding from Mussolini, who wanted support for the Italian invasion of Abyssinia. Another discloses dissent within the party about Jew-baiting.

During the Second World War the national government led by Mr Churchill considered an early form of race relations Act banning derogatory references to Jews. But according to Home Office minutes, Mr Herbert Morrison, the Labour Home Secretary, "strongly opposed any special legislation singling out the Jews for specific protection".

When Lady Mosley was detained under wartime defence regulations in Holloway prison, the Home Office rejected her application to keep chickens in the yard.

After the war ended the Labour government considered banning fascist political parties and set up a Cabinet committee on fascism. A sequence of minutes from Home Office civil servants opposed a ban as an infringement of civil liberties.

The emerging documents show the detailed surveillance of extremists on the left and right by the police and MI5. Plain-clothes officers attended district committee meetings of the Communist Party, and shorthand writers noted the names and origins of speakers.

Bombed hotel to reopen next year

The Grand Hotel in Brighton is expected to reopen late next year after damage from last week's bomb, estimated at £5m, has been repaired. Work is likely to begin in a fortnight.

The damage to the hotel is put at 25 per cent of the whole structure, and will mean demolishing several storeys of the west tower.

Mr Paul Threadgold, the architect employed by the hotel owners, said the bomb appeared to have been designed to bring down an old chimney stack.

Commander William Hucklesby, head of the Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad, said yesterday that 700 dustbins filled with fine debris and 26 skips of masonry have been taken from the hotel for examination.

Suspect boat, page 2
Ronald Butt, page 14

Charity funds lie unused in banks because of bad administration, Lords say

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A radical overhaul of the law governing charities was demanded by an influential House of Lords select committee yesterday after a 12-month investigation disclosed serious shortcomings in their administration.

Small and local charities, often set up last century to help the poor and which make up the majority of the 144,000 organizations registered with the Charity Commissioners, are often badly and inefficiently run by trustees unaccountable to the public, the committe said.

Some have become dormant or have funds lying unused in banks because of bad administration.

Inflation and poor investment have meant that once substantial endowments and incomes have become "almost inconsequential".

Well over half of registered charities are estimated to have an annual income of less than £100, with 7,000 paying a dividend of less than £1 a year.

The committee, chaired by Lord Brightman, a Law Lord, said tht many charity trustees "take little interest in their charities" and no interest in investment matters."

Few fulfil a statutory obligation to prepare and submit regular accounts to the Charity Commissioners.

There are up to 45,000 charities established to relieve poverty, and it is "amongst these often old and largely obsolescent charities that the chief mischiefs lay".

Trustees of charitable funds, in particular, parochial and local charities, are largely able to conduct their affairs without supervision. "There is an overwhelming need to remedy this state of affairs."

Lord Brightman's committee recommends new legislation to permit a "do-it-yourself" scheme for amalgamating small charities with growth incomes of less than £200 a year.

Charities with a permanent endowment of less than £25 and incomes of no more than £5 should be entitled to spend their capital.

Also, the use of funds belonging to old local charities for the poor should be widened to take account of present needs.

Trustees of local charities should be made to submit accounts and open them to the public, the committee said.

British dominate grain 'mountains'

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The belief that British farmers benefit less from EEC price support than their continental counterparts is denied by figures released yesterday by the Home Grown Cereals Authority.

Up to the end of last month the British had offered by far the largest amounts of wheat and barley for purchase by the intervention board.

Of 1,746,789 tonnes of feed wheat offered for intervention purchase, 1,070,926 tonnes, more than 61 per cent, was grown in Britain. The total for feed barley was 1,425,895 tonnes, of which 596,348 tonnes, nearly 42 per cent, was British.

The figures reflect not only the weakness of the market, as the result of the record harvest but also the difficulties which Britain, not a traditional exporter, faces in finding overseas markets.

If the grain passes quality tests it will be purchased initially with British taxpayers' money and added to the EEC "mountains". Eventually the money should be refunded by the Commission in Brussels.

● British taxpayers may face a bill of more than £11m as a result of this year's record potato crop, according to a report in this week's *Big Farm Weekly*.

With an estimated surplus of anything up to 600,000 tonnes, the Potato Marketing Board could have to pay some £13.5m to growers to take the extra tonnage off the market and prevent a collapse in prices. As the board has reserves of less than £2m, the Treasury would have to make up the balance.

Arkell takes chess lead

From Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent, Guernsey

In the Lloyds Bank International Open tournament yesterday was a crucial day in that all the leaders were hard level contests but the most important game of the round was that between Watson and Arkell

Results in round four were: [illegible]

Budget cuts force heart unit closure

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Westminster Hospital in London is planning to close its cardiac surgery unit, which treats more than 200 patients a year.

The Victoria Health Authority decided in principle last week to close the unit next April to save £600,000 a year. The authority faces a £1.4m reduction in next year's budget as money is switched from inner London health authorities to other parts of the country.

Mr Mohammed Farrag, consultant cardiac surgeon in charge of the 20-bed unit, said yesterday: "We do over 200 open heart cases a year, mostly coronary artery surgery. These are patients who cannot afford to wait.

"The guidance from the Department of Health is that coronary artery surgery should be expanded. To close this unit to save £600,000 a year is setting patients lives at risk."

Mr David Knowles, administrator for the Victoria Health Authority, said that during the next 10 years Victoria had to cut its spending by £14m as the formula for redistributing money from London took effect. "We have made savings of £2m last year and over £2m this year without cutting patient services, but we have now to concede that something has to go. We are having to cut clinical services.

"But we believe that the other units in the region will be able to absorb the very modest increase in workload".

US Customs officials inspecting the Valhalla at Boston's Fish Pier yesterday.

Police question two on suspect boat

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The American police released two men in Boston yesterday after questioning them in connexion with an illegal arms shipment intercepted by the Irish Navy off the coast of Ireland last month.

The men were arrested late on Tuesday after US customs officials had seized the Valhalla, an 80ft trawler, in Boston harbour on suspicion that it had transported the arms across the Atlantic and delivered them to the Marita Ann, an Irish vessel seized on September 29 off the coast of co Kerry.

Seven tons of arms bound for the IRA were taken from the Marita Ann.

No one is being held in custody and as yet there have been no charges.

However, Federal prosecutors involved with the seizure of the Valhalla were trying yesterday to determine whether sufficient evidence had been found in the ship to warrant the bringing of criminal charges.

The Valhalla had been in port for three days before being noticed during a routine customs patrol. Mr William von Rabb, the US Customs Commissioner, said customs officials had an all-points alert out on the Valhalla along the length of the US Atlantic seaboard on the basis of information provided by the Irish authorities.

Mr Rabb said: "I believe this is the ship we have been looking for. This is a real break for us in regard to the IRA's transatlantic operation. Now that we have made this breakthrough there is going to be lots more information coming along."

The vessel was registered in the name of Mr Leland Schoen, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

● The US Government had promised to look at ways of further curbing the activities of Noraid, the group that raises funds in America for the Provisional IRA (the Press Association reports).

The promise was made yesterday by the US Ambassador in London, Mr Charles Price.

The Ambassador, speaking to the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association, rejected criticism that the US had not been sufficiently strong in its condemnation of terrorism.

MP to press for death penalty

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A Conservative MP will attempt to introduce a Bill restoring the death penalty for terrorists when the Commons reassembles next week.

Mr Peter Bruinvels, MP for Leicester East, said yesterday that the Brighton bombing had made it all the more obvious that such a deterrent was the only way "to deal with these barbaric terrorists".

He added: "Some of my political colleagues may consider its return as uncivilized in today's modern society. They should remember that the IRA and terrorists worldwide are the violators."

If Mr Bruinvels succeeds in introducing a Bill, Mrs Margaret Thatcher is almost certain to give it her personal backing. Earlier this week she said that killers "forfeit their own right to live".

● Very little change in the condition of the seven people injured at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, was reported by staff treating them at the Royal Sussex County Hospital.

● The Bishop of Chichester, the Right Rev Eric Kemp, will conduct a memorial service at St Paul's Church, Brighton, on Sunday, for the victims of the Bombing. The Prime Minister and the Government will be represented by Mr John Gummer, chairman of the Conservative Party.

● A group of 21 British and Irish members of the European Parliament called for a review of security at the Strasbourg-based assembly.

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Ronald Butt, page 14

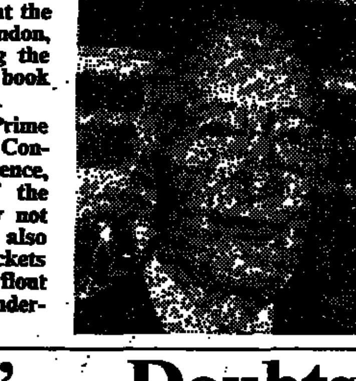
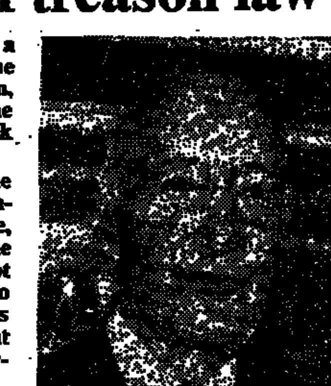
Denning calls for use of treason law

The perpetrators of the bombing at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, could be hanged for high treason, Lord Denning, former Master of the Rolls (right) suggested yesterday (Rupert Morris writes).

Lord Denning, aged 85, appeared to be making a direct appeal to the Director of Public Prosecutions to invoke high treason, the last remaining offence which carries the death penalty.

"They are just as guilty as Guy Fawkes was 380 years ago", Lord Denning told a Foyles literary luncheon at the Dorchester hotel, London, where he was celebrating the publication of his latest book *Landmarks in the Law*.

In an echo of the Prime Minister's speech to the Conservative Party Conference, Lord Denning spoke of the threat to the rule of law not only from the IRA but also from miners' union pickets who, if they continued to flout the law, could fatally undermine the trade unions

NHS pay rises mean growth will suffer

The Government announced yesterday that it will pay only three-quarters of the extra costs of this year's 4.5 per cent pay rises for many National Health Service staff in a move that effectively cuts by half the promised 1 per cent growth in NHS funding.

Health authorities' cash limits for this year originally allowed for 3 per cent pay rises. Doctors, dentists and nurses, however, have received increases of about 7 per cent and almost all other NHS groups have now settled for 4.5 per cent.

While the Government has provided funds to meet the bulk of the extra costs over the 3 per cent limit, health authorities have already been told that they will have to find £45m from their own funds meeting the pay settlement for doctors, dentists and nurses.

However, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said yesterday that the extra costs to meet the 4.5 per cent rises for other staff, such as ancillary and clerical staff, amounted to £48m and that the Government would meet only three-quarters of that.

He added "We think it right for them to find some of these costs from the £110m of growth money and the £100m programme of cost improvements taking place this year.

Two Polonaise carpets sell for £374,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Polonaise carpets were among the most luxurious products of the Persian court factories of the seventeenth century and the two offered for sale at Sotherby's yesterday provoked intense bidding.

The first, with an emerald green ground and indigo border, glintingly woven from silk and metal thread, soared to £198,000 (unpublished estimate £40,000-£60,000).

It was bought by Mr Michael Goedhuis, the London dealer, on behalf of an American collector.

The second Polonaise, woven in a softer range of colours on a walnut ground, ran to £176,000 (estimate £100,000-£120,000) and sold to another American collector who had left a bid.

The Times calendar

A full colour calendar featuring photographs of Britain is available from newsagents or can be sent directly with a good wishes message. Send for a leaflet to Times Books Ltd, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN.

Scargill says £1,000 fine paid without his authority

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The £1,000 fine imposed on Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, for contempt of court has been paid by an unnamed person.

A banker's draft to the value of £1,00 was delivered to the High Court accounts office on Tuesday, several days before the expiry of the October 24 deadline for payment.

Mr Paul Jabbal, deputy clerk at the office, said: "I cannot reveal who paid the fine but they said they were solicitors acting on behalf of Mr Scargill. Naturally if someone says that, we assume they are his legal advisers."

But yesterday Mr Scargill denied it was anyone acting for him. "I have no knowledge of the fine being paid and it has been done without my authority or permission."

"The solicitors acting on my behalf were made aware that I was not prepared to pay the fine. They have no knowledge of who is responsible for trhis action."

Mr Michael Selfert, Mr Scargill's London solicitor, confirmed that Mr Scargill was mystified. "He has told me he has not authorized anyone to pay it because he does not consider he has committed a crime or acted incorrectly."

Payment of Mr Scargill's fine effectively ensures that he will not be able to incur the full penalties of continuing to defy the courts

The £200,000 fine also imposed for contempt on the National Union of Mineworkers, however, is still outstanding and if unpaid by October 24, is unlikely to lead to court orders for freezing all or part of the union's assets.

So far as Mr Scargill is concerned the court will consider his contempt purged. Mr Jabbal said: "The fine has been paid and we inform the court accordingly. That is the end of the matter. We are in no position to refuse it.

Last night a leading authority on court procedure said that it was unlikely that the court could decide that the fine should be paid personaly by Mr Scargill.

Deputies' strike to be 'total'

Continued from page 1

Ian MacGregor, chairman of the coal board, for precipitating the first supervisors' strike since 1870. "If anybody else had been in the chair except Mr MacGregor we would not be in the present situation".

The Prime Minister was quick to defend her appointee yesterday insisting that management must manage.

But picture emerging from all area executive meetings yesterday was one of increasing militancy.

In South Wales, where the men voted 90 per cent for a strike, the deputies will be out but they have agreed to provide safety cover to prevent flooding.

There was a similar response in the north-west and north Wales and in Scotland, a 100 per cent response to the strike call is predicted.

Mr Ken Sampey, president of Nacods, said the action would close all the board's 174 pits.

The deputies union, whose members' attendance is required under mine safety laws before work can commence, also insisted that there would have to be a complete change of attitude by the coal board to prevent their strike.

Such a shift appears most unlikely.

Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service said yesterday that Acas proposals which might have ended the strike had been accepted with reservations by the NCB but rejected by the NUM and Nacods.

Doubts on stocks for power stations

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Assertions by the Government and electricity supply industry that coal stocks at the power stations can last well into next year have been challenged in separate surveys by two of the City's leading stockbrokers.

Both reports suggest that only if stocks can be moved from the pitheads to the power stations at higher rates than at present, and only if action by the pit deputies' union, Nacods, does not close the Nottingham coalfields, will stocks last until early 1985.

The brokers, Laurie Millbank, say: "If all of the 700,000 tonnes of coal mined each week is delivered to the power stations, and if the weather stays mild, the electricity industry could just last the winter on its existing stocks.

"On the other hand, if no more coal is delivered to the power stations, and the weather is severe, the generating board's coal stocks will be exhausted by the first week in December."

The brokers suggest that the most likely pattern of events is that deliveries will continue at about 400,000 tonnes a week and stocks will last until the end of January.

The brokers estimate that there are 40 million tonnes of coal lying above ground in Britain, in addition to stocks held by coal merchants. There are about 16 million tonnes at the power stations, 18 million tonnes locked away at strike-bound pits and six million tonnes at working pits.

The other brokers, Phillips and Drew, suggest that if deliveries can be made to the power stations at a rate of 700 tonnes a week – the Central Electricity Generating Board privately puts current deliveries at nearer 500,000 tonnes – stocks at power stations would not reach critical levels until the end of January. If deliveies can be increased to nearer 900,000 tonnes the critical level would not be reached until later next year.

"Should either Nacods or the power workers embark on disruptive action the figures could be radically altered", Phillips and Drew says.

Police role 'not political'

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, told the police last night they were not the government's agents or a party to the miners' dispute. Addressing the Federated Ranks of Metropolitan Police, he strongly rejected the Labour Lefts' criticism of the police role during the strike, and told the meeting: "You are not upholding a political viewpoint. You are upholding the rule of law."

Mr Brittan regretted that support for the law and the police now risked becoming a partisan matter, and he assured the meeting: "This government is in the business of political support – not political control over – the police".

Papers sent to Nacods officials

The following are the full texts of the documents circulated to senior officials of Nacods, the colliery deputies' union, before they decided to go on strike. The first document was circulated after the annual Trades Union Congress and the second paper (cols 6-8) was circulated on August 15.

On August 15 Mr Scargill (NUM president) contacted our association through the vice-president, since the president and general secretary were on annual leave.

The question he put to Mr Jones was: "What is the position of Nacods supporting the NUM in refusing to work with or supervise any workman who went to work in the following manner:

1. Police escort.
2. Privately-owned buses.
3. Cars and buses travelling at high speed through picket lines.

The vice-president agreed to meet Messrs Scargill and Heathfield, along with the NEC members available, in our Doncaster offices on Friday, August 17, a decision which has since been endorsed by the full NEC.

At that meeting after a long discussion the NEC informed the NUM representatives that any decision would be deferred until the full Nacods national executive could meet to discuss the request.

At a meeting on August 30 of the full NEC the request was discussed and again any decision or recommendation was deferred in order to await the outcome of the miners' dispute debate at the TUC Congress.

We now arrive at the debate at Congress. The debate on the miners' resolution, Resolution 25, and the TUC General Council statement, of which I believe all delegates present have been issued with a copy, took place.

Union leader after union leader went to the rostrum to fully support both motions. David Basnett and Gavin Laird both gave passionate support to the NUM. The rail unions and the seamen's leaders followed, stating that the fight for the NUM was a fight for the whole of the trade union movement. The Nacods delegation and the NEC had agreed to support both motions. I would at this point state that BACM voted against both motions.

Taking cognisance of the support we had given to the two motions, the following "package understanding" was put to the officers of the NUM, on the understanding that the whole issue would be put to this conference.

The wording of the statement was as follows:

"That this conference (that is the one we are at now) recommends to our members, that where the NUM have constitutionally declared strike action – that Nacods officials in those areas will not supervise any workmen, drifting back in those areas, against their union policy.

"We also seek an understanding with the NUM to allow Nacods members to carry out their statutory examinations.

"We make this claim through the avenue of paragraph 2 of the General Council statement, overwhelmingly accepted by Congress. This would allow Nacods to work within it's own national guidelines."

Messrs Scargill, Heathfield and McGahey said they would put the statement to their national executive.

I met Mr Scargill on Thursday evening, September 6, and he informed me that his NEC were split on a decision. However, the NUM national executive had finally accepted the statement with the qualification that since the statement is not an instruction, that it be passed back for area organizations from both unions to agree.

I might add at this point one other issue raised its head, namely the attitued of the Scottish board director switching off the power at the pits in Scotland. On one occasion the manager at Seafield threatened to sack the officials if they did not come up the pit at noon and switch power off. I understand our Seafield Nacods branch officers instructed their officials to disregard this instruction, and in our opinion quite right too.

Mr McNestry, leader of Nacods, yesterday.

A telephone call with miner's leader

Mrs Jean O'Donnell telephoned me at Hobart House just as everyone had left. As you know I was waiting for Mr Spanton's paper of Introduction.

Telephoned A. Scargill approximately 1.45pm and as he knew I was at Hobart House, he felt it was unwise we should talk and he asked if I would telephone him on reaching Cardiff. This I did after reaching home at 6.15pm.

He referred to the National Coal Board trying to use any kind of tactics to get workmen into work: police escort; privately-owned buses; cars – buses travelling at high speed through picket lines.

He questioned the position of Naccods in this matter.

He informed me that he had previously discussed the possibility of such an issue arising with our president, Mr K Sampey and the national secretary, Mr P McNestry.

He asked: "What is the position of Nacods supporting the NUM in refusing to work or supervise any workman who went to work in this manner, thereby violating a picket line"? Where the NUM have supported areas decision to strike.

As he posed this question, I informed him that I could not give a reply and even as the national vice president, the question would have to be discussed by the national executive committee.

I told him that the full national executive committee could not meet him until the 29th August, 1984, with both the president and national secretary in attendance.

He asked if this could be arranged earlier and when I questioned him, he said at the earliest opportunity. – NUM office, Sheffield, Thursday/Friday.

I made the decision, which I trust that you will support and accepted to meet him and his colleagues in our Doncaster office on Friday, 17th August at 9.30am.

I asked him if he would put his request in writing in order that we could assimilate his proposals.

I did say that as a national executive committee, we would then discuss the proposals he would put forward.

There is one thing that is certain, we cannot duck our responsibilities in this matter, and this meeting should go ahead.

Rising costs of motoring are pricing out young drivers, AA claims

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A new Automobile Association survey suggests that soaring costs may be pricing young drivers out of the market.

In the past seven years, it says the annual cost of motoring has more than doubled from £520 in 1976 to £1,055 last year. As a result, motorists have cut their average annual mileage from 9,000 miles a year five years ago to 8,500 last year.

The survey, which involved 12,000 drivers, shows that those aged between 25 and 34 are the hardest hit. They responded to the increase by cutting their annual mileage from 9,100 miles to 8,100 in two years.

The AA says the cost of motoring is racing ahead at twice the rate of inflation, with spending on servicing and repairs increasing almost five times faster than prices generally. It gave a warning that this is leading more motorists to skimp in this essential area.

Young male motorists tend to do nerly all their own maintenance and 17 per cent of all motorists questioned said they relied totally on DIY. Only two women in every hundred maintain their own cars.

Last night the Motor Agents' Association, which represents most British garages, said it was astonished by the AA's claim about the rate of spending increases on service and repairs. A spokesman said: "That does not agree with our own figures and is not supported by the number of garages going out of business. There were 2,401 bankruptcies last year and it will be much higher this year."

Car manufacturers representatives at the British Motor Show's first trade day yesterday were equally mystified by the AA's claim. They pointed out that service intervals were being extended all the time.

● Austin Rover last night denied reports that it was talking to 12 British supermarket chains who wanted to sell its cars. A spokesman said: "These rumours arise from our deal with the Massa Hypermarket group in Germany who are building dealers premises quite separate from their food stores. We are ready to talk to British chain stores who are prepared to accept the same conditions in areas not already covered by established dealers."

● Ford is the top seller of diesel cars in the United Kingdom with sales of £90m so far this year, the company announced at the Motor Show yesterday. Ford captures 38.6 per cent of all diesel car sales in the first nine months of this year, moving from third to first place ahead of General Motors and Peugot Talbot.



Hired hands: Miss Cathryn Reynolds celebrating a successful visit yesterday to "Job 84", an employment fair. She was hired as a receptionist for the Athenaeum Hotel, Piccadilly. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Hopeful queue at companies' jobs fair

By Alan Hamilton

More than 1,000 people queued outside Wembley conference centre yesterday for the doors to open on what was claimed to be the first of a new kind of private enterprise employment exchange. By the end of the day, a handful had new jobs.

Ten thousand jobs were said to be on offer at "Job 84", a four-day exhibition at which more than 80 companies set up stalls. Accountants, computer companies, hamburger chains, double-glazing contractors, the Army,and even the Roman Catholic Church gave paid employment the hard sell.

Miss Cathryn Reynolds, aged 22, a home economics graduate, travelled from her home near Chester after applying unsuccessfully for more than 30 jobs through advertisements and her Jobcentre. Within 90 minutes after a visit to the Rank Hotels stand, she had been appointed receptionist at the Athenaeum Hotel in Piccadilly.

Sir Monty Finniston, former chairman of British Steel and now an industrial consultant, who opened the exhibition, said: "Jobcentres and newspaper advertisements are too impersonal, too inhuman. At a fair like this the applicants have the opportunity to turn the usual job interview round, and question the prospective employers".

The fair was the idea of Mr George Pennant, a professional exhibition organizer. He hoped that, during the coming year, the fair would tour other cities. It is planned to hold a similar event in Birmingham in April.

"There could have been many more companies here; a lot held back to see whether it would be a success," Mr Pennant said.

"There are plenty of jobs to be found, but people have to have a positive attitude. The fact that the people here today have made the effort to get to Wembley shows they have the right approach."

Mr Roger Stubbs, representing an office equipment company that was seeking to recruit 100 salesmen, said that the jobs exhibition was cost-effective. "To get a salesman from an employment agency would cost us £850 in commission. We need only hire one new employee here to cover our costs."

One man had been provisionally hired by noon.

The exhibition organizers will not know for some days how many of the applicants were unemployed. Everyone was asked to complete questionnaires.

Many hard-core unemployed would have found the fair a disappointment; a large number of the jobs, although by no means all, required substantial qualifications, particularly in computers.

Ownership of homes 'will climb to 70%'

By Christopher Warman Property Correspondent

Seventy per cent of homes will be owner-occupied in 10 years, Mr Roy Cox, chief general manager of the Alliance Building Society, predicted yesterday.

"At present the figure is more than 60 per cent, and it is increasing by about 1 per cent a year. Young people, who previously said they hoped to own their own home, now expect to do so within 10 years. This creates a continuing challenge to the building society industry to attract funds to satisfy the mortgage demand, which seems to be insatiable."

Mr Cox was speaking in London at the launching of the *Alliance Guide to Tax and Your Home*. Written by David Rothenberg, partner in an accountancy firm, it is published by Financial Training Publications, and sponsored by the Alliance.

Mr Cox said: The relationship between taxation and the home can be a complex and daunting one for the layman. Few individuals enjoy the benefit of personal tax advice from a professional accountant, and so we hope this new book will help to fill the gap".

Insurance penalty

Norwich Union Insurance is introducing a home contents scheme under which householders in rural areas will pay much less than those in big cities, particularly London, Liverpool and Manchester where there are more thefts.

The basic rate will be reduced from £3.50 to £3.20 for £1,000 of cover in most of Norfolk and Suffolk, Devon, Cornwall, parts of North Wales, western Highlands, borders and Channel Islands. High risk areas of London will be £12 per £1,000 and the basic rate for the capital £10 per £1,000.

£60,000 drive for safer bonfire night

By David Cross

A cartoon poster depicting a firework blowing up in the horrified face of a small boy has been chosen by the Government for a £60,000 publicity campaign in the run-up to Guy Fawkes night.

Launching this year's November 5 safety campaign yesterday, Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs in the Department of Trade and Industry, called on the public to "make fireworks night safer this year".

He added: "Every year hundreds of young lives are ruined through the careless use of fireworks and last year we saw a disappointing rise in the number of these accidents."

The number of reported fireworks accidents in a four-week period last year rose to 833, compared with 626 in 1982. That was the highest level of accidents recorded since 1978, but considerably lower than the 2,000 or so a year recorded in the 1960s.

A breakdown of last year's figures shows that most accidents occur at family or private parties and in casual street incidents. The risk of injury at organized displays is considerably lower.

Not unexpectedly, bangers remain the most dangerous type of firework, followed by roman candles and rockets. Eye injuries made up more than a third of the accidents last year and children under 13 were at greatest risk.

Mr Fletcher said that one of the priorities of this year's safety campaign was to remind shopkeepers that fireworks must not be sold to children under 16. Fines for such offences were to be increased from the present £200 maximum to £500, he said.

FIREWORK INJURIES
(4-week period in October-November

	Year	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
Place of accident	Total	833	626	681	555	745
Family or private party		311	189	231	168	239
Public displays		195	141	159	142	135
Casual incident in street, etc		257	220	229	194	290
Other place		54	61	46	31	52
Indoors		16	15	16	20	29
Type of firework						
Banger		184	147	167	135	190
Rocket		107	71	102	66	73
Roman candle, coloured fire, etc		114	84	107	81	124
Home-made or extracted powder		15	35	25	19	34
Other proprietary fireworks		78	82	64	46	65
Sparklers		95	40	48	33	48
Unspecified type		240	167	167	175	211

Source. Department of Trade and Industry.

Couple fined for having filthy home

A husband and wife were fined by magistrates at Colwyn Bay, Clwyd, yesterday because of the filthy state of their council house, which the prosecution claimed had put at risk the health of the three adults and two children living there.

Mr Derek Barker, for Colwyn Borough Council, said that neighbours had complained about the state of the house, in First Avenue, Rhos-on-Sea, and council officials were appalled by what they saw.

He added that there appeared to be no precedent for the prosecution, brought under Section 83 of the 1936 Public Health Act, which carries a maximum fine of £50.

William Roberts, a labourer, aged 50, was fined £25 with £25 costs and Dorothy Roberts, aged 46, was fined £25. The couple who pleaded guilty, face an additional fine of £2 a day and costs if their home is not cleaned. It was said to contain rubble and bags of rubbish.

Church raises £50,000 in day

Church officials at St Philip's in Kinson, Bournemouth, have raised £50,000 in a day for a new church and hall. Mrs Janet Harvey, the church secretary, said: "It shows the power of God."

An average of just under £200 each poured in from fewer than 300 regular worshippers. Many of the gifts were made anonymously. The largest was £3,000, Mr Trevor Harvey, said.

Stars' high fees threatening live seaside shows

Live entertainment in English seaside resorts is facing a crisis, according to a report presented by an English Tourist Board working party to a seminar in London yesterday (Robin Young writes). The tourist board has made entertainment its main promotion for next year.

Those attending the seminar were told that stars were demanding exorbitant fees, there was a dearth of new talent, and that local authorities and theatre managements were woefully inexperienced.

The number of visitors to British holiday resorts fell by two million between 1974 and 1982

Low-fat sausage joins 'healthy' food battle

The food industry's latest answer to fears about health risks from eating too much fatty food emerged yesterday in the form of a new low-fat Wall's sausage.

Labelled both "new" and "original", the sausage is claimed to contain half the fat and salt of normal sausage, 40 per cent fewer calories and no artificial flavourings or sucrose sugar.

Because of the cost of lean meat, a pack of eight will cost £1.29, but the company hopes that the better qualified will help to reverse the decline in consumption, which last year dropped by 5,000 tonnes.

Protests over hermit eviction

About 200 villagers from Cobham in Kent, booed in protest as Rochester City Council voted to evict a local hermit from the land where he has lived peacefully in a plastic and wood shack for more than 10 years.

Mr André Johnson owns the land, but the High Court has upheld the councils' ruling, that he lacks planning permission for his shack and chicken coop. In spite of the vote to send in bailiffs, Mr Johnson, aged 57, said yesterday that he planned to fight on.

Wife accused of murder

Denise Farr, aged 32, of Sarum Crescent, Wokingham, Berkshire, wife of a businessman, Mr Arthur Farr, appeared before magistrates in Bracknell yesterday, accused of his murder.

She was jointly charged with Colin Asprey, aged 33, a mechanic, of South Lynn Crescent, Bracknell, of murdering Mr Farr, aged 37. The couple were remanded in custody until Monday.

Rape charge

An unemployed man, aged 25, appeared at Oxford magistrates' court yesterday, charged with one offence of rape, three of indecency and one of burglary. He was remanded in custody until tomorrow.

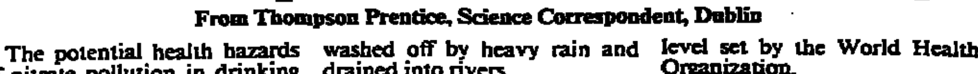
Scot gets Wogan's slot

Ken Bruce (right), a BBC Radio Scotland presenter, who is to take over the breakfast show on Radio 2 when Terry Wogan leaves after 12 years to present a three times a week television chat show.

Mr Bruce, aged 33, married with two sons, was named yesterday for the job, which he described as "a huge challenge".

Born in Glasgow, he began his broadcasting career with a local hospital radio station and has presented his own daily show on Radio Scotland since 1980.

Last January he also took over a Saturday night show on Radio 2.



Fertilizer pollution levels still rising

From Thompson Prentice, Science Correspondent, Dublin

The potential health hazards of nitrate pollution in drinking water is one of the most serious environment problems facing the EEC, an international symposium of scientists meetings in Dublin was told yesterday.

The meeting on public health was told that every country in the Community has confirmed rising levels of nitrates caused by misuse or over use of agriculture fertilizers.

Three months ago scientific advisers to the British Government warned the Department of the Environment that levels were rising above the safety limits during the summmer drought. Fertilizer not absorbed by crops on parched land is washed off by heavy rain and drained into rivers.

Nitrates can be converted into nitrates which are highly poisonous to young children. In adults they can lead to the formation of nitrosomanes which have been linked with cancer of the stomach.

The British Government is resisting an EEC directive that would reduce the legally permitted levels of nitrate in public water supplies by half from the present 100mg per litre.

In Dublin, Mr Brian Croll, spokesman for the Anglian water region, said two million people in the region are likely to drink water with a nitrate content above 50mg mark. He said British water authorities continued to favour the higher level set by the World Health Organization.

"We have worked on these limits for at least 10 years and there are no known problems." The cost of meeting the EEC directive to provide and maintain new equipment to purify water to EEC levels in Anglia would be £65m in capital cost, and about £4.5m a year in running costs.

The key difficulty facing the symposium was how agriculture could continue to use chemicals to good advantage without placing an unreasonable burden on the environment. The present EEC policy is that prevention is better than cure and also that the polluter must bear the costs of his actions. But there is difficulty in identifying those responsible.



Head teachers may seek own pay deal because of 'pie in sky' union claim

By Colin Hughes

Britain's largest association of head teachers may submit its own salary claim for next year because it fears that the claim agreed by the two main teachers' unions yesterday will inevitably lead to disruptive action in schools.

The panel of six teachers' unions, dominated by the National Union of Teachers with 235,000 members and the 125,000-member National Association of Schoolmaster/Union of Women Teachers, agreed yesterday to submit a claim for a new single salary scale ranging from £7,250 to £15,250 a year for classroom teachers.

Under the claim teachers with special responsibilities would get extra allowances to bring the top salary up to £17,650. At present salaries range from £5,883 to £13,395.

Head teachers and their deputies would receive extra pay to bring the head teacher maximum up to £29,000, against the present £22,941.

The panel of unions has called for talks on pay to begin with local authority employers before November 15, when the two sides are to discuss the separate issue of restructuring salaries, changing teachers' contracts, and introducing assessment of teacher performance.

The National Association of Head Teachers, which represents 21,000 members, two-thirds of the nation's head teachers, immediately criticized the claim as certain to renew the classroom strife of the summer term.

Mr Clifford Hayes, the association's senior assistant secretary, said: "I cannot see the employers doing anything but falling off their chairs laughing at this sort of claim. Pie in the sky is not the word."

The association's national council will meet later this week to decide whether it can find a way of putting its views separately to employers or the Government, although the rigid structure of teachers' pay negotiations make it impossible to hold altogether separate talks.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the NUT, said that teachers urgently needed a "lift" for their profession, and hoped that employers would respond quickly to the call for early talks.

Art schools fight merger plan

Students from the only two degree-course art colleges in Kent will today petition the government to try to avert a proposed merger which they fear will lead to a drop in student numbers.

The National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education has suggested that the county should offer only one BA Fine Art course and one BA Graphic Design course, which should both eventually be sited in one building.

Students from Maidstone, which is the more likely to close, are joining Canterbury colleagues to present a petition to Mr Peter Brooke, higher education minister and chairman of the advisory body.

Dr Harry Cragg, chairman of Kent's further education subcommittee, said the proposal "came as a considerable surprise". He has replied objecting to the proposals.

This year Maidstone college has 300 studying art and Canterbury has 570. A similar campaign to prevent threatened closure of the Higher National Diploma in advertising graphic design at Hounslow Borough College in London, which has won more awards this year than any other similar course, is being backed by nearly all the top advertising companies.

Joseph denial over school inspectors

By a Staff Reporter

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday denied that the Government was attempting to gag the independent Schools' Inspectors, as Labour education spokesmen have alleged.

The controversy, however, is certain to continue, because Mr Robert Dunn, one of Sir Keith's junior ministers, has suggested that local Conservative education authority leaders should collectively submit their objections to inspectors' reports to ministers.

Mr Giles Radice, the Labour education spokesman, said yesterday on receiving a letter from Sir Keith, that it appeared that "views of an exclusively Tory Party inquiry" were to be given special treatment in discussions with the department about the future role of the schools inspectorate.

Mr Radice believed that Mr Dunn's letter should arouse "great concern", because it appeared to give the Conservative local leaders' inquiry "some official sanction".

The argument started two weeks ago when it was disclosed that Mr Les Lawrence, chairman of the Conservative National Advisory Committee on Education and a Birmingham councillor, was surveying the opinions of Conservative local education leaders on their views of the inspectors.

The idea grew out of a conversation between Mr Lawrence and Mr Dunn, at which Mr Dunn was told that many Conservative local authority representatives resented what they viewed as inaccurate or unfair reports by the inspectors

The main recent reports behind the objections are one on Sutton, which criticized the performance of grammar schools; another on Hereford and Worcester, which attacked spending levels, and the inspectorate's annual reports on the effects of spending policy on local authority education

School split

The governors of Drummonds Middle School in Bradford were split yesterday about its headmaster, Mr Ray Honeyford, who is at the centre of a controversy about his comments on race.

The governors were called to discuss a report on the running of the school prepared by the council's educational advisers after remarks by Mr Honeyford that white minorities could be at a disadvantage in multi-ethnic schools.

Seven governors, six of them Asian, walked out of the meeting.

Council fights unfair dismissal ruling

Kent County Council yesterday asked the Court of Appeal in London to overturn an industrial tribunal decision that it had acted unfairly in dismissing 19 school meals staff.

The dismissals came after the staff had refused to accept pay reductions, and in April last year an employment appeal tribunal upheld the unfair dismissal ruling, saying there was no legal flaw to justify its intervention.

Mr Richard Harvey, QC, for the county council, told Lord Justice Dillon yesterday that Kent was forced by the Government to make economies for fear of losing its rate support grant.

To save the school meals service, Kent had altered the staffs' contracts to stop paying them retainers during school holidays and by calculating holiday entitlement on the 39 weeks they worked, instead of on a 52-week year. This proved an annual saving of £700,000.

He said that 97 per cent of the school meals staff had accepted the new contracts, although some did so "under duress". But the 19, led by Mrs Julia Gilham, of Nursery Fields, Hythe, refused and were dismissed.

Mr Harvey said Kent had adequate consultations with the National Union of Public Employees before offering the new contracts, but this was not mentioned in the tribunal decision. He argued that no tribunal directing itself properly could reasonably have reached the decision it did. The hearing continues today.

Collector plundered wild birds' nests

Stealing wild birds' eggs became an obsession with Robert Thomson, a member of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Houghton-le-Spring, magistrates were told yesterday. Nine cases containing 1,007 eggs, many from very rare birds, were discovered hidden behind a roof panel in his loft.

Thomson, aged 38, a production manager, admitted stealing four peregine falcon eggs; possessing 29 eggs, from golden eyes, ospreys, merlins and little-ringed plovers; and stealing 14 pheasants' eggs. Several other offences were taken into consideration.

He was fined £2,100 and ordered to pay £50 costs.

The eggs will be given to the British Museum.

Afterwards Thomson said: "Taking eggs became an obsession. I couldn't stop. It's probably broken up my marriage. My wife, Ann, was against it from the start. She was always nagging at me".

The court was told that Thomson, from Meadow Close, Houghton-le-Spring, Tyne and Wear, had kept a detailed file on the eggs. He plundered nests in Northumberland, Cumbria, Tyne and Wear and the Highlands.

Mr Harry Griffiths, for the prosecution, said that the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds considered it to be one of the most serious cases because of the quantity and rarity of the eggs.

He said there were only 30 breeding pairs of osprey and gold eye left in Britain, yet Thomson endangered the species by taking their eggs.

Mr Bill Smith, for the defence, said Thomson had been a keen ornithologist since boyhood. He was a member of many other bird societies and had been collecting bird's eggs for the past four years, but had not made any money.

"He is going to give the RSPB one of the best catalogued and dated collections there has ever been," Mr Smith said.





Stolen eggs: Mr Peter Robinson (above), an investigator for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, showing some of 1,007 wild birds eggs collected illegally by Robert Thomson (right). The eggs were ordered to be forfeited and will go to the British Museum.

Plea over jobs aid to deprived cities

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Council and commercial leaders appealed to the Government yesterday not to reduce aid which created jobs in deprived inner cities.

Mr James Ackers, chairman of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, said it would be a mistake to reduce such aid when after 10 years it was starting to improve the appearance of urban areas.

In a letter to Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said that some urban improvement schemes deserved extra funds.

Mr Jack Layden, Labour chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said that council aid to voluntary job-creation schemes was threatened by a government review of council spending powers.

He was supported at a press conference by Mr Nicholas Hinton, director of the National Council for Voluntary Organisations, who said: "There is now a much more severe attack and much more justified apprehension about the urban programme". The programme is worth more than £300m a year in linked aid from the Government and councils in areas officially recognized as being deprived.

The Government is also reviewing the controversial power which allows councils to use a small proportion of their rates income to finance any scheme they consider to be in the interests of their area or its inhabitants. The National Council for Voluntary Organisations and the three largest associations of local authorities said yesterday that many councils used only a small fraction of the money available under the power.

Joint Action – The Way Forward: (Macdonald and Evans Distribution, Estover Road, Plymouth, Devon; £2.80 including postage).

● Trade unionists in London are to hold another day of industrial action on November 7 to protest against the Government's proposed abolition of the Greater London Council after rate-capping it and several Labour-led borough councils.

Mr Ken Livingstone, Labour leader of the GLC yesterday addressed local authority shop stewards about the action.

Call to end cage traps for badgers

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Ministry of Agriculture should stop trapping badgers in cages by 1988 unless it has conclusive evidence of a significant reduction in bovine tuberculosis in cattle, the World Wildlife Fund says in a report published yesterday.

The report suggests that the gassing of badger setts between 1977 and 1982, when it was abandoned as inhumane, failed to reduce the incidence of the disease in south-west England.

It asks the Ministry to establish "no interference zones" where, in return for leaving badgers undisturbed, farmers would be given research assistance grants as well as the present compensatin payments for infected cattle. The fund hopes this would produce a natural decline in the disease.

Research funds should also be provided for the Middlesex Hospital medical school to develop an effective vaccine.

Badgers, Cattle and Bovine Tuberculosis. (World Wildlife Fund, 11-13 Ockford Road, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1QU. 13.50.)

'Cowboys' exposed workers to radiation

Power station workers were exposed to huge doses of radiation while working for a "cowboy" maintenance company, Selby Magistrates Court, North Yorkshire, was told yesterday.

Safety rules were flouted, leaving six men exposed to the radioactive material used to X-ray piping at a power station. On one occasion, a worker received 13 times the permitted dose of radiation over a three-month period in just one night shift.

Another man handled radioactive material with a pair of pliers, in ingnorance of the dangers, which can lead to cancer and genetic defects.

The court was told the company, Colin Maintenance and Inspection Services, of Middlesbrough, had recently won a contract with the Central Electricity Generating Board to carry out checks at Eggborough power station, near Selby, and Thorpe Marsh, in South Yorkshire.

It admitted 28 offences contrary to the Factory Act and was fined a total of £21,800. The chairman of the bench Mr Richard Britton, said that the offences represented a "complete disregard for safe working practices".

Mr Alan Parks, prosecuting for the Health and Safety Executive, said that the company had acted as "cowboys", and the outcome of the hearing would be of importance to the future of the hazardous work involved.

The court was told that the maintenance work to check welding on tubes in one of th power stations involved using a 1in. long pencil-slim slug of radioactive material to produce X-ray pictures.

But safety equipment for emergency exposure to the rays was not provided and employees were often not instructed how to deal with hazardous material.

Medical records of the men were not kept in some cases, and others worked without reflective "badges" used to check how much radiation they had been exposed to.

Mr Kevin Fletcher, for the company, said that the offenes arose during a short period in the summer of 1983, when its administration could not keep up with rapid expansion.

Musician's 108 false claims for royalties

Philip Johns and the Boothill Boys, a country and western group, played at hundreds of small clubs.

But when their name came up for inspection at the Soho headquarters of the Performing Right Society, which protects musicians and their work, no one could recall the band, or its leader, Clerkenwell Magistrates' Court was told yesterday.

Officials became suspicious because 108 claims for royalty payments were made in a year to the society by the band for playing their compositions, which would have given them "some status", Det. Sergeant Robert Lonkhurst said.

Philip Johns, aged 30, an electrician and part-time musician and composer, of Kindrick Close, Doncaster, admitted attempting to defraud the society of £460 by falsely stating that his own songs and music were being performed when his band played hits of international stars.

Fining Johns £800, the presiding magistrate, Mr Mark Romer, said: "If you had succeeded other performers would have lost out financially."

Stolen cheques trial abandoned

The Duke of Devonshire arrived at the Central Criminal Court yesterday in a cheques theft trial but it was abandoned because of the death of a close relative of a defence barrister. It is likely to be restarted within the next month.

The duke was to have been a prosecution witness in the trial of four London men accused of stealing his cheques, forging his signature and cashing them. The prosecution alleged the duke's signature was forged on three of the cheques and two were cashed for £61,000.

Faldo divorce

Mrs Melanie Faldo, aged 27, wife of the golfer, Mr Nick Faldo, also aged 27, was granted a decree nisi in the London Divorce Court yesterday. The petition was undefended.

Church report deplores quick profit economics

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

National policies only concerned with immediate sectional interests are "dangerously inadequate", a group of theologians and economists has concluded.

Their report, published today by the Church of England, deplores any economic approach which puts a quick return above the interests of the wider community.

The Rev Paul Brett, secretary of the industrial and economic affairs committee of the general synod, said in introducing the report that its message was that society was in danger without a greater sense of partnership and cooperation in economic enterprises.

Society was threatened by confrontation tactics and by "economic selfishness", he said.

The aim of the working party, whose members represented various schools of thought, was to assist church understanding of economic issues to raise the level of debate.

Perspectives on Economics (Church Information Office, Church House, Westminster. £2.50).

PARLIAMENT October 17 1984

No common market for vehicles

EEC REPORT

For the past seven years car prices in the United Kingdom have been higher than the European Community average because of a system of selective distribution agreements, Lord Brimelow (Lab) told peers when the House of Lords debated an EEC report on the distribution, servicing and pricing of motor vehicles.

The individual private car buyer in Britain (he said) has not been able to enjoy the benefits which should have flowed for him from the establishment of the EEC.

As far as motor vehicles are concerned the Common Market simply does not exist.

Lord Brimelow explained that selective distribution agreements regulating the distribution and servicing of motor vehicles were established in all countries not under communist rule long before the EEC was established.

In so far as these agreements prevented, or restricted, or distorted competition they contravened the Treaty of Rome. The EEC Commission had now produced a third draft of regulations to deal with this.

For the sale and servicing of motor vehicles the system of selective distribution agreements had served the industry well. It could be argued that on balance it had also been beneficial to the buyers and users of motor vehicles.

By impeding trade across frontiers the system had made possible the preservation of price differentials between member states for the manufacturers faced with low demand, excessive capacity, fierce competition and many of them making a loss it had been advantageous to have some markets in which it was sill possible to make a profit.

But (he continued) for the UK, where during the past seven years or so motor vehicle prices have been higher than the average, this aspect of the system has been disadvantageous.

In this country high prices have been accompanied by high production costs. Production has been transfered abroad, domestic production has fallen, imports have increased, our balance of payments has suffered and the individual private car buyer has not been able to enjoy the benefits which should have flowed for him from the establishment of the EEC.

The motor vehicle manufacturers would welcome a block exemption of their selective distribution, but they disliked the safeguards proposed by the Commission. The select committee report regarded the safeguards as essential, particulary in the case of buyers in the United Kingdom.

To some extent United Kingdom buyers of fleets of cars and commercial vehicles had been safeguarded by the intensity of competition, but the individual buyer had not and the pre-tax cost of the car had been well above the Community average.

Lord Mottistone (C) said it must be wrong in a common market of which Britain had been a member for 10 years, that the price differentials of a mass market product like cars should be so high.

The British car manufacturers were excessively uncompetitive and had to be protected. Despite substantial improvements in recent years, the British car manufacturer still semed to be uncompetitive.

The EEC Committee's report was highly critical of many multi national car manufacturers. It was tragic to read of pay offers being rejected at Vauxhalls and Jaguars. This did not seem the best way towards becoming competitive or towards convincing manufacturers that Britain was a good place in which to build cars.

The probable result (he said) will be more imports, less British jobs and putting off the day when the British car purchaser can look forward to a better deal.

Lord Young of Dartington (SDP) said it was shocking that car prices should be so much higher in the United Kingdom than Belgium, for example, because it showed how little they had a common market even now. It was also shocking because British consumers were certainly not the most affluent in Europe but they were, in effect, subsidizing the car industry not just of Europe but of the world.

● The London Transport Bill was read the third time and passed. The Greater London Council (General Powers) Bill was read a second time. The Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill completed its report stage.

Parliament today

Lords (3): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, third reading.

Agreement on Gibraltar near

Differences between Britain and Spain over Gibraltar should be settled in time for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the European Economic Community on January 1, 1986, Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said during question time in the House of Lords.

Answering a question from Lord Campbell of Croy (C) on the progress of negotiations, Lord Trefgarne said: The Community and Spain have reached the final stages of the accesssion negotiations, but some important and difficult issues remain to be resolved within the Community as well as with Spain.

We shall be working for a speedy solution to these problems so that accession for Spain and for Portugal may take place, as the Spanish wish, on January 1, 1986.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of the Opposition peers: To what extent is the issue of Gibraltar one of the obstacles?

Lord Trefgarne: Restrictions of movement exist between Spain and Gibraltar incompatible with the obligations Spain will assume as a member of the Community.

Agreement has been reached between the Community and Spain with regard to external Community obligations in respect of external trade, but obstacles to trade between Spain and Gibraltar do exist.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos: Does that mean the restrictions in relation to Gibraltar will be lifted?

Lord Trefgarne: The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary met the Spanish Secretary in New York recently and further meetings are planned. The difficulties he has pointed to and about which the Government has made its position clear, will be resolved in good time for the accession.

The Earl of Lauderdale (C): He hopes all practical difficulties will be resolved before accession, but does that mean claims to sovereignty over Gibraltar by Spain will be dropped?

Lord Trefgarne: We must resolve the restrictions that have applied to the transit of persons and goods between what will be two parts of the Community before accession takes place. I hope Spain will agree with that.



Instant information: The new screen demonstrated by British Telecom (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Video will give travellers instant train information

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Queues for train information at main line stations may disappear as a result of a new electronic system to be tried out by British Rail at King's Cross, London.

Travellers will tap out information about train times and fares on three video data machines to be installed at King's Cross travel centre during the next fortnight.

If the experiment is a success, banks of the £3,000 machines will be installed at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and later at other main line stations.

British Rail has been under pressure from the rail watchdog body, the Central Transport Consultative Committee, to improve customer information services.

The machines are linked to British Telecom's Prestel system. Passengers will get an instant response not only on the train and fare they seek but on alternatives they will be able to evaluate.

At the same time British Rail is improving its phone-in train inquiry systems, with more staff, and better training. BR now claims to answer 95 per cent of calls within 30 seconds.

Sell-off urged

British Rail, which made £8m profit last year, could be turned into a much more successful enterprise if it were sold off to the workers, according to Mr Sidney Weighell, former general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen (Glen Allan writes).

"The sale of shares in the National Freight Corporation to the workforce has shown just how successful such an enterprise can be", he said yesterday in advance of the launch of his book *A Hundred Years of Railway Weighells*.





هكذا من الأصل

Mitterrand raises wealth tax to help lighten burden of 'new poor'

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Stung by criticism that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer in Socialist France, the Government decided yesterday to increase its controversial wealth tax. The money is to be used to fund special emergency measures to help the hundreds of thousands of people who have become known as the *nouveaux pauvres*.

By raising the maximum rate of the wealth tax to 2 per cent on fortunes of more than 20m francs (£1.7m), the Government expects to raise 300m francs to which will be added a further 200m francs from Government contingency funds for measures to ensure, in President Mitterrand's words, that no one goes hungry and no family with children finds itself without a roof over its head.

The wealth tax, introduced in 1982, is at present levied on fortunes of more than 3.4m francs (£290,000), starting at the rate of 0.5 per cent and rising to a maximum rate of 1.5 per cent on fortunes of more than 11.5m francs. Productive capital equipment and works of art are exempt. The tax is expected to raise 4.5 billion francs this year.

Under the new measures agreed by the Government, agricultural surpluses of meat, milk, fruit and vegetables will be distributed free of charge to the poor. Homelss families will be found temporary council homes, and families threatened with eviction for failing to pay their rent will have their cases reexamined. Unemployed workers over 50 who are no longer entitled to unemployment benefit will receive a state hand-out of 40 francs (£3.50) a day.

Unlike Britain, France has no financial safety net for those in genuine need. Once your unemployment benefit runs out, or your children grow up and you are no longer entitled to family benefit, you may find youself without any sourse of income at all.

Unemployment benefit, initially paid at a fairly generous rate of 42 per cent of a worker's last salary plus 41 francs a day, only lasts for a certain fixed period, the length of which determined by the worker's age na duration of last employment.

A man under 50 who had worked for only six months within the previous 12 months, for example, may receive employment benefit for only six months, with a possible three-month extension. After that, he is entitled to a further minimal benefit of 41 francs a day for an additional six months.

But thereafter he receives nothing, unless he falls into the small minority of exceptional cases deemed eligible for a special hardship payment of 40 francs a day. Even that payment is limited to a maximum of one year, and from then on the unemployed worker is on his own, dependent on charitable organizations, discretionary hand-outs or theft.

Young people who have never had any work are often among the hardest hit as, never having paid any unemployment insurance contributions, they are entitled only to state assistance of 40 francs a day for up to a maximum of 12 months, and then nothing. Young people under the age of 25 account for 44 per cent of the 2.4 million unemployed in France.

The sharp rise in the number of unemployed – 16 per cent in the past year – has greatly aggravated the problem of the *nouveaux pauvres*. As the French Roman Catholic bishops stated in a report earlier this month: "Poverty can no longer be considered a marginal problem... It is now reaching ordinary people. It is affecting the very fabric of society and threatening its stability."

Abbé Pierre, founder of the famous emmaus communities for the homeless in France after the Second World War, said after seeing President Mitterrand about the plight of the poor last week that he believed the situation was now even worse than after the war.



Military muscle: US generals were to the fore among officials breaking the ground for a new memorial to the allied airbridge at Frankfurt's Rhine Main airport. From left to right: General John Vessey, Senator Heinrich Lummer of Berlin, General Richard Lawson, General Glen Otis, Herr Christoph Hinz of the West German Transport Ministry, Major-General Robert Patterson, Colonel Ronnie Peoples, Luftwaffe Major-General Marquitan, and Colonel Holden.

Bonn draws comfort from Ceausescu visit

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

President Ceausescu of Romania flew home yesterday after a visit described here as an important step in reviving the East-West dialogue, but which did little to ease the lot of ethnic Germans in Romania.

The Government called the two days of talks on arms control, trade and East-West relations "cordial, open and constructive". The visit was evidence that dialogue with East Europe was still possible and sensible, and came at what Bonn called "an important moment in East-West relations".

Both sides underlined the need for the superpowers to start talks again on arms control and praised the efforts of all European states to get these going. There was little agreement on the next steps, however, as President Ceausescu was pressing for a joint call for the removal of all nuclear weapons in Europe, which ran counter to Bonn's Nato commitments.

However, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said on television that he and the President would do "all that was humanly possible" to get Washington and Moscow back to the negotiating table after the American elections.

On the vexed issue of the emigration of ethnic Germans, who number 300,000 in Romania, little progress was made. President Ceausescu insisted their minority rights were fully respected and Bonn's complaints that emigrants were forced to pay large bribes were not well received.

● BUDAPEST: Hungary praised the visit by Mr Janos Kadar, its Communist Party leader, to France this week as a step along the road to East-West reconciliation (Reuter reports).

Long prison terms for Heineken's abductors

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam

A court in Amsterdam yesterday handed down stiff sentences, by Dutch standards in the trial of three men accused of abducting the beer magnate Mr Alfred Heineken, and his chauffeur, Mr Ab Doderer, last November.

Jan Boellaard, aged 35, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, and Martin Erkamps, aged 21, was given a nine-year term in consideration of his youth and the lesser role he played in the kidnapping. The public prosecutor had asked for 16 and 10 years.

The three-judge court considered the charge of kidnapping and extortion proven. The fact that Mr Heineken and Mr Doderer had not been released immediately after the payment of the 35m guilder (about £8m) ransom was considered an aggravating circumstance.

The accused was ordered to have further psychiatric tests before being sentenced. Two other suspects are in prison in Paris, where they are fighting their extradition to The Netherlands.

Mr Heineken, aged 60, and Mr Doderer were abducted on November 9 and released on November 30 after police raided a warehouse on an industrial estate in Amsterdam, where the two men ad beenkept chained to a wall. The Heineken brewery had paid the ransom two days earlier.

Nobel reward for particle discovery

Stockholm (Reuter). – Two West European theoretical physicists specializing in research on the basic forces of nature, and a United States chemist whose work helps develop new drugs, won the 1984 Nobel science prizes yesterday.

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the Nobel physics prize jointly to Professor Carlo Rubbia of Italy and Mr Simon van der Meer of The Netherlands for their work at the European Nuclear Research Organization (Cern) in Geneva.

The chemistry prize went to Professor R. Bruce Merrifield of Rockefeller University in New York for devising biochemical techniques important in the development of new drugs.

The prizes are each worth 1.65m Swedish crowns (£155,000) this year.



Professor Rubbia (left) and Mr van der Meer

Mr van der Meer, aged 59, and Professor Rubbia, aged 50, were honoured for work leading to the recent discovery of "w" and "z" particles which researchers say represented a great advance in explaining the basic forces of nature.

The academy said the two had been chosen for their decisive contributions to the Cern project which discovered the two particles last year. "The project at Cern . . . is the largest that has ever appeared in the context of a Nobel prize," the citation added.

The choice of Professor Merrifield, aged 63, for the chemistry prize represented a switch towards rewarding work of great practical importance and away from the theoretical research honoured by the academy in recent years.

Professor Merrifield was honoured for developing "a simple and ingenious method for obtaining peptides and proteins".

● The MRC laboratory of molecular biology is an independent unit financed by the Medical Research Council and is not part of Cambridge University, as stated in the report on Dr Cesar Milstein's award of the Nobel prize for medicine in Tuesday's paper.

Craxi in London

Britain and Italy seeking solutions to terrorism

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The problem of terrorist violence forms the common background for two days of talks starting in London today between Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, and British Government leaders.

Signor Craxi and his delegation will be the first official visitors from abroad to meet Mrs Margaret Thatcher since the Brighton bomb outrage. Detailed discussions of measures against terrorism are not expected. Nevertheless, Italy lost a former Prime Minister, Aldo Moro, due to terrorist violence. Apart from Lord Mountbatten he is so far Europe's most illustrious victim of terrorism.

Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Foreign Minister who will be in London with Signor Craxi, was Prime Minister at the time when Moro was kidnapped and murdered: he is known to be impressed not only by Mrs Thatcher's extraordinary escape but also by her composure after the explosion.

The bomb in the Grand Hotel has had the effect of expanding coverage of British affairs in the Italian press. At the same time, Italian successes against the Mafia, based on the unprecedented confessions of Tommaso Buscetta, the first Mafia "godfather" to offer testimony, have similarly prepared for this visit with an unusual amount of news about Italy in the British press.

The visit falls into the uninspiring context of regular meetings between British and Italian ministers every six months. The talks will, nevertheless, be more than routine as Italy is preparing to take over the presidency of the European Community in January.

Signor Craxi is also bringing with him Signor Giovanni Goria, Treasury Minister, Signor Clelio Darida, Minister for State Participation, Signor Renato Altissimo, Minister for Industry, and Signor Filippo Pandolfi, Agriculture Minister.

The talks will clearly be wide-ranging, even if there are no contentious issues between the two countries. It is expected that industrial and economic cooperation will take up a substantial part of the talks.

Singor Andreotti will have the chance to compare notes with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, on their recent meetings with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Signor Andreotti is the most vociferous champion among the Community leaders of a dialogue with Moscow, and of avoiding confrontation.

His views have put him in bad odour here with some members of the coalition Government, who feel that he goes too far in seeking points of contact not only with the Soviet block but also with other governments unpopular in the West, such as Syria and Libya.

He is also at the centre of a controversy with the Communist Party at home which looks set to change the traditional patterns of Italian politics.

Olive branch from Quebec

From John Best, Ottawa

Mr Rene Lévesque, the Premier of Quebec, has raised hopes of a constitutional settlement between his province and the Federal Government.

Opening a session of the provincial legislature in Quebec City on Tuesday, he said Quebec was ready to "devote the energy hat is necessary" to finding an agreement.

Alone of the 10 Canadian provinces, predominantly French-speaking Quebec refused to accept the new federal constitution and charter of rights proclaimed in 1982. It said the document infringed Quebec's rights.

In Tuesday's speech Mr Lévesque reiterated suggestions that the election last month of a new Conservative Federal Government raised fresh possibilities for federal-provincial cooperation.

Quebec was ready to work with the Federal Government

Chernenko spells out four avenues to better US relations

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

President Chernenko has indicated that an agreement on "at least one of the essential questions" of arms control could open the way for a resumption of negotiations on strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

In an interview published in the *Washington Post* yesterday, his first with a Western newspaper since taking office at the beginning of this year, the Soviet leader singled out four issues on which agreement would help improve Soviet-United States relations.

They were: the opening of talks on Moscow's proposals for the demilitarization of outer space; a mutual freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers; ratification by the United States of the 1974 and 1976 test ban treaties, and a pledge by the United States not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

However, he said that although the United States had said it wanted improved relations with Moscow, "Such words have never been supported by real deeds..."

A senior Administration official yesterday welcomed the conciliatory tone of the Soviet leader's remarks which, he said, suggested Moscow wanted to make moves towards a resumption of nuclear arms talks once the United States elections are over. The medium and long-range arms talks have been in abeyance since the end of last year.

The official said to of the four issues listed by President Chernenko were negotiable, but his proposal for a nuclear freeze and a pledge of no-first-use were "non-starters".

Advisers to President Reagan and Mr Walter Mondale, his Democratic opponent, speculated that the timing of the interview was intended to push arms control to the forefront of the election campaign in advance of Sunday's crucial televised debate between the two.

The interview consisted of written answers to questions submitted by the *Washington Post*, together with a 20-minute conversation between the Soviet leader and the paper's Moscow correspondent, Dusko Doder, in President Chernenko's Kremlin office.

Mr Doder said Mr Chernenko "appeared fit, his handshake was firm and his complexion ruddy". The 73-year-old President showed no outward signs of the illness from which he had been suffering earlier in the year.

The four issues mentioned by Mr Chernenko are not new. They have all been advanced by the Soviet Union in various forms before, most recently by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, during his talks in Washington last month with President Reagan.

In the interview, Chernenko complained that the proposals had "run into a blind wall".

He expressed hopes for better relations with the United States, while underscoring his disappointment that Mr Gromyko's talks in Washington had not been followed up with "concrete and positive" steps by the Reagan Administration.

"The White House has been silent so far on these issues", he said, and therefore there was "no ground to speak" about a possible shift in relations.

Is such a shift possible, he asked rhetorically in his written answers. "I shall give an unequivocal answer to this question – yes, it is possible. The resolution of the problems to which I referred earlier would help bring it about..."

"I am convinced there is no sound alternative at all to a constructive development of Soviet-American relations."

He added that Soviet policy would remain unchanged, irrespective of the outcome of the US election. "Naturally we would like to see on the face of the American President a partner in this sacred human task – for peace."

Envoy sees a safer world

The world is a safer, more stable place than it used to be, what ever the Russians say, Mr Charles Price, US Ambassador to Britain, said yesterday (Henry Stanhope writes).

Despite trouble in Lebanon or Centra America, nothing on the scale of the 1960s crises or the adventurism of the 1970s now clouded the horizon, he told the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association in London. "Has everyone forgotten the fear and tension of the Cuban missil crisis, the Berlin airlift, the Berlin Wall, the U2 crisis?"



In the limelight: Ceiling lights frame President von Weizsäcker of West Germany during a reception in Bonn for West German Olympic athletes.

Zimbabwe killer sentenced to death

From Jan Raath
Harare

A guerrilla was sentenced to death by Zimbabwe's High Court yesterday for his part in the murder of a white politician, his daughter, and a British visitor on April 3 last year.

Mr Justice Barnabas Samatta found that Phinias Ndlovu, aged 32, played a crucial part in an attack by 10 guerrillas in southern Matabeleland, which killed Senator Paul Savage, aged 70, his daughter, Colleen, aged 20, and Miss Sandra Bennett, aged 36. Senator Savage's wife Betty, aged 62, was seriously injured in the attack.

Ndlovu was also found guilty of murdering Otilia Dube, a peasant woman, 11 days later when she refused to have sex with him.

The judge found there were no extenuating circumstances in the murders at the Savage homestead. While Ndlovu was not said to have fired any shots, he had stopped any of the servants at the home from raising the alarm.

Extremists hit second party HQ in Belgium

The party headquarters of Mr Wilfred Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, was partially destroyed early yesterday in an explosion. One was hurt but it was the fifth such attack in the country this month. Police are at full stretch to protect political personalities and public targets (Ian Murray writes).

The first three bombings were against the offices of companies which supply equipment to Nato. A group calling itself the Communist Fighting Cell has claimed responsibility for all the incidents. On Monday night, the Liberal Party headquarters in a Brussels suburb was hit, followed yesterday by the Christian Democratic Party offices in Ghent.

Soviet purge begins to bite

Moscow (Reuter) – Four collective farm chiefs in the Ural region have been sacked in a purge of corrupt officials in Soviet agriculture, the weekly *Socialist Legality* said.

Moscow shopworkers, meanwhile, have been lining up to confess crimes of bribe-taking after the execution of a senior store director for corruption, *Moskovskaya Pravda* said.

Border closure upsets Zia

Islamabad – President Zia ul-Haq has asked India to explain why rail and road traffic between the two countries has been suspended along the Punjab borders (Our Correspondent writes).

It is believed that Pakistan wanted to issue short-term visas for Indians to visit Lahore to watch the first cricket Test which started yesterday.

Addis go-ahead

New York (AFP) – The UN General Assembly's administrative and budgetary commitee approved construction of the UN Economic Commission for Africa headquarters in Addis Ababa at a cost of \$73.5m (£62m), despite objections from the United States, Britain and The Netherlands.

Boxer charged



Bobby Chacon (above), the former world boxing champion, faces a sentence of up to four years in prison when he appears in a California court this month on a charge of beating up his wife, Melissa.

Bottled hope

Manila (Reuter) – A message in a bottle has raised hopes that six men missing since they left Guam on a fishing trip more than four months ago are alive on an uninhabited Philippine island, searchers said. The note, recovered off Guam, said: "We need help, we are stranded here on an island with our boat."

Rebel ambush

Zamboanga, Philippines (Reuter) – Nine policemen and a civilian were killed in an ambush by communist rebels in a remote area of Zamboanga province in south-west Mindanao Island. Police returned fire, a military spokesman said, but only one survived.

Forced landing

Moscow (Reuter) – A Soviet IL86 airbus carrying 279 passengers had to make an emergency landing when one of its wings started to disintegrate, a newspaper here reported. The aircraft was flying from Tashkent to Moscow.

Slippery pair

San Francisco (Reuter) – Two thieves, one armed with a gun, held up a gift shop here and demanded a pair of red slippers worn by Judy Garland in *The Wizard of Oz*.

Bread dread

Hobart (Reuter) – A man who still vomits at the sight of bread four years after finding a dead mouse in a loaf was awarded £1,900 in damages by the Tasmanian Supreme Court.

Dissident trial

Belgrade (AP) – The trial of six Yugoslav dissidents accused of anti-state activity has been set for November 5, the *Politika* newspaper reported.

Jets collide

Berne (AP) – Two British-built Swiss Air Force Hunter jets collided during a training flight, killing both pilots, the Defence Ministry said.

Assad gets pledge of Soviet aid

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow

President Chernenko has pledged "full support and all-round assistance" for Syria at the talks with President Assad, and has denounced the United States for encouraging Israel to make "separate deals" with Arab countries.

The Soviet leader's remarks are seen as a Soviet assurance to Damascus, Moscow's main ally in the Arab world, that Russia will frustrate any American-sponsored peace moves in the Middle East after the Jordan-Egypt rapprochement and the visit to Washington by Mr Shimon Peres, the new Israeli leader.

Moscow has not yet denounced publicly the recent Mubarak-Husain talks, on the other hand, possibly out of deference to Egypt, with which Russia reestablished diplomatic relations in July. Unusually, *Pravda* did not yesterday publish speeches by Mr Assad and Mr Chernenko made at a Kremlin luncheon, a possible sign of dissension.

Pravda yesterday carried a front-page photograph of President Assad with Mr Chernenko, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Prime Minister, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister. It said Mr Assad, who arrived in Moscow on Monday had agreed that America and Israel were "whipping up tensions" through their strategic alliance and had created "an extremely dangerous situation". The two sides called for "the complete and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon".

President Assad last visited Russia officially in 1980, to sign Syria's treaty of friendship with Moscow, although he is reported to have made secret trips subsequently. His latest talks come at a time when the Kremlin is making a concerted effort to counteract American influence in the Middle East by cultivating both radical and conservative Arab states.

Pravda yesterday attacked "imperialist and Zionist circles" in the United States for saving Israel from bankruptcy by increasing aid after the visit to Washington by Mr Peres and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister.

Diplomats said the Russians had promised to maintain a high level of military aid to Damascus.

● AMMAN: King Husain returned from a one-day meeting in Iraq with President Saddam Husain for talks with Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, sources said (AP reports).

In Baghdad, a reliable source said King Husain "informed the Iraqi President of the reason behind Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt".

US will give Israel advanced technology for jet fighters

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

United States defence ties with Israel were further strengthened after a visit here by Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, who revealed details of the improved cooperation before leaving for Jordan.

Under the new agreement, the Reagan Administration will release advanced technology vital to enable Israel to proceed with the final stage of developing its Lavi jet fighter. When complete, it will compete directly in world markets with its US counterpart, the F20.

A central theme running through the Israeli-US talks was the interrelation between Israel's pressing defence needs and its dire economic state. The US Defence secretary emphasized that both issues would be reviewed when Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the new Israeli Defence Minister visited Washington.

In addition to assisting the Lavi, whose development he had previously opposed Mr Weinberger also agreed to the formation of a joint US-Israeli working team to discuss submarine warfare. It is expected to evolve a scheme for the Israeli purchases of US-built diesel-engine submarines.

After talks with Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's new Prime Minister, Mr Weinberger pledged to extend agreements due to expire at the end of the month, which will entail the purchase of \$100m (£83m) worth of Israeli arms by the United States in the first quarter of next year.

Carrington's nuclear challenge

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Nato must be prepared to maintain and use its nuclear arsenal, Lord Carrington, Secretary-General of the alliance, said in Brussels last night.

In a robust, reasoned lecture, he set out to demolish the arguments of the anti-nuclear campaign, the peace movement and the unilateralists, attacking their case on defence, credibility and ethical grounds. Lord Carrington argued that the alliance must not only keep part of its nuclear force in Europe, but must let it be known it was prepared to use it first, if need be. The only Nato promise was not to be the first to use force.

The message to the Soviet Politburo had to be clear: "If they want to exclude the risk of nuclear war, they have only to refrain from aggression against us."

The United States, he argued, had refrained, when it was manifestly the stronger, the Soviet Union. There was, therefore, even less danger of it being an aggressor now.

Lord Carrington said he was unclear what changing to a non-nuclear defence strategy meant. If the entire alliance adopted it, the Soviet Union would enjoy a monopoly of weapons. If European nations opted out, West Europe would be more vulnerable to Soviet pressure, while a nuclear balance would remain at a strategic level between the superpowers.

Those who argued that the West as a whole should abandon its nuclear weapons might have a claim to moral consistency, he said. But those "who argue that these weapons are morally or physically dangerous to the basing country, who want them removed for that reason, but are content that the Americans should shoulder the burden on our behalf, have surely very little to be said for them when it comes to ethics".

Unilateral disarmament by the West would allow the Soviet Union to indulge in nuclear blackmail. "Merely saying they wouldn't is not an answer. It is just wishful thinking...

"No householder would assume from the fact that he hadn't been burgled in the past that there would be no risk of burglary if he left it empty. It is no more sensible to assume that the Soviet Union would behave in a situation where it has a nuclear monopoly. As it has behaved in a situation where it knows itself to be vulnerable to devastating nuclear retaliation. The sensible conclusion in both cases is to keep the insurance policy up to date."

Lord Carrington also admitted he was not sure how effective a nuclear deterrent based only in the United States would be against preventing an attack on Europe.

Ferraro sidesteps Ulster minefield

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Ms Geraldine Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, avoided stepping into a political minefield when she answered questions about Northern Ireland in a television interview.

On NBC's *Meet the Press* programme this week, Ms Ferraro voiced her support for the New Ireland Forum as a means of achieving Irish unity, and called for the appointment of a special American envoy to Northern Ireland to help to negotiate an end to the unrest in the province.

She also chastised the Reagan Administration for doing "absolutely nothing" to bring US influence to bear on the situation. "It has walked away," she said.

Ms Ferraro's remarks were far more diplomatic than the many statements she has made on Northern Ireland as congresswoman for the Queens district of New York, which is predominantly Roman Catholic and has a big Irish-American community.

During her six years in Congress Ms Ferraro has repeatedly called on Britain to end its "occupation" of Northern Ireland, condemned the "indiscriminate use of plastic bullets by the British Police forces", described the deaths of the IRA hunger strikers as a "gross violation of human rights".

She has also co-sponsored a number of congressional resolutions dealing with Northern Ireland proposed by her New York colleague, Mr Mario Biaggi, founder in 1977 of an ad hoc congressional committee for Irish affairs. The committee, which has close links with Irish fund-raising organizations in the United States, such as Noraid, has persistently called for the removal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

According to the congressional record, Ms Ferraro said during a House debate on Northern Ireland in February, 1981: "While Great Britain has been a long-time ally of the United States, the time has come for us to take a stand in the name of peace and justice. I believe that the solution to the problems of Northern Ireland must come from the Irish people, and not from a nation which is occupying their homeland.

On several occasions recently she has expressed her support for the New Ireland Forum, and called on Britain to do the same. "England", she said in Congress last June, "has the moral responsibility to help end the violence and to facilitate the goals of reconciliation and unity of the Irish people."

Bonn backs extended call-up plan

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

The West German Cabinet yesterday decided to extend National Service from 15 to 18 months in order to keep the Bundeswehr at full strength as the effects of falling birth rates begin to tell.

Legislation based on a plan put forward by Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, will be put before Parliament in the current session. Details have not been decided, but it is intended that the first group of servicemen to be affected will be called up in 1989.

The controversial plan has caused strong arguments in the coalition Government as the Free Democrats tried to postpone any change until after the 1987 general election. The Christian Democrats insisted that steps had to be taken now if West Germany was to meet its Nato commitments.

Herr Wörner's comprehensive plan foresees a peacetime army strength in the 1990s of 456,000 men, plus 15,000 reservists. This would keep the total only just below the present strength of 495,000 men.

Without longer National Service it would have fallen to about 290,000.

In the next few years West German armed forces are to be equipped with new fighter aircraft, armoured helicopters, frigates, submarines and artillery rockets, according to the Wörner plan.

Fifth chess draw in succession

Moscow (AP, Reuter) – Anatoly Karpov the world chess champion, and his challenger, Gary Kasparov agreed to a draw after only 16 moves in the fourteenth game.

It was the fifth consecutive draw in the contest and the earliest of the 10 draws that have been negotiated during the championship.

Chess experts at the game in Moscow's Hall of Columns said the challenger played very passive chess with his white pieces yesterday. Karpov holds a 4-0 lead in the match.

The next game is scheduled for tomorrow.

Experts here believe that yesterday's game signals psychological resignation on the part of the challenger.

Fourteenth game
White Kasparov, Black Karpov
Queen's Indian Defence

1 P-Q4	N-KB3	7 P-QR4	P-B4	13 [illegible]	[illegible]
2 N-KB3	P-QN3	8 P-KN3	N-B3	14 [illegible]	[illegible]
3 P-QB4	P-QN3	9 B-B3	B-K2	15 [illegible]	[illegible]
4 P-KN3	B-R3	10 O-O	O-O	16 [illegible]	drawn
5 P-N3	B-N2	11 [illegible]	[illegible]		
6 B-N2	B-K2	12 [illegible]	[illegible]		

Farewell warning to Pretoria

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The Labour Party's special emissary, Mr Donald Anderson, left for home last night after passing the verdict that South Africa was "a magnificent country" but one with "potentially terminal political problems".

If Pretoria could bring itself to enter into a dialogue with the real representatives of popular opinion, Mr Anderson said, he believed it would still be possible to work out some kind of "power-sharing between the white tribe and the rest of the country".

Speaking at a press conference here at the end of his four-day visit, Mr Anderson also disclosed that he would release a "substantive statement" at the House of Commons at 11am today on the plans of the three political dissidents still sheltering in the British consulate in Durban.

The statement will be put out simultaneously in South Africa by the United Democratic Front (UDF), the multi-racial alliance of anti-apartheid groups too which the three men in the consulate, Mr Archie Gumede, Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David, belong.

If the three fugitives have elected not to leave the consulate before next Monday – when the trial is to start in Coventry in which four South Africans face arms smuggling charges – *they could be settling in for a further long sojourn*.

One argument for coming out now is that it would weaken the justification for South Africa's reprisal action last month when it reneged on a promise to a British Judge that the four accused in the arms smuggling case, who were allowed out on bail, would be returned for trial.

Mr Anderson, who broke South African Law on racially separate residential areas by spending his last night here as the guest of a black family in Soweto, said that if Pretoria "ratted" on its pledge to return the four men, Britain should respond to "the gravity of this affront to its judicial system".

Turks in anti-Kurd pact with Baghdad

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

The Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Turgut Ozal, yesterday warned against excessive reaction to recent attacks by Kurdish separatist guerrills, as press reports said troops had started a big operation along an 18-mile wide stretch of land straddling the border with Iraq.

Addressing a stormy special meeting of Parliament, Mr Ozal confirmed that an agreement had been reached with Iraq for joint measures against "terrorism", after the weekend trip to Baghdad of the Foreign Minister, Mr Vahit Halefoglu and General Necdet Oztorun, the Deputy Chief of the General Staff.

Mr Ozal also disclosed that a similar arrangement was being sought with Iran. In May last year, Turkish troops crossed into Iraq to chase the guerrillas, who had been harassing Turkish border patrols.

Mr Ozal disclosed that two officers, two non-commissioned officers, 13 soldiers and two civilians had been killed by the guerrillas, who had lost 10. Many had been captured.

Japan accused of exploiting rare species

Year of the frilled lizard

From David Watts, Tokyo

Crazes in Japan are like crazes nowhere else. This summer it was the frilled lizard.

In department stores and on television they did their little act. On magazine covers and advertising hoardings the little creature stared out, up on its hind legs, a defensive frill raised around its neck.

Now that the summer fad is over the frilled lizard is virtually forgotten. The star of the Mitsubishi Mirage car advertising campaign this year is little more than a memory. The animal traders have baked enormous profits and the 60 lizards in Japan are unlikely to survive the winter.

The Australian Government says there are no known instances of frilled lizards, which are a protected species, either breeding or surviving in captivity.

The frilled lizard is just the latest victim of the commercialization of animals in Japan, a trade which the Duke of Edinburgh came here to highlight as President of the World Wildlife Fund. He is critical of Japan's failure to comply with the provisions of the Washington convention on endangered species.

Unfortunately for the frilled lizard it is not recognized under the convention because it is not an animal that has been traded in significant numbers before.

Not since the arrival in Japan of the first pandas from China has there been commercialization on the same scale. One importer who is estimated to have imported 15 of the lizards this year has been renting them out to department store exhibitions for as much as one million yen (about £3,300) a day.

The unfortunate lizards were merely the centre of an enormous media hype for frilled lizard merchandise that took in stuffed toys, badges, photographs, plastic and rubber models and even jewellery.

The frilled lizard breeds only in Papua New Guinea, Irian Jaya in Indonesia, and Australia. Only Papua New Guinea has recently permitted the export of the lizards – on the understanding that they are used for educational purposes and the 100 yen admission fee charged for entrance to exhibitions is remitted back to Papua New Guinea to bolster wildlife protection funds. All the other lizards appear to have been exported under false pretexts.

According to the wildlife protection group, known as Traffic, frilled lizards brought in from Indonesia were imported to Japan under a certificate which permitted them only to be transported from Irian Jaya to the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, for purposes of scientific research. Permission to export can be given only to the Government's wildlife protection division.



Media star: The frilled lizard as shown to millions

Embattled Papandreou promises to deliver

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Andreas Papandreou, who this week celebrates his third anniversary of becoming Prime Minister, promised the Greek people that his Socialist Government would devote the last year of its term to making good its promises.

"We have one year ahead of us and I do not think we should open new fronts, but use it for the materialization of our promises," he told a press conference yesterday marking the occasion. Once again, foreign correspondents were told to ask no questions.

All this was a far cry from last year's celebrations, described by the press as Mr Papandreou's "Roman triumph" when he addressed a gigantic rally in Athens.

The political scene had, of course, changed. Mr Papandreou now faces a new adversary for whom he does not conceal his hatred. The European elections in June showed that his popularity was dwindling, mainly in the cities, and there are increasing signs of factional fighting within the party.

The emergence of Mr Constantine Mitsotakis as leader of the conservative New Democracy party and the main challenger in next year's elections, came as a shock to Mr Papandreou, who has had a feud with this articulate and able politician.

At yesterday's press conference the Prime Minister dwelt at length on the woes of the economy, bedevilled as it is by inflation, unemployment and stagnation. Mr Papandreou said the Government had managed to lower inflation from 25 per cent to 18.2 per cent, which was this year's estimate.

Soaring prices and shrinking incomes, despite index-linking for the public sector, are seen by political analysts as the main cause of the Socialists declining popularity.

Faction killings in Nicaragua

Poll brings fear to two towns

From Alan Tomlinson
Jinotega, Nicaragua

The small towns of San Sebastian de Yali and San Rafael del Norte lie only 20 miles apart on a dirt road that winds through the war-torn hills of Nicaragua's north-eastern province of Jinotega.

Physically they have everything in common: the dusty main street, the fly-infested general store, the church, the telegraph office, the army barracks.

Economically they differ. Yali is a coffee town, a community of peasants working on state farms and cooperatives or tilling small plots recently handed over to them by the Sandinista Government.

San Rafael is a cattle town peopled by private landowners, great and small, whose ranches have been in the same families for generations.

Politically the two are worlds apart. Yali is a Sandinista town with a long history of struggle in support of the revolution. San Rafael, if not entirely Contra (the Nicaraguan term for counter-revolutionary), is at least - in the words of its main storekeeper - a reactionary town.

But there is something else that both communities share in the run-up to the country's first post-revolutionary general election on November 4 - a deep fear of what the coming weeks have in store.

Peasants in the Yali area say they have been threatened with death by roaming bands of Contras if they vote in the elections, which are for a President, Vice-President and Legislative Assembly. Right-wing parties supported by the insurgents are boycotting the poll.

Some residents have already paid the price of supporting the revolution. Notier Torres, aged 50, was persuaded by his wife Lorenza to leave the volunteer police force after six months when she became preganant with their third child.

He was found two weeks ago in the hills, hacked to death and mutilated. His wife regrets now that she talked him out of fighting. "At least he wouldn't have died like a dog this way.

Three quarters of the 180 people from Yali who have been killed or "disappeared" in the past two years were civilians. The Sandinistas organized social, political and military groups which have successfully replused three attempts to capture the town this year.

"It's rare that a day goes by without fighting round here," said a party organizer, Señor Leonidas Centeno, who is from Yali. He confidently expects almost all the 5,800 voters in the area to vote for the Sandinista candidates.

Until six months ago the Sandinista party machine in San Rafael was almost non-existent. People were apparently not interested in joining revolutionary organisations or volunteering for the defence forces. "If the people here aren't for something, then forget it." Señor Agustin Zelaya, the storekeeper, said.

Twice in the first three months of this year the Contras routed the undermanned militia and occupied the town for several hours

"But we have had two shocks already and we can see how things stand," said Señor Zelaya. "Frankly this has always been a reactionary town and people are not going to be won over." He said there was fear of a bloodbath if the Contras returned.

The Sandinista organizer, Señor José Antonio Padilla, a native of Masaya, 100 miles away, believes the Front may win a narrow majority among the 8,600 local voters.

The townpeople are sceptical. Only 200 turned out recently to hear the Sandinista vice-presidential candidate, Señor Sergio Ramirez, speak.



Señor Ramirez, Sandinista candidate who got a cool reception in San Rafael. Peasants doubt the Army can guarantee voting.

Spain backs peace drive

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Foreign ministers of three members of the Contadora group met here yesterday with their Spanish counterpart, Seõr Fernando Morán, to discuss changes to the proposed text of their document, which is intended to bring peace to Central America.

The ministers, Seõr Bernardo Sepúlveda of Mexico; Señor Augusto Ramirez of Colombia and Señor Isidro Morales of Venezuela, came to Spain with the former Foreign Minister of Panama, Señor Oyden Ortega, to receive the Prince of Asturias prize for Iberian-American cooperation.



Royal lecturer: Princess Michael of Kent giving a lecture on the history of the Habsburgs and Vienna to representatives of International Computers, at their annual meeting in the Austrian capital.

Chile cities blacked out by guerrilla bombs

Santiago (Reuter) – Left-wing guerrillas blacked out a dozen cities in central Chile in a carefully synchronised wave of bomb afttacks that triggered street disturbances in Santiago, residents and officials said.

A man saying he represented the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, a guerrilla group that launched a sabotage campaing this year against President Pinochet's military Government, called local media to claim responsibility for Tuesday night's bombings.

Police said 95 per cent of Santiago was blacked out for between 40 minutes and three hours after a bomb blasted power lines south of the city. Other blasts damaged banks in the capital and power installations.

As traffic came to a halt in darkened Santiago streets, youths in poor neighbourhoods burnt tyres and stoned passing vehicles, residents said. There were no reports of arrests or injuries as police moved in to clear the streets.

Radio Santiago said "criminal elements" built barricades in the streets after the explosions.

The bombs in the capital and the provinces went off within minutes of each other at about 10 pm matching the co-ordination shown by guerrillas in previous attacks this year.

Three people were injured by a blast outside government offices in Talca, 160 miles south of Santiago.

UK envoy rebuffed on A-test complaints

From Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

The president of the Royal Commission into British nuclear tests in Australia yesterday brushed aside the concern expressed by Sir John Leahy, the new British High Commissioner to Australia, at some of the allegations against Britain made to the commission.

"I suppose the British High Commissioner will be asking next that our history books omit all reference to the nasty ways Henry VIII treated his wives," Mr Justice James McClelland said.

He said the commission would not stop witnesses making allegations which the British Government views as unpleasant, and suggested Sir John advise his Government to have legal counsel at the commission.

The comments came after remarks by Sir John that Britain's name was being "dragged along the floor" by allegations made public before the commission's final report was handed down.

"The commission hearings are public, and anyone with anything relevant to say on British nuclear tests in the 1950s can stand up and say his piece. This is why the commission was set up," Mr Justice McClelland said.

"The Royal Commission is well equipped to distinguish allegations from fact."

Delhi urges Tripura to call in Army

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Government of India, in its anxiety to tackle all outstanding insurgencies now that Punjab appears slowly to be settling down, has let it be known it is very unhappy at the way the Tripura Government is dealing with the troubles there.

Tripura, the second smallest state in the union, is ruled by a communist coalition, which came to power in last year's anti-Gandhi electoral swing. But it has been constantly troubled by tribal insurgents since the former princely state acceded to the union in 1949.

Earlier this week a *bandh*, or general strike, was called by the TNV rebels (TNV stands for Tribal National Volunteers, or Tripura National Volunteers, according to whim) to mark the anniversary of the accession. Seven deaths were attributed to the extremists enforcing the stoppage.

In one incident the terrorists stormed into the house of a non-tribal family about 55 miles from the capital, Agartala, and killed four people. Four others were wounded. Altogether more than 50 people have been killed this year.

The central Government was reported yesterday as criticizing the Tripura Government's failure to control the *Badh*, and is said to feel the situation there strongly warrants an extension of the Disturbed Areas Act to the whole of the state. This would enable the Army to be Brought in and facilitate internal security operations, such a s searches, cordons and arrests.

Mr Nripen Chakraborty, the state's Chief Minister, who is a member of the Communist Party (Marxist), is known to fear that the deployment of the Army in the state would be the first step towards imposition of diret rule. He has instead asked for more paramilitary forces

The tribal inhabitants of the state, which is bordered on three sides by Bangladesh, feel they have had a raw deal from India. They claim they are not of Indian stock themselves and feel they have been victimized by the floods of refugees from Bangladesh who now outnumber them in their own state.

● GANDHI WARNING: Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, said yesterday there was evidence that foreign powers were trying to destabilize India and gave a warning about forces "bent upon creating chaos" (AP reports).



Benigno Aquino: Shot at airport

Key Aquino witness backtracks

Manila (Reuter) – A witness who testified at secret hearings that a security guard shot Benigno Aquino, the Philippines opposition leader, wants to withdraw his evidence, sources from a commission investigating the murder said yesterday.

A commission source said it had received a handwritten letter from Mr Celso Loterina, a Philippine Air Lines engineer, was phrased to suggest he had been primed to implicate the military.

The letter said he was withdrawing his testimony because the commission had not kept its promise to maintain his anonymity and to help him and his family go to the United States.

Benigno Aquino was shot at Man ila airport on August 21 last year

Austrians alarmed by refugee rise

From Richard Bassett
Vienna

The number of East European refugees entering Austria has risen by 46 per cent over the last year,the Interior Ministry said yesterday.

The refugees, mostly Poles and Czechoslovaks, are viewed with concern by Austria, not least because of signs that countries traditionally known to offer immigration visas to East Europeans are cutting down dramatically on numbers.

Of the 5,368 refugees who arrived in Austria last year, barely half were able to find asylum in other Western countries. The United States took a third less than in previous years, while Australian visas were cut by half.

The most dramatic drop was registered by South Africa, from 106 to a mere 18. Canada was able to take 109 Poles of Ukranian origin, thanks to the personal intervention of Herr Karl Blecha, the Austrian Minister of the Interior.

Despite the rising refugee flow, a military spokesman emphasized that Austria would remain a place of first refuge for anyone from its Eastern neighbours who chose to enter

● **Asylum for orphans:** Austria has granted asylum to two Czechoslovak children whose parents and sister were found drowned after an attempt to cross the river Mur from Yugoslavia last month (Reuter reports).

Clampdown on press imposed in Sri Lanka

Censorship was imposed on Sri Lankan newspapers and foreign correspondents on all news about the all-party conference on the problems of the Tamil ethnic minority yesterday.

Censorsip of news about the activities of Tamil separatist rebels in force since May last year was relaxed last Friday after discussions between editors and a government media committee. The editors agreed to refrain from publishing any news about the conference which might impede a settlement of the ethnic problem.

Foreign correspondents who have not been subject to any censorship in recent months were not invited to the meeting but members of the committee met them yesterday and informed them that the editors had agreed to voluntary self-censorship.

Just an hour later newspapers and foreign correspondents were told that all news about the conference would be subject to censorship.

THE ARTS

Television

Tortured argument

In May this year Council of Europe MPs voted to re-admit Turkish members, considering that Turkey had sufficiently mended its ways on the question of human rights. The clear implication of last night's **Brass Tacks**, *The Forgotten Prisoners*, on BBC2 was that this decision was precipitate.

The programme considered evidence freom Amnesty International, the American human rights organization Helsinki Watch, the Confederation of Free Trade Unions, relatives of prisoners inside Turkey and fugitives abroad, and directed us to the conclusion that, among Turkey's 20,000 political prisoners, torture is commonplace and systematic.

Turkey, an associate member of the EEC and Nato's sole defender of Europe's southern flank, has lobbied hard for re-admission to Europe's democratic institutions and, it was said, found considerable support in Conservative circles. The Conservative MP Sir Frederick Bennett said that it was not realized how bad the situation was in Turkey when the Army seized power four years ago. Turks had remarked to him that if they were not allowed into the Council there seemed to be no reason why they should remain in Europe.

The reporter David Henshaw, in addition to secretly filmed interviews with prisoners' relatives in Turkey, shot in silhouette to protect them from retribution, produced a string of witnesses who said that Turkey's change of heart was more apparent than real. Many of the prisoners belong to organizations which were legal before the Army take-over and which would not be considered subversive elsewhere in Europe.

Two girls, now living in London, members of a Marxist organization, told how they were hung from pipes and tortured with electrical devices. An independent medical examination, it was said, had confirmed that they had suffered torture. The girls escaped while on bail and had been sentenced to six years' imprisonment in their absence. The most horrifying story was told by a Kurdish lawyer who had been imprisoned after defending in a mass trial. He had his jaw broken and all his teeth knocked out, and had been set alight.

Mr Bjorn Elmquist, leader of a Council of Europe delegation which had visited Turkey to see for itself, said he now considered he had been duped. At the end of a harrowing programme, it seemed that the producer Debbie Christie had more than made her point.

Dennis Hackett

Empty Seats, the new autobiography of Michael White (right), reveals a theatrical producer unafraid to back his fancy: **Irving Wardle reports**

In search of the creative eccentric



The figure of the producer is not one that commands much attention among the English theatre's otherwise over-publicized ranks. Come a new opening at Drury Lane or the Palace, and everyone from the star to the stage door-keeper gets a say about it except the man who put the thing together. His name appears on programmes in modest print above the title, safely distanced from the capitalized artists lower down the page. A list of his past successes (no photograph) may be tucked in with the biographies. But interviews rarely seek him out: reviewers seldom mention him: and he is left alone to count his winnings or lick his wounds. It was not so in the days of Cochrane.

Some producers shrink from all forms of personal publicity. But, as the public is equally unacquainted with loquaciously outgoing characters like Toby Rowland and the late Peter Bridge, it seems that the breed is unknown because nobody is interested. What, after all, is interesting about them? They may be at the centre of things, but the story they have to tell will mainly be one of backers, percentages and billings. They cannot afford to give away too many tricks of the trade; nor can they spill the beans on backstage dramas except those involving artists they have struck off their books. Compare the bland chapters of Peter Saunders's *The Mousetrap Man* with the sulphurously readable two pages in which the author settles accounts with Peter Coles for his truncated rehearsals and vast subsequent earnings from the West End's longest runner.

Even then, it is a story about money, which is not a favourite topic with the playgoing public. Since the division of the theatre between the subsidized and commercial sectors, audiences and reviewers have been prone to avert their eyes from the base facts of the unholy trade; reluctant to acknowledge that any work of value can co-exist with the casino element.

What has become manifestly clear since the recession is that, if the West End were to collapse, we should be losing a great deal more than what Ken Tynan once dismissed as a collection of "entertainment kiosks"; and that the cultural dominance of the State-supported companies has obscured the fact that gambling is the theatre's natural way of life. Of late, the gamble has been curtailed to a minimum. Formerly adventurous managements have converted their theatres into booking houses. Others confine their output to a stable of well-tried artists. Donald Albery threw in his hand and retired after a fruitlessly prolonged battle against VAT. Another retiring manager told me that the odds were now so heavily stacked against success that he could no longer honestly appeal for backers: all the fun had gone out of the game. Where, among these anxious book-keepers, are the creative eccentrics who once had a flutter on Pinter and Orton?

Well, there are a few: and prominent among them is Michael White, for long the fresh-faced juvenile (b. 1936) among the leathery old showmen, who has just published an autobiography (*Empty Seats*: Hamish Hamilton, £9.95), marking 23 years in management.

In some ways the book is depressingly typical of its genre: a lively first chapter showing the unformed youth abandoning his first novel in a Connecticut lighthouse to take a summer theatre job; then, once the managerial mantle has descended on him, a scrappy and superficial chronicle of his London productions garnished with glamorous names, budgetary details and vainglorious asides. "By any standards", he says, "I was well-read in a lot of different languages", then demonstrates his linguistic prowess by spelling Jan Werich as "Werek".

However, the career is certainly something to boast about; and, even if it deserved a better book, the story makes inspiring reading in times of demoralization and defeat. Nowhere do you find Mr White bewailing unfair competition and punitive taxation, or lamenting the end of the age of glitter. So far as he is concerned, the age still glitters, with the Rolling Stones and the Clash as well as knights and royals. An unashamed racehouse-owning gambler, he is cheerfully keen on making a fortune and equally keen on backing his fancy, confident that the two are thoroughly compatible. You could have said exactly the same of Binkie Beaumont; except that Mr White's fancies include Brecht and Hochhuth, and that he is just as ready to install his shows in a converted cinema or a Vauxhall Bridge Road mission hall as in Shaftesbury Avenue and Drury Lane.

He learnt his trade as Peter Daubeny's assistant during the World Theatre seasons; and if he failed to carry on the Daubeny crusade the record of his productions is hardly less varied and memorable than if he had picked them up in Tel Aviv and Leningrad.

Beginning in 1961 with Jack Gelber's *The Connection*, which gave the West End its first view of New York junkies, they include Spike Milligan's *Oblomov*, the first London Happening, Orton's *Loot*, McClure's *The Beard*, *America Hurrah*, Hochhuth's *Soldiers*, *Arturo Ui* (which catapulted Leonard Rossiter to stardom), *Oh! Calcutta!*, *Joseph and his Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat* and *A Chorus Line*. A good many White ventures bit the dust (a fate richly deserved by last week's *Top People*); but, thanks to hits like *The Rocky Horror Show* and *Sleuth* (the English theatre's most profitable play after *The Mousetrap*), he always survived to succumb to the next lunatic enthusiasm.

The main point that emerges from the foregoing list is that, apart from a persisting American connexion, its components have nothing whatever in common save the fact that they all appealed to Mr White. They offer no clue to the taste of the man who chose them. Other respect-worthy managements are apt always to plough the same recognizable furrow: Daubeny and foreign importations; Michael Codron and new English writing; Ray Cooney and comedy. In this way, producers no less than actors become type-cast. Unlike them, White has remained a free agent always ready to take a risk on the unknown. His function – important now as never before – is to play the wild card in an otherwise orderly pack.

I wish I could say that some of this quicksilver quality had found its way into the guarded pages of his autobiography. It tells you something about old friendships and old feuds, sounds off against "pestilential percentages" and the critics' "wretched seven o'clock" openings and dutifully inventories his productions. But he has nothing illuminating to say about them, and generally writes as if submitting to an interview against his better judgment. However it was back in the lighthouse long ago that Mr White discovered he was cut out for something more active than writing: and nothing in *Empty Seats* is so misleading as the written reply he once made to Peter Saunders on the necessary ingredients for a successful producer: "Modesty in your ambitions".

Dance

Lar Lubovitch

Sadler's Wells

One of the pieces with which Lar Lubovitch introduced his dance company at Sadler's Wells on Tuesday, *Big Shoulders*, is supposed to be about his native city of Chicago, but actually the bulk of the material is based on something that is a most unusual subject for dancing – the work of demolishing and constructing buildings. I suppose he would argue that buildings are what Chicago is most famous for.

Dances about work are something one associates with the Twenties, constructivism and the Bauhaus – all rather solemn. Lubovitch's choreography is not in the least solemn. He is one of the most capricious users of movement around; in this instance his ensembles are full of bodies rising or falling, unusual stresses and tensions, unexpected openings and closings of vistas. There is also a marvellously original solo for Peggy Baker that includes hopscotch-like jumps, sudden halts in sustained balances, wide or bouncy progressions through space, a barefoot walk on high three-quarter pointes.

Performed without music, *Big Shoulders* is entertaining except for its hideous and anonymous decor. Another hideous decor is almost the sole point of *Beau Danube*, in which dancers pose, sink, rise again and change places, wearing athletic costumes, under falling stage snow in front of an awful painting of the Belvedere Palace, Vienna, while a pit band scrapes away at Strauss's waltz.

Better than that overblown little joke is *Cavalcade*, in which eight dancers move energetically (but not quite energetically enough) to Steve Reich's Octet; and better still *North Star*, to Philip Glass's music, in which the cast, collectively, in quartets or singly, move gently with continuous undulations. Lubovitch's obsession with squiggly patterns is at its best here, but the effect is like watching waves moving over rocks: fascinating, yet lacking in human interest.

Although uneven, Lubovitch's works deserve seeing because they are completely individual and, at their occasional best, very good indeed. His company is here all week, with a partial change of programme tomorrow.

John Percival

Theatre

More bad apples

An Honourable Trade

Royal Court

Like many plays at this address over the years, G. F. Newman's *An Honourable Trade* is as well-acted and entertaining a piece as you will find anywhere in town; but, as it happens to debate matters that the theatre seldom confronts head-on, it is liable to provoke a queasy response and lead you into taking issue with its argument while neglecting to acknowledge that it also offers a good night out.

With those opening courtesies out of the way, I must say that I found the piece a disappointing sequel to Mr Newman's *Operation Bad Apple*, a play which – even though it had to go through the motions of forswearing any connexion with Operation Countryman – devoted itself wholeheartedly to taking the lid off the Metropolitan Police.

The smell of bad apples still hangs heavily over his new play, which is equally concerned with police corruption and political cover-ups. But this time the theme is by no means so clearly defined. The published text (Faber, £1) describes it as a study of "sexual repression and sexual oppression"; and the gist seems to be that the English Parliament is dominated by a male, predominately public-school, clan who are so sexually twisted up themselves that they are unqualified to exercise any control over public morality.

It may be so, and perhaps Mr Newman knows more than other Parliamentary outsiders. But, whatever the truth of his view, he has a strange way of putting it across.

An Honourable Trade follows the hideously embarrassed career of Sir Walter Pursar, Attorney General in a Conservative government, and an upstanding "wet" who – to the despair of his party – is quite prepared to uphold a wife's rape claim against her husband and to decimate the Met on corruption charges. His colleagues are all for slapping on the 30-year rule on the pretext of a law and order crisis; and they fit into the author's personal specifications all too well – a boy-fancying Chief Whip and a party leader who has impregnated the Attorney General's wife. But these irregularities are as nothing compared with Walter's own actions: first assaulting his prostitute mistress and getting that hushed up with the aid of a docile psychiatrist; and then going on to tackle his son's girlfriend on the bathroom floor.

After this, of course, there is no problem in silencing him and getting the lesser fry off the hook. But the argument appears to be that, the more sexually anarchic a politician's private life, the more likely he is to exercise a beneficent influence at the dispatch box. Added to which, the play inadvertently underwrites the British assumption that sexual irregularity disqualifies a man from public office.

The play contains some excellent writing, particularly when it aligns arm-twisting encounters in private rooms, with high-toned utterance on the floor of the House. Mike Bradwell's production seizes on the Johnsonian character of the play to present a wittily ugly set of customers of whom Richard Wilson (Walter), Donald Sumpter and Philip Voss stand out among an energetically doubling company.

Irving Wardle

Donald Cooper



An embarrassed career: Richard Wilson, with Felicity Dean, in *An Honourable Trade*

Henry IV Part 1

Playhouse, Oxford

Having once trodden these very boards in a memorably inept student *Henry IV, Part 2*, I hoped that the Playhouse's own company would give the Harrys their just deserts. But Richard Williams's production is a dispiriting affair that seems to have no clear idea of what it wants to say or why it is doing it at all. (Except, perhaps, with O-levels in mind: in which case why cut such delightful scenes as the Rochester carriers or Francis the waiter with his "Anon, anon, sir"?)

Marty Flood's attractive set of tattered banners over a red-stained stage (blood or sherry?) cleverly embraces all the inside/outside locales from battlefield to taproom and has a good period flavour. But there is no sense of what Lancastrian rule or its enemies stand for, or of that crucial tension between order and licence.

John Boswall's King is a vigorous old-school verse-speaker with an oddly mischievous, Punch-like manner, hardly the guilt-racked usurper. Nor do he and Kevin Wallace relate as a convincing father and son, only as two men with acting styles 30 years apart.

Underneath the conventional fidgets and some deplorable fits of shouting, Sam Dale has an interesting, unsympathetic Hotspur struggling to get out: a man whose chronic impatience and bad temper (even, most unusually, towards his wife) make him his own worst enemy. This puts the task of delighting the audience squarely on to Falstaff, and Reginald Marsh is enchanting with his portly strut and his ripe, resourceful wit in handling the language.

His eager pleasure in comradeship, wine and women (pity about Anita Dobson's Mistress Quickly, a stereotype bawdy wench cackling with arms akimbo) has a hint of panic, but the comedy is uppermost and I cherish the memory of him placidly chewing the cud while thinking up his next monstrous subterfuge.

He also has the advantage of a handsome, well-conceived costume. His colleagues are less fortunate: Hal has a punk battle headdress, Lady Percy (badly spoken by Seeta Indrani) is a gypsyish *vivandière* inexplicably tied up in green cords, and most of the men have one boot several inches longer than the other. The guitar-based score, part medieval, part disco, adds incongruities of its own.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

Shostakovich in full horror

Philharmonia/Berglund

Festival Hall

One difference between the nineteenth century and our own is that their symphonies tended to move from conflict to affirmation whereas ours begin pretty grimly and then get steadily more calamitous. Shostakovich's Eighth of 1942, the centrepiece of the century's biggest symphonic cycle, is very much a case in point: and I suppose one can only say it was "good" on Tuesday to be reminded of how terrifying a piece it is, how repellent in its sound world and coldly uncomfortable in its progress.

No wonder the Soviet auhorities decided it was not quite the thing to send everybody back breaking records in the next five-year plan: one may deplore censorship, but at least Shostakovich's masters knew what he was about.

So, too, does Paavo Berglund. There are really only two ways of playing this symphony. Either you sweat blood with every brutal climax, which can seem a mite self-indulgent, or you stretch out a long line for the work to bring on its own horrors. This latter was Mr Berglund's way.

The first movement, playing for almost half an hour, was given a formal shape of unflinching clarity: it was a sequence of beginnings, of long tunes spun out by string sections of firm purpose and keen-edged sound. Each time the beginning is cut off.

At first the trumpets only have to sound a quiet but decisive dissonance to produce the desired effect (those trumpets that were excellent throughout this martially coloured score); later it needs the barbarity of a march loudly beaten out on the side drum and huge discords throughout the orchestra, discords that in this performance were assembled with devastating accuracy.

After this Mr Berglund pointed the way, still with steadily mounting but simply stated unpleasantness, through the pair of scherzos, the first thoroughly ugly in its repetitions and absurd in its final concord, the second reaching beyond the worst of the opening movements in sheer, exact nastiness of sound.

Then it stopped. At this point, perhaps, consciousness gives out and the last two movements were done in a numb daze.

Paul Griffiths

Annie Fischer

Queen Elizabeth Hall

After the frightening power, interpretatively and sonically, of Emil Giles's recital on Monday, it took me a while to adjust to the altogether less galvanizing but no less musical playing of Annie Fischer on Tuesday. Miss Fischer never knocks the listener to one side: she invites him in, unassertively, to interpretations which breathe a warm, humane spirit and sound like the fruits of a lifetime's experience.

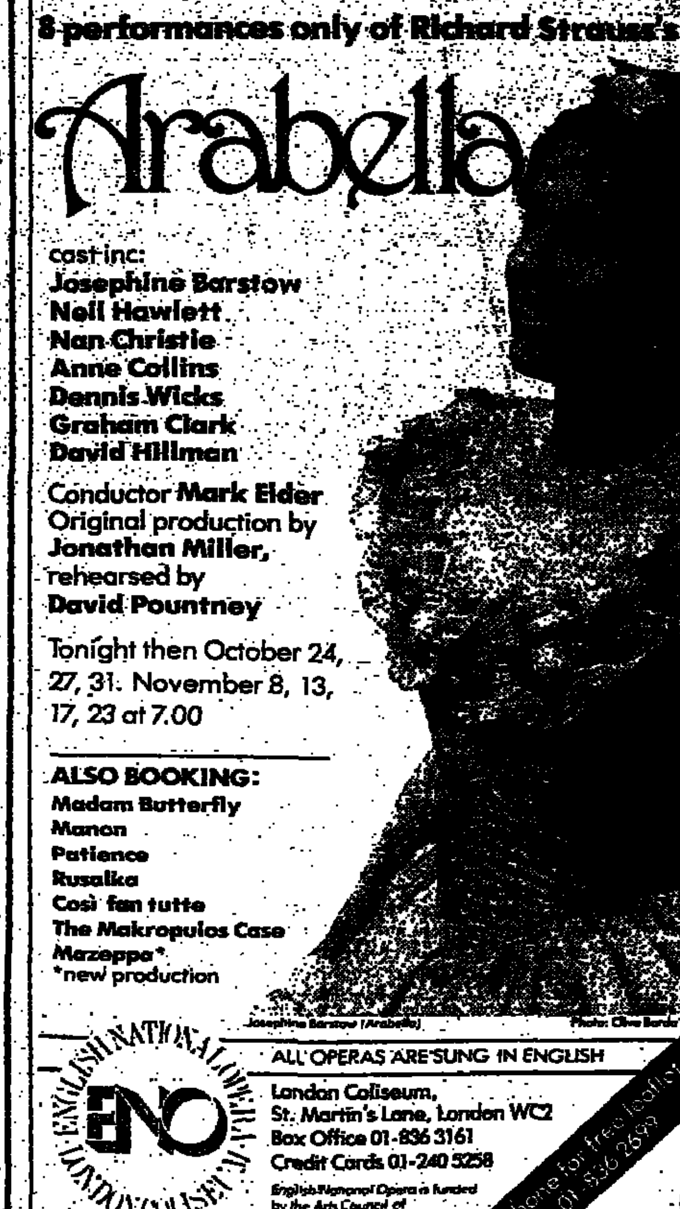
This was the second of three all-Beethoven recitals in which Miss Fischer is concentrating (apart from Op 111 next Tuesday) on the middle-period works. Here she fascinatingly brought together sonatas from 1801-02 and showed what a richly varied group they are: Beethoven edges away from conventional movement structure in the variations which begin Op 26, and confirms that exploration in the fantasia-like sonatas of Op 27, where movements are linked and elided.

By Op 31 No 3 we are back to four-movement form, but including both Scherzo and Minuet, and nothing is conventional from the very first questioning dissonance.

Miss Fischer cultivates a rounded, generous sound that works wonders in a movement such as the Minuet of Op 31 No 3, with its touch of a musette drone. But the Trio shows how in tiny things she softens Beethoven's hard edges pedalling the staccato chords and softening the ending of the brutal forte octaves. In spite of this recurrent tendency, time and again her playing drew one in, even when it seemed too slow (as in some of the Op 26 variations and the opening of Op 27 No 1) or too blurred (as in the tempestuously driven finale of the "Moonlight").

The way she sustained the low chords and supple melody of the tiny slow movement in Op 27 No 1 made one wish for more in this vein, and the famous opening of the "Moonlight" was sustained with rare poise and, one felt, an unshakable inner peace.

Nicholas Kenyon



AFTER TWENTY YEARS, ANOTHER RECORD FROM MERSEYSIDE

On October 19th, Shell's fab new refining plant opens at Stanlow. It is, we are pleased to say, a record for Merseyside.

Construction of the plant was completed well within the budget of £56 million, and what is more, it was finished well within the production schedule. Relationships between the workforce and the management were excellent, with productivity exceptionally high even when seen in international terms. Furthermore, we are proud to say that the new plant at Stanlow is one of the most advanced of its kind in the world.

Called a 'Platformer,' the plant will use platinum as a catalyst in the production of high octane components for petrol.

This will help Shell be ready to introduce low-lead petrol in order to meet requirements of new legislation that will be coming into effect in January, 1986.

The combined efforts of the contractors, of the workforce, and of Shell, have resulted in what can only be described as a record achievement for the Stanlow plant.

A new record from Merseyside. Or as they say, a platinum Number One!

YOU CAN BE SURE OF SHELL 

Pianist, conductor . . and former KGB spy

The Times Profile: Vladimir Ashkenazy

"I am not anti-Soviet. I am saying what happened to me. If that presents a condemnation of the Soviet system that's because the facts speak for themselves.

"I just wanted to describe everything I went through. It's interesting that if you tell what happens in Russia they accuse you of being anti-Soviet and of distorting things. Well, I did not distort a single thing. And if anyone says I'm anti-Soviet because of what I wrote that would not be a correct interpretation".

We sat on the floor of Vladimir Ashkenazy's Hampstead flat in London ("I don't like furniture. This [he points to the grand piano which fills most of the small room] is enough". He is now 47, and it is over 20 years since he first declared his intention to settle in the West, in what turned out to be one of the headline-grabbing stop-go sagas of 1963. He still looks exactly as *The Times* described him on his very first visit to England: "Slight, diffident, boyish . . . gaiety and a sense of fun break quickly through the uncertainties".

But the problem of his relationship with Russia still rumbles on. He seems as indecisive about certain aspects of it as he did in 1963, when he came in from the cold, went back, said he would stay there.

'I now realize I never felt at home in Russia'

came out again, received assurances that he could go in and out as often as he pleased, but finally decided not to test the strength of those promises.

At first he asks me not to mention that he asked for the publication of the new book about him* (written with his agent and manager Jasper Parrott) to be delayed.

"The plan was to publish in April or May but last autumn I begged them not to publish then because I had applied for my father who is still in Russia to come and visit me again. If the book was out the Russians might not like it and would stop him coming. It has been a pointless exercise. They have not given permission, so you might as well say it. I might not ever see him again."

Ashkenazy has learnt to play the Russians at their own game. The book reveals in full the astounding cat-and-mouse manoeuvres he went through in 1963 to ensure his own future and that of his wife and baby. To the readers of the press headlines in that year it looked as if Ashkenazy, having declared his intention to settle in England, changed his mind and went back to Russia for good. But the book indicates that Ashkenazy, then a young and inexperienced 25-year-old, was as good at spreading disinformation as the Russians.

He now admits his claim in a telephone interview to the *Daily Express* that he was staying in Russia after all was "a lie". He says: "I had to convince the Russians I meant to stay, otherwise they would not have let me out again".

It must have been a period of agonised conflicting loyalties for the young Ashkenazy. Although he has spoken out before about the circumstances that led directly to his departure, we can now learn about the background of his Russian years in vivid detail, including episodes both serious and ludicrous.

Ashkenazy was once forcibly recruited by the KGB to inform on foreign students at the Moscow Conservatoire and was asked to assist in setting up a compromising situation for one who was suspected of being homosexual. When he returned from his first tour of the United States, Ashkenazy was questioned because he had made remarks to his companion on the tour which were suspected of being unorthodox.

All this lends a political dimension to Ashkenazy's essentially musical story. But when I asked him what had led him to make such a forceful condemnation of the Soviet system now, he objected: "That is a very strong term, condemnation of the system. In some ways they were very good to me, especially when I was a success. If you think only of material values I did quite well. When I went back to Russia for those few weeks when we knew we would come back to England, they made a great point of saying I had a car, I had a new apartment. It still goes on.

"When I see my Russian friends I always ask them: How do you live? What do you do? Do you have a car? And always they say 'yes' if they are important. Do you have a country house, a *dacha?* 'Yes'. Do you go abroad? 'Yes, somtimes: so many weeks in the socialist countries, so many weeks in the capitalist countries, so many weeks at home. We don't complain, it's better than nothing'".

And don't some Russian musicians do rather well out of the system? "Amazingly there are some exceptional cases. Rozhdestvensky, as you know, has been principal conductor of some Western orchestras. That is amazing. He had a strong career in Russia and I don't know about his connections in important places . . ."

Could Ashkenazy have survived in Russia? "As an individual I am sure I would have survived. Circumstances drive you to make compromises with your conscience and that is how the Soviets destroy people. Now perhaps I would be one of those. But I would never be happy."

"When I left Russia I was very young. I was only beginning to understand how difficult it was to be yourself there. I now realise I never felt at home in Russia. Here I feel absolutely myself."

I asked Ashkenazy why he had agreed to write a book with his agent and manager, who would surely have a vested interest in producing a favourable portrait: "Oh. I never thought of that. Did he make me out to be so perfect? You know, I just wanted to write it with someone I trusted, and he knows me very well from my first period in England. When we started our relationship he was only a secretary in another agency. So I don't think there was any intention to paint a good picture."

But might people not think there was a fine line to be drawn between an agent advertising his artist and writing a book about him? "I have a bit more faith in mankind!" he said.

If an artist's reputation is helped, however indirectly, by having his name in the headlines, then 1963 was a good year for Ashkenazy and he has never looked back. He is said, in the book, to regret the "flimsy sensationalism" of *The Times* in announcing that he had been given political asylum.

But that was quickly supplanted the next day (not, as the book claims, after a period in which the Ashkenazys went into hiding) by the pianist's own statement that he loved his country and wanted only to be with his wife. Then it was "Pianist and the homesick wife" in the *Evening Standard*.

Ashkenazy's musical career was certainly helped by the fact that at the same time as he was hitting the headlines with his plans to live in the West, he was a figure of exceptional interest in the pianistic world because he had just shared first prize in the Second Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow (with John Ogdon).

Press critics soon spoke of him as "among the greatest living pianists" and reviewers now recall the electric quality of his playing on those first appearances, especially of Chopin and Rachmaninov, two composers with whom he has been especially associated. But along with that goes a regret that his playing is now not as interesting as it was. "I miss the fiery, sharp quality that you used to get all the time from him", said one critic. "There are still some very exciting performances", said another, "but the real driving force doesn't seem to be there".

Not surprisingly, that is not Ashkenazy's view of the situation. "I think when I arrived I was playing like a mindless virtuoso! Fire, yes, but fire without substance. Now I think I have got the two together. When I did Rachmaninov's Second Concerto at the Barbican recently, I don't think anyone noticed a lack of fire!"

But Ashkenazy's career has been transformed in recent years by the success of his conducting, a new career which many instrumentalists have attempted but in which only a very few (including Ashkenazy's friend Daniel Barenboim) have been anything but dismal failures.

Here, as the book unwittingly reveals, the pace has been made by Ashkenazy's record company and the sound of managerial axes being ground is evident in references to orchestras like the Boston Symphony with whom Ashkenazy's conducting relationship did not work out because of the lack of recordings. (In fact, the Boston orchestra's manager speaks warmly of their relationship, and says he would always be glad to have Ashkenazy back as a conductor.) He is now embarked on a Beethoven symphony cycle with Decca, and a Sibelius cycle will soon be completed.

Ashkenazy agrees that he is a quick learner. "Very quick. But just because I learn the notes quickly does not mean I can conduct a piece quickly. I can learn a symphony in a few days, but then I spend weeks with it going around in my head until I know what I want to do with it."

The reactions to Ashkenazy's conducting are more mixed than his piano playing. The critics have tended to be rather dismissive, and it is true that Ashkenazy sometimes presents a less than confident impression on stage. But the results are often excellent and the British orchestra that has had the closest relationship with him, the Philharmonia, tends to be more positive.

"I think in the beginning we got on well with him because we were prepared to accept his technical shortcomings", says one player, "and he has certainly got an awful lot better. He's so self-effacing that at times it's frustrating becuase he's prepared to take all sorts of advice and change his mind.

"Because he's not experienced technically he tends to make gestures which don't quite indicate what he wants – loud when it should be soft, simple things like that. I found it difficult to follow at first. When we were recording his version of *Pictures at an Exhibition* the trombonist asked him why he made some grand gesture at him when the part was marked *piano*. And Ashkenazy just said quietly 'Ah, obviously then this is something which I shouldn't do'.

"There's a story going round that he rang up Lorin Maazel to ask him how to beat the beginning of Beethoven's Fifth. I don't know how true it is . . ."

Ashkenazy is no longer Principal Guest Conductor of the Philharmonia. When he held the post the principal conductorship was vacant. In a very odd paragraph in the book, Jasper Parrott writes that the Philharmonia's "management failed to live up to some important understandings" and that Ashkenazy subsequently withdrew from the post. That was at the time Giuseppe Sinopoli was appointed Principal Conductor.

Christopher Bishop for the

'I watched the orchestra all the time. It was magic'

Philharmonia, expressed extreme surprise that it should have been raised at all in the book, as Ashkenazy's very happy musical relationship with the orchestra continues.

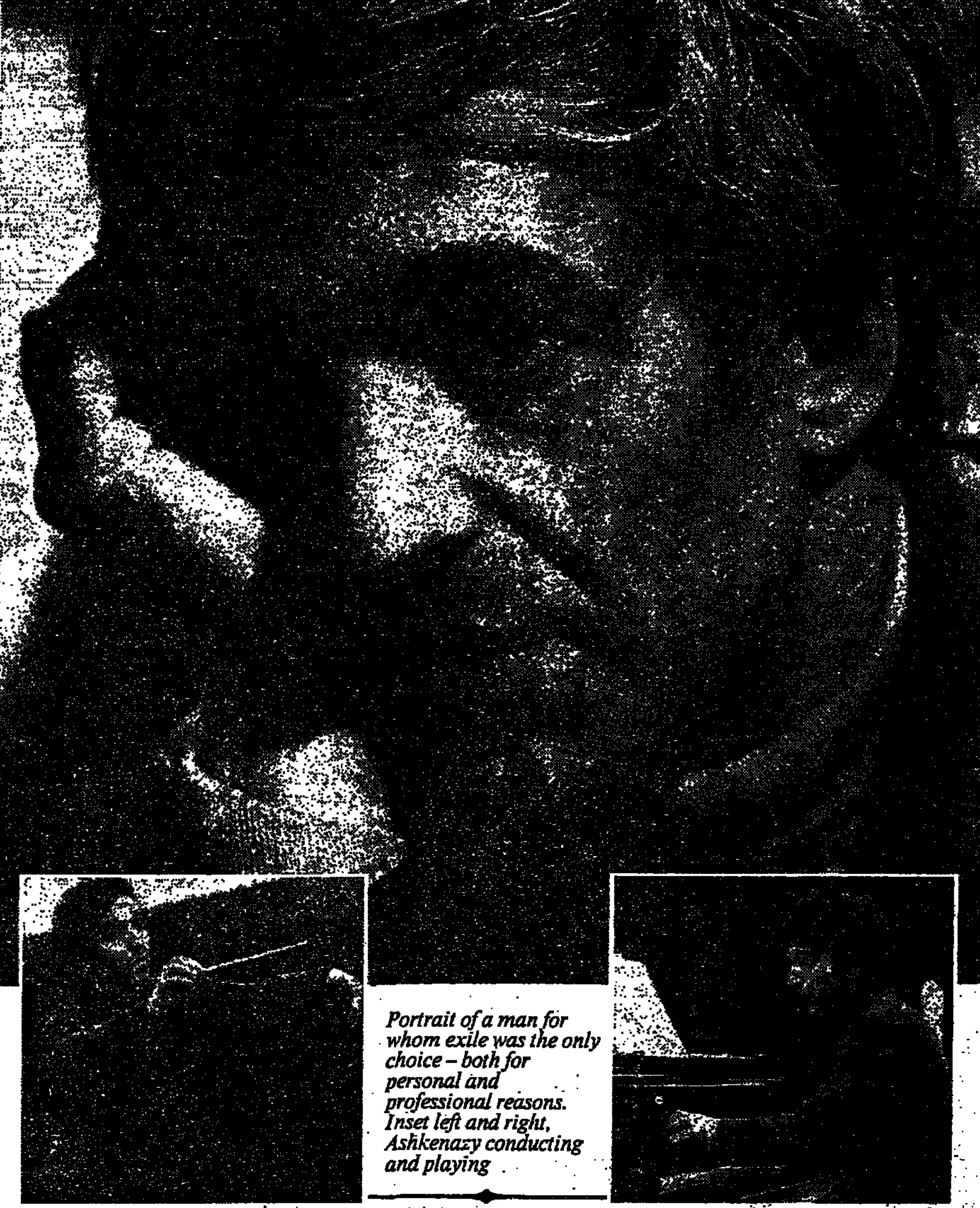
So whether or not this new book, with its barely concealed managerial grudges rubbing shoulders with genuine insights into the Russian way of life, makes any difference to Ashkenazy's standing, it is certain he will be a dominating figure in our musical life for years to come. He is in constant demand. There is no sign that his energy is flagging. And his musical motivation remains unquestionable.

"I still remember my first experience at the Bolshoi. I watched the orchestra all the time. It was magic, absolute elemental identification. Perhaps you have it too, your first Beethoven Fifth or perhaps your first Bach B minor Mass. And you know that's it – that's what I am for".

Nicholas Kenyon

* *Beyond Frontiers*, by Jasper Parrott with Vladimir Ashkenazy (Collins, £11.50).

Clive Barda



Portrait of a man for whom exile was the only choice – both for personal and professional reasons. Inset left and right, Ashkenazy conducting and playing

HIS LIFE AND TIMES

1937: Born in Gorky.
1945: Moscow debut.
1955: Second prize in Chopin Competition, Warsaw.
1956: Gold medal, Queen Elizabeth Competition, Brussels.
1957: Debut in United States and Canada.
1962: Joint first prize, Tchaikovsky Competition, Moscow.
1963: Debut in London; Announces desire to settle in West (17 April); Returns to Moscow (14 May); Returns to London (2 July).
1965: Tours Japan.
1968: Settles in Iceland.
1969: Conducts Iceland Symphony Orchestra.
1976: Conducts Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra.
1977: Conducts New Philharmonia Orchestra.
1978: Moves to Lucerne, Switzerland; Conducts Philadephia Orchestra; records Mozart piano concerto cycle, Chopin solo piano works, etc.
1979: Concerts with Concertgebouw Orchestra; visits China.
1981: Appointed Principal Guest Conductor, Philharmonia Orchestra.
1983: Conducts Cleveland Orchestra; Relinquishes Philharmonia post.
1984: New recording of Beethoven piano concertos.

FINDINGS

Working women



The Roper Organisation in America has found that 59 per cent of all adults there work either full-time or part-time (69 per cent of men and 50 per cent of women), while in Britain, according to MORI, 54 per cent work full or part-time (68 per cent of men and 40 per cent of women). Ten per cent of women with children under 15 in the household have a full-time job. Working women include some 17 million out of the adult British population of some 42 million. Quite a target for the new magazine *Working Woman* to aim for.

Feel the quality

The public consensus is that the most important thing to know about a company in order to judge its reputation is the quality of its products (39 per cent).

This is followed by its industrial relations and treatment of its staff (17 per cent), customer services (17 per cent), fair/competitive prices (16 per cent) and productivity and efficieny (15 per cent), according to the results of a MORI survey conducted in the spring.

Quality is foremost among all sectors of the population, but men are half again as likely as women to choose productivity, efficiency and profitability, whereas women are more likely to mention prices as important.

Home truths

More trade unionists have bought or are buying their own home than non-trade unionists and now fewer than half of people in full-time employment are members of trade unions.

Nearly four in ten trade unionists are middle class, according to a recent MORI poll.

Ageing earlier

Old age begins at 62, according to a survey of nearly 1,500 people carried out by the IBA among a national sample of viewers. The survey found the average age people were seen as "no longer a toddler" was five; "no longer a child" 15, first an "adult" at 19 and first to be described as "old" as 62.

The first two averages, the identifications of "no longer a toddler" and "no longer a child", remained at five and 15 regardless of the interviewee's own age, but younger people, those in the 16-24 age group, thought that you became an adult somewhat earlier, at 18, and reached old age at 58.

Those slightly older, 25-34-year-olds, also thought that 18 was the age when you first became an adult but thought 60 was the first age at which they considered it fair to describe a person as old.

A series reporting on research: PUBLIC OPINION

The best policy

Honesty is the best policy, according to a survey just released in Jean Stoetzel's summary of the European Values Study Group in *Europe at the Crossroads*. According to the survey, 73 per cent of Europeans pick honesty as the most important in a list of 17 qualities. The next highest virtue was tolerance, respect for others (51 per cent) followed closely by the 49 per cent who chose good manners and 46 per cent a sense of responsibility.

Hard labour

Among workers interviewed in the European Value Study Group survey in 1981, reported recently in the book Europe at the Crossroads by Jean Stoetzel, it seems that in only three countries – Britain (64 per cent), France (57 per cent) and West Germany (54 per cent) – do a majority of workers feel exploited.

In contrast, only about a third of those in Holland (37 per cent) and Denmark (38 per cent) feel that they are taken advantage of.

Save our jobs

Fewer than half (46 per cent) of people in Britain and France believe it is more important to preserve jobs rather than modernize as quickly as possible the obsolete sectors of industry

This compares to 54 per cent in Spain, 60 per cent in Italy and America, 62 per cent in Norway, 63 per cent in Japan and, highest of all, two-thirds of West Germans, according to a trans-national survey conducted by Louis Harris International across eight countries.

Not enough drive

A recent American poll, commissioned by the United Auto Workers in the US, showed overwhelming public opposition to plans to build more small cars in Japan and South Korea for import into the United States.

But there was rough with the smooth: 40 per cent also said that Americasn car workers were overpaid and over half (51 per cent) believed they resisted new methods to improve productivity.

Robert M. Worcester

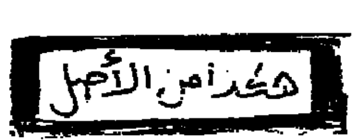
The author is Chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork dates and sample sizes are reported in British Public Opinion Newsletter, published by the firm.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 474)

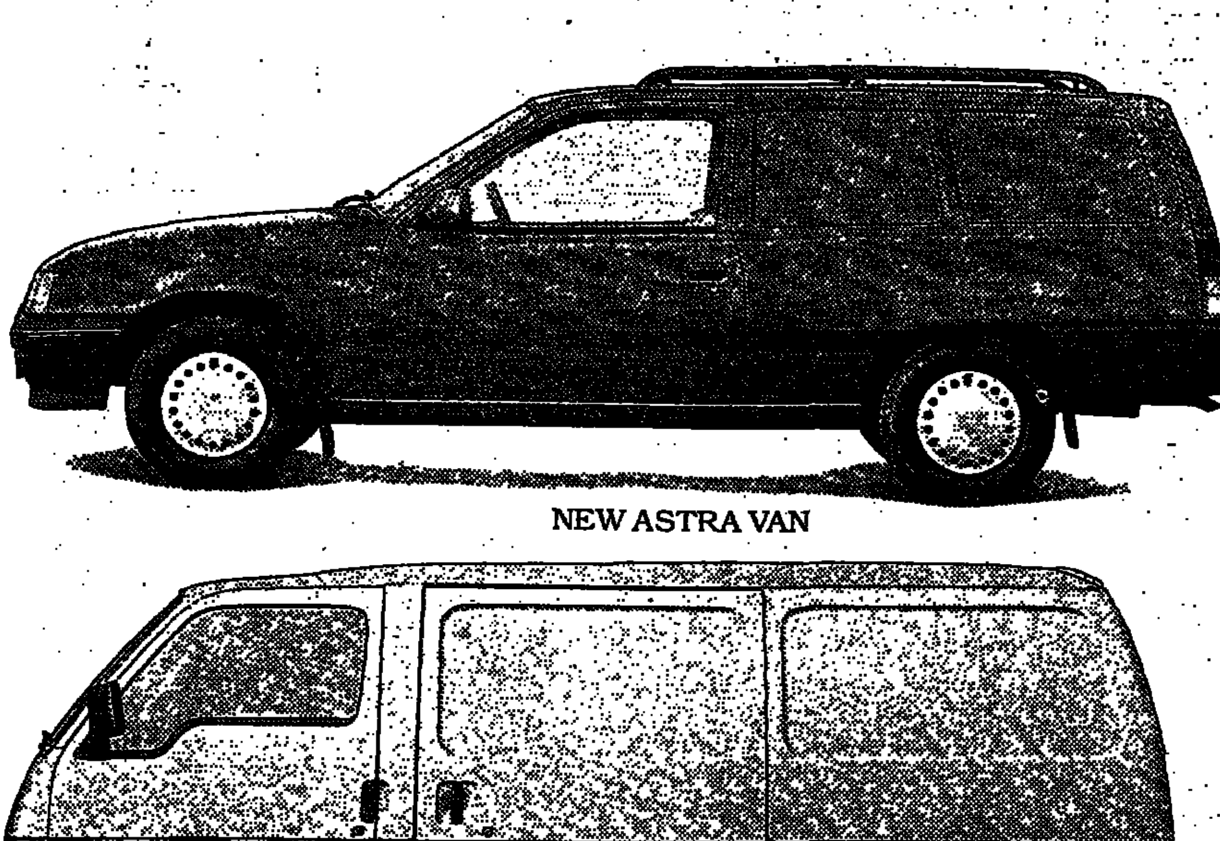
ACROSS
8 Greed (13)
9 Pub (3)
10 Abhorrent (9)
11 Rutabaga (5)
12 Touching line (7)
16 Advice (7)
19 Disparaging (5)
22 Gathered (9)
24 Cricket club (3)
25 Unthinkable (13)

DOWN
1 Aids (6)
2 Largest Eur country (6)
3 Plotters (8)
4 Trustworthy (6)
5 Operator (4)
6 Frail (6)
7 Upward slope (6)
12 Court (3)
14 Plunge (4,4)
15 Doze (3)
16 Recurring in cycles (6)
17 Unfasten (6)
18 Epistle (6)
20 Drink (6)
21 One or other (6)
23 Sea eagle (4)

SOLUTION TO No 473
ACROSS: 1 Tropic 4 Kettle 7 Rife 8 Opposite 9 Exchanged 12 Get 16 Pharmacopoeia 17 Voe 19 Drystone 24 Beginner 25 Wear 26 Census 27 Apathy
DOWN: 1 Tort 2 Obfuscate 3 Clone 4 Kopje 5 Toss 6 Lithe 10 Humid 11 Wacky 12 Depot 13 Green belt 14 Trap 15 Spiv 18 Obese 20 Runts 21 Syria 22 Kiss 23 Troy

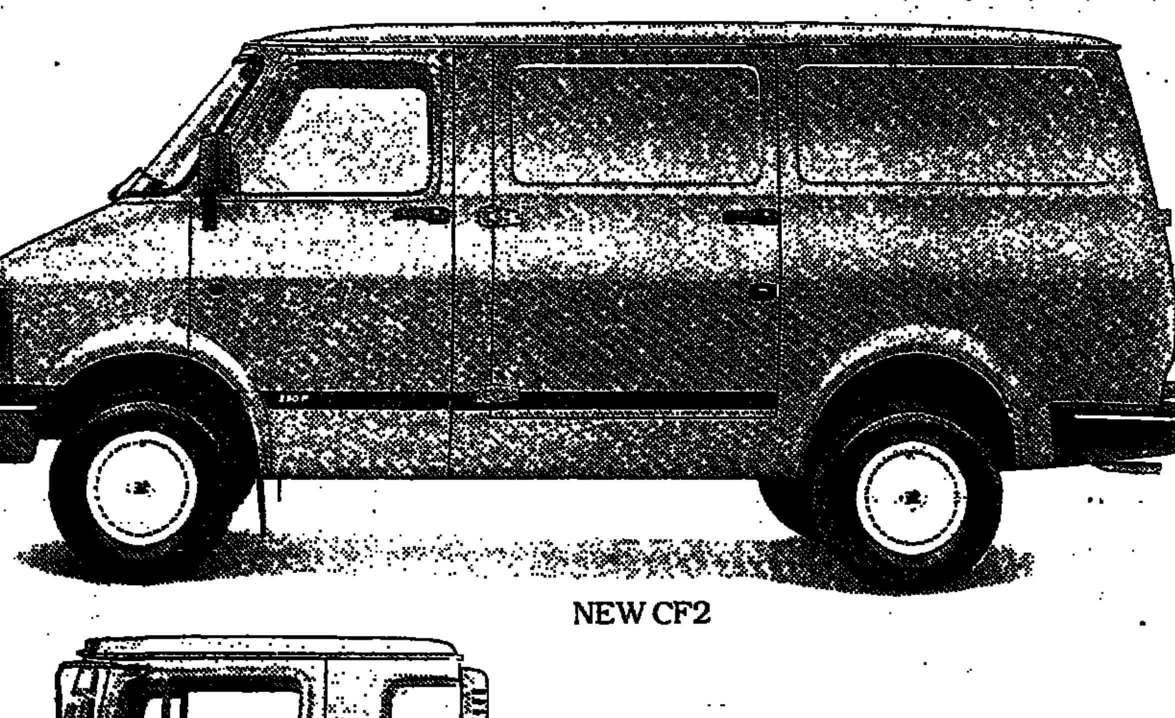


OTHERS ANNOUNCE A NEW MODEL. BEDFORD ANNOUNCE A NEW RANGE.



NEW ASTRA VAN

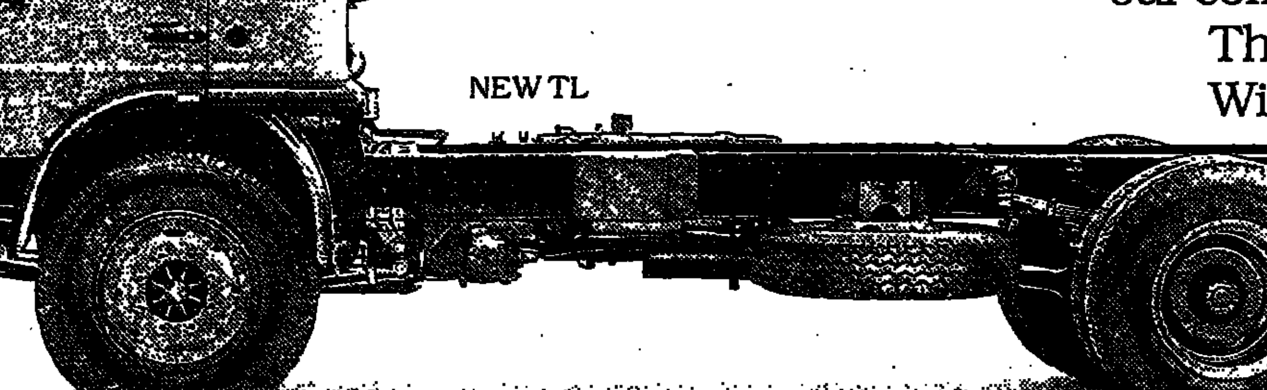




NEW MIDI VAN

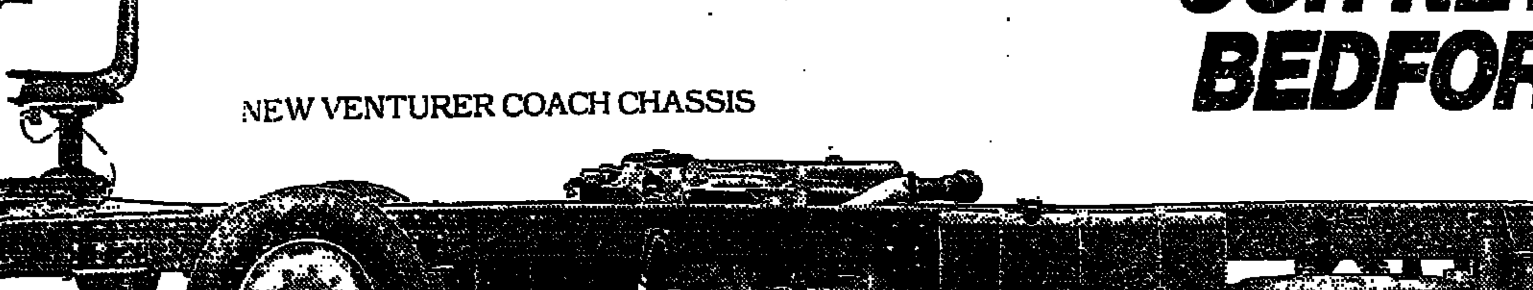
NEW CF2





NEW TL

NEW TM



NEW VENTURER COACH CHASSIS

From time to time, most manufacturers manage to launch one new model.

This year we're launching half a dozen.

So whatever kind of transport business you're in, we probably have just the vehicle to help you run it.

Take the new Astra van, for example.

Following in the mega-successful tracks of its predecessor (Van of the Year '83) it's the product of a £50 million investment at our Ellesmere Port Plant.

A van designed with computers more sophisticated than those used on the Apollo Space programme.

Hence the incredibly low drag factor of 0·35. The all new interior. And the improved economy.

(Watch this space for the Van of the Year '85 awards.)

Next, filling a gap in our range, is the new Midi.

Available early next year, the range comprises both panel vans and personnel carriers. They deliver new standards of reliability, comfort and performance.

And they will be the product of a £70 million investment at our Luton plant.

Likewise the new CF2. Into its proven, durable body we've transplanted a new heart. There's now a completely different set of mechanics.

We've installed new gearboxes, a new interior and a gutsy, hard-working 2-litre petrol engine.

And though this unit is new to the CF, it's already pulled its weight in well over 1¼ million GM vehicles.

Of course, improving a truck like the TL is easier said than done.

But we've done it. Over 60 changes have been made.

Including a bigger choice of wheelbases. Power steering as standard. Lighter clutch operation. And many revisions to the cab.

All of which makes life easier for drivers. But tougher on our competitors.

The same goes for our heavyweight artic, the TM.

With a brand new 10-litre Cummins engine, it now packs a massive 283 bhp punch.

Which is more power than some 14-litre engines can deliver.

Yet the TM still maintains its enviable reputation for economical (some say miserly) operation.

Finally, riding high at the bottom of the page comes the new Bedford Venturer.

This 12m air-suspended coach chassis has many financial attractions. Low price and Bedford's traditional high resale value, to name but two.

But perhaps its best feature is the exceptional quality of its ride, which now rivals that of the more expensive continentals.

These new Bedfords are the result of some extraordinarily high technology. And equally high investment by our parent GM.

As part of the world's No 1 truck and bus manufacturer, it's a range that's geared to go from strength to strength.

Where can you see it?

At the N.E.C. show, of course. But get their early if you want to see it all.

OUR NEW RANGE SHOWS BEDFORD MEANS BUSINESS.

BEDFORD GM

BOOKS 1

Gentlemen of England sit tight and keep their family seats

Norman Stone

AN OPEN ELITE?
England 1540-1880
By Lawrence Stone and Jeanne C. Fawtier Stone
Oxford, £24

Why did England not experience some version of the French Revolution? The stock answer is a *Tale-of-Two-Cities* one: the English nobility was more open to the middle classes than its French counterpart, so London's *tiers état* did not need to rebel. The openness of the English nobility was noted by clever observers from the usual peripatetic Venetians in the mid-sixteenth century to Adam Smith and Alexis de Tocqueville later on. The burden of this new book is that these observers were wrong. Between the dissolution of the monasteries and the end of the nineteenth century, English county families displayed extraordinary resilience and stability. In the area surveyed by this book, over three and a half centuries, only 137 "men of business" bought a country seat: "the contemporary perceptions and historical wisdom about the exceptional freedom in interchange between land and money amongst the English élite are not borne out by the statistical facts."

True, the "facts" displayed in this book amount only to a sample. According to the authors, a single lifetime would not be enough to deal with the enormous mass of documentation on estates which – uniquely – has survived in this country. They have therefore taken three, different but representative, English counties – Northumberland, Northamptonshire, and Hertfordshire – and fed them into a computer. "2,246 owners of 362 houses over 340 years with up to 160 pieces of information available about each of them" later, we have a picture of the economics of English estate-management (in the largest sense) which will be extremely difficult to challenge. Of course the sample may not suffice; of course the definitions of "élite" and "social mobility" may not be accurate. Even so, the Stones's book starts interesting questions about English history. Their concluding chapter examines some of them.

In other countries, the landed upper class divided uneasily between tiny, pretentious and self-private squireens (the Prussian *Krautjunker*) or vast, sprawling *latifondi*. In the Habsburg Monarchy, for instance, the Schwarzenberg family amassed 99 castles and estates: if you had more than that, you were liable to send an army into the field at the Emperor's behest. The Schwarzenberg crest – it must be the most revolting one in Europe, since it portrays a raven picking out the eyes of a beheaded Janissary – can be seen all over Bohemia and Austria. In England, the ducal families, though extremely rich, did not spread themselves in this way; and the small squires were not *hobereaux* or *Krautjunker* reduced, through endless partible inheritance, to the ownership of an apple-tree.

The county families started off with Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries, from which men like the sheep-owning Spencer of Althorp were able to profit. After that, the gentry survived endless crises – economic in the early seventeenth century, political in the later, and "demographic" after that, since, quite suddenly, the number of children fell, men remained unmarried. They survived because they took a very long view of the family's interest: the legal instrument of "strict settlement" preserved land in a single family, but without the ruinous economic consequences which attended systems of entail everywhere else. Meanwhile, heiress-hunting ensured that the lands would be extended. This accounts for the odd, almost uniquely English, habit of using a mother's surname as a son's Christian name: hence those Sir Gore Ouseleys, Sir Cloudesley Shovells, and Sir Strange Jocelyns in whom this book abounds. The concatenation of estates also led, similarly, to a concatenation of surnames, leading up to the wonderfully panoramic Admiral Sir Reginald Aylmer Ranfurly - Erle-Drax (who was sent to negotiate the alliance-that-might-have-been with Soviet Russia in 1939: he must have given his Cyrillic transliterators a field day).

The Stones's monograph explores this, and much more. It is technically quite demanding, and is really addressed to the prodigious research-machine which Lawrence Stone has established at Princeton. Still, the conclusion is of wide interest and amounts to a small version of a very large and ambitious book.

In virtually every other country in the world, the rise of industry, trade and towns provoked some sort of crisis with the land. The rural world generally had quite different ways of doing, which could not easily be reconciled with "modernization": did a peasant need to be literate, for instance? In many places, at various times, there were crises between old, agrarian and new, industrial – the American Civil War (which Barrington Moore has called "the last bourgeois revolution"), or Soviet collectivization of agriculture, or the rise of the Nazis on a tide of peasant rage. England, almost alone avoided this, because, quite early on, the agrarian upper class was already "modern" enough to adapt to the rise of the towns. In fact, it managed to preserve a version of feudalism while getting rid of peasants: by 1900 England, had less than a tenth of her population engaged in agriculture. Our property law, against which this newspaper has recently spoken, owes much of its latter-day absurdity to its origins, as a sort of seventeenth-century equivalent of the numbered bank account; our creaking, dilatory courts, our amateur, under-paid MP's, and how much else are consequences of the events outlined in the Stones's book. Once upon a time, the substance of the gentry made England great. Their ghost drags us down.

A good attack of life for a Bookman

FICTION

Stuart Evans

ACCORDING TO MARK
By Penelope Lively
Heinemann, £8.95

TOUGH GUYS DON'T DANCE
By Norman Mailer
Michael Joseph, £8.95

CORRIGAN
By Caroline Blackwood
Heinemann, £8.95

The wistful folly of middle-aged men who fall abruptly in love with women much younger than themselves has been, and will be, inconsequentially chronicled by generations of novelists. Seldom, however, has this rueful spasm been recorded with the wry sympathy and quiet wit of Penelope Lively. Her Mark Lamming hastens cautiously over the brink; in the end managing to land gently enough. "Company executives get coronaries; those of us in the book business get a bad attack of life."

Lamming is a professional biographer in pursuit of an official account of the life of one Gilbert Strong, who at first emerges as an opinionated, rather tiresome literary fossil. The quest takes Lamming to the Strong museum, his country home, whose curator is the old man's granddaughter, Carrie. She is a successful market-gardener, cultivating away in revolt against the life-style of her appalling mother who rampages all over Europe with a succession of men. Lamming falls for Carrie. More in resignation than in passion, for she hates disruption, Carrie acquiesces to the right time and on a trip to France. Meanwhile Lamming's competent, managerial wife (whom he still admires and loves) becomes gradually aware of what is happening and sets about rearranging their lives.

The events and characters are of no great significance, but they are extremely well presented and there are pleasantly acid asides about literary and artistic people, travel, the BBC, Henry Strong's genuinely passionate and requited love-affair, and Lamming's vapid effort, between real as opposed to fanciful tremors of the heart. The writing is clean and effective, if unadventurous. Occasionally the author describes the same event through different eyes (as in the visit of her main characters to Maiden Castle), displaying a technical command over her material which some readers might wish she had exploited more boldly.

The contrast between Lamming and Norman Mailer's Tim Madden could not be more pronounced. Madden, ex-bartender, ex-drug-runner, ex-convict, is now an unsuccessful writer, given to ferocious bouts of drinking and sundry other excesses. Shortly after his rich, beautiful, possessed (in several senses) wife leaves him, he meets a handsome couple in a bar in Provincetown, Mass. He wakes next day to find a tattoo on his arm, blood on the bucket-seat of his car and a weight upon his psyche. Later he is directed to a cache on his own secret marijuana patch, where he finds a severed blonde female head. Hence he hacks his way through thickets of horror and wades through swamps of revelatory disgust.

Madden is a hard enough case, living in the shadow of his much harder father, a man of decisive action and foggy metaphysics. The macho male characters are vividly drawn, although oddballs of one sort or another prone to every kind of addiction.

Madden's lack of success as a writer may account for the rambling, digressive narrative, heavily laced with anecdote. There is much traffic with psychic and spiritualist paraphernalia, but what the novel does exude is a genuine stench of depravity which emanates from a deeper level of evil than ordinary lust or greed. It seems to hold an almost Jansenist conviction that people have an immense struggle to escape damnation. While the writing is powerful, the complicated plot, relying heavily on coincidence.

In *Corrigan* we are asked to believe that the languishing widow of an Indian Army colonel, Mrs Blunt, who has an accurate "wan and lady-like image" of herself, becomes the willing thrall of an itinerant cripple who wheels his chair into her Illyrian melancholy with much energy and a line in Irish charm that would put the most ardent Hibernophile on red alert.

The focal character of the novel, however, is Mrs Blunt's daughter, Nadine, a somewhat petulant young woman who felt rejected as a child by her parents' mutual devotion to one another, understandably resents the assumptions of her husband (a pompous monster of self-esteem who would make the company of one of Mailer's hopheads seem like a western breeze in the Hindu Kush), and becomes deeply hostile to Corrigan. The themes of the novel are possessiveness, dependence, and self-fulfilment.

The times that tried men's Souls, and found them wanting

Philip Howard

UNQUIET SOULS
By Angela Lambert
Macmillan, £14.95

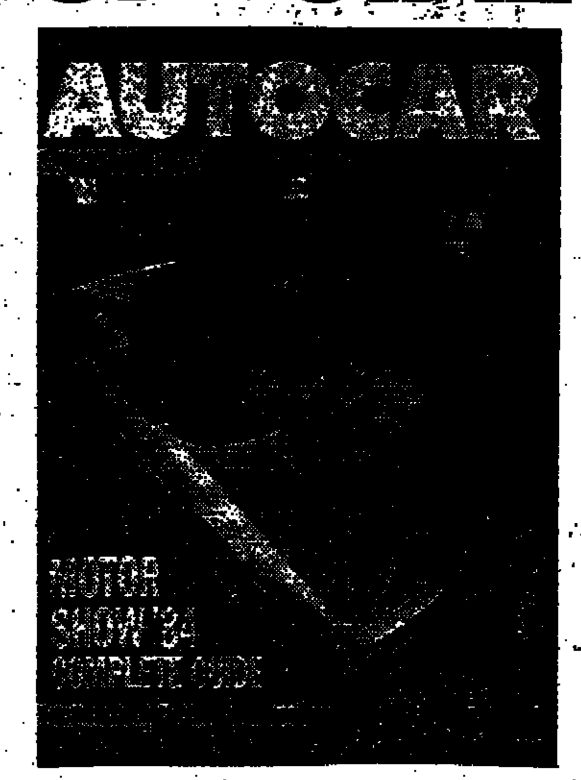
It is a help to feel sympathy for those one is writing about. But it is possible that Angela Lambert has let herself be dazzled by the high opinion that the Souls had of themselves. It is hard for a colder eye to see what this charmed circle of Peter Pans of both sexes was good for. If they had a genius for the art of living, for wit, and intellect, and philandering, and the good life, it leaves me somewhat less than ravished; which is more than can be said for some of them. The examples of their quips and verses are pitiful. One of the games they played at their continual house parties was inventing the names of books that those present might have written: it is noticeable that none of them actually wrote a book worth remembering.

Of course it is a good thing that they valued intelligence, and treated women almost as equals, at least in parts of their life that did not matter. If one had to be born in the 1890s and could be rich and patrician, one would prefer to be a member of the Gang of Souls than of the philistine and coarse Marlborough House set of Wales; and certainly more than one of their parlour maids, red-armed from incessant washing up. But I should prefer to have achieved something more useful than illegitimate children; or at least to have noticed what was going on outside the magic circle, as Daisy Countess of Warwick did.

It is an interesting book about a civilized and forgotten elite of a vanished age. But I cannot see it as a golden age. And I cannot work myself into a frenzy of speculation about which of Mary Elcho's children was fathered by the original "King Arthur", Balfour (for what it's worth, I bet none), or whether non-Soul Asquith went all the way with Venetia Stanley. There were more important things going on in the world.

Everybody gasps about how influential the Souls were. Correction: the publisher's publicity gasps. Balfour was a second division prime minister. Curzon was a grand Viceroy. Both died disappointed. The rest of the Souls were too busy playing private games to influence anybody except themselves.

This is an intricate job of dovetailing together all the characters and sources. It is better on the Soul-baring than on politics or strategy. It is repetitious: if it had explained one more time that older female Souls were known as Aunts, I should have screamed. Golly, they were pleased with themselves. In the long eye of history, they vanished like the butterflies that they were.



A good mind at work observing clever women



A. S. Byatt

THIS REAL NIGHT
By Rebecca West
Macmillan, £9.95

Rebecca West had no strong single voice as a novelist, though she had a very strong one, precise and flamboyant, opposite and unexpected, as a critic. *The Fountain Overflows*, her seventh book of fiction, appeared in 1956 after a 20 year gap. I remember the voracious pleasure with which I read it then. I looked for something else like it: there was nothing. It was said to be the first of a trilogy, Rebecca West's "saga of the century" – I waited for the second, which did not come. Now, posthumously, we have *This Real Night*, a finished story, in which the children of the first book become young adults at the outbreak of the First World War.

The Fountain Overflows tells the story of the Aubrey family, brilliant, impoverished and eccentric, living in what is recreated as the earthly paradise of Lovegrove/Streatham at the turn of the century. Piers Aubrey is a journalist, a brilliant pamphleteer, a political visionary (of the right), and in love with defeat, debt, disgrace and adultery. His wife has been a world-famous concert pianist; two of his daughters, Rose (the narrator) and Mary, have inherited the musical gift. Cordelia, the eldest, has not. There is also Richard Quin, a just-acceptably life-giving and enchanting youngest.

The Aubreys are based on Rebecca West's own family, the Fairfields, though she had no brother, her sisters were less close in age, and her mother was only a good amateur pianist. The plot turns on the unreliability of the vanishing yet compelling father, and partly on the fact that, while Rose and Mary are expected to have great careers as concert pianists, Cordelia is misled by a devoted silly teacher into believing herself a great violinist. Two things give this novel its almost mesmeric grip on our imagination: the clarity of the things and people in its world, and the nervous energy of the unremitting intelligence of the family.

Detail is not only loving recall of the making of perfect pork pies, the awkwardness of veiled hats. It encompasses the bizarre and the terrible in the same run of bright vision as the idyllic. A school-acquaintance's mother poisons her father: Rebecca West gives us everything, the lost child visiting the Aubreys with her vulgar Aunt Lily, the trial, the insane judge. Cousin Rosamund, statuesque and mild, is discovered amongst the depredations of the most real and realized poltergeist I've met in fiction. All the Aubreys have "supernatural" gifts – clairvoyance, the seeing of ghosts, which they treat with a matter-of-fact caution and respect. It is a very *busy* book, in an almost Dickensian way. It is generous with things and events: there are always more, we feel, where these came from.

Writing sequels is notoriously dangerous. One of the dangers is that the imagined world may become less concrete. Gudrun and Ursula in *Women in Love* are more ideas, less embodied creatures, than their forebears in *The Rainbow*. Proust's world grows more shadowy as he writes on. Something of this kind happens to Rebecca West's characters in *This Real Night*; they exist, comparatively, more in their inner life, are less fiercely involved in outer events and their observation of them with a child's clear vision. Though I would not wish to seem to insist on the vision of childhood, Rebecca West saw children as Rose's wise mother saw them, "knew that they were adults handicapped by a humiliating disguise, and had their adult qualities within them."

What persists is the moral and intellectual "feel" of the household: what is lost, despite some brilliant set-piece scenes, is some of the thinginess and pace of the earlier book. One of the most salient characteristics of all the family (except poor Cordelia) is a kind of scrupulous, protective moral tact. The children watch their mother struggling to talk to Aunt Lily about her murderous sister, now in prison. "If one had happened to kill one's husband" she says. "She had thought it incumbent to introduce a word suggesting that the fatality might have been, to some degree, accidental in nature." This is comic and gallant and a recurring trait of Rebecca West's central characters, not only in this novel.

Another persisting characteristic is the feeling against Cordelia, widely supposed to be an unflattering portrait of Dame Rebecca's eldest sister, Dr Letitia Fairfield, to whom in a fit of bravado or scruple she dedicated *The Fountain Overflows*. In *This Real Night* Cordelia marries and takes on the common lot of women. Those of her heroines of whom Dame Rebecca approved are always slightly regretful about their sexuality, as though it might interfere with more important things. Mary and Rose are ambivalently and fiercely sure that they will never marry. They have their vocation, and also are socially undesirable, patched, darned and "odd". In *The Fountain Overflows* there is some sense that Rose's intense dislike of Cordelia's anxieties, her ruthless detestation of her lack of talent, is "placed" by the author as a partial blindness. Both Richard Quin and the mother are more concerned for Cordelia: the revelation that she wanted "to get away from you all" is dramatically shocking, and there is a real sense in which the unfortunate girl is the tragic heroine of this tragi-comedy. But in *This Real Night* Rose allows herself the adult remark:

Cordelia was trying to live our lives, not because she had no life of her own, but because there was concealed in her compact, delicate, biddable-looking body a self so gargantuan in its appetite that she wanted to snatch whatever good she saw on the plate of any other self.

This feels like animus against a character shared by author and narrator. It is at odds with the fine scruples of the rest of the cast's regard for anyone's feelings, however absurd.

In both novels music-making is human activity at its highest. Musical intelligence is conveyed almost entirely successfully. Intelligence is the right word. Rebecca West is suspicious of those characters who do not think, even those to whom, like Cousin Jock, Rosamund's disagreeable father, a musical gift is given like an animal grace of movement. In his perfect flute-playing, art is not discovery but trivial decoration.

For Rose and Mary music is a way of finding out the nature of things. In an elegy for D. H. Lawrence Dame Rebecca wrote "If one has the dislike of any proof that the universe has structure which is the mark of an incoherent mind" – then one will find Lawrence's vision of people as more than individuals distasteful. She did not like Lawrence until she saw his *intelligence*, his search for order.

In these two novels she creates a detailed physical world, exactly brought to life in its historical and geographical place. She also creates a family of restless intelligences, seeking for order and meaning in what they see and in what they don't see. Fictive music is often a sloppy or vague way into the sublime or the unspeakable. Here it is the convincing work of a good mind observing good minds.

The resistible rise of our Lucky Neil

Woodrow Wyatt

THE MAKING OF NEIL KINNOCK
By Robert Harris
Faber, £9.95

This book makes me like Neil Kinnock more as a person but less as a politician. Fans of Kingsley Amis's *Lucky Jim* will understand why. Engagingly indolent and mischievous, Neil made a mess of his O-levels and, wanted to leave the grammar school he hated, despite the advantages it gave him.

He was lucky in his parents who had more sense. They forced him to re-sit his O-levels and, a year later than his contemporaries, do just well enough in his A-levels to go to University College Cardiff. He had to stay there for five years to scrape a pass degree.

When Neil was 20 he met a very pretty new student, eighteen year-old Glenys Parry. That was another bit of luck. Her father was secretary and chairman of the Anglesey Labour Party and Glenys was deep into politics, joining CND when she was 14. Neil was determined to convince her that he could be more than the boozy, inconsequential, anything-for-a-lark rugger player she first saw.

He began to speak in debates attended by 700 students in the canteen on Friday evenings. The adrenalin flows better in his head when he is on his feet than it does when he sits in front of books and documents which require application. Many girls succumb to money, power, fame, obvious good looks, ability to make them laugh.

Glenys was a girl to be caught by the flowing political oratory and quick repartee which entrance large audiences; and Neil was not bad looking with charm and amusing ways. She could see the potential for fame and that he was at heart a nice, affectionate, sentimental guy. The right material for an intelligent left wing girl to work on.

With his deplorable academic record the most obvious course for Neil was to get a teaching diploma (Lucky Jim again). Off he went as a W.E. teacher with Glenys, now a grammar school teacher (the Kinnocks are odd about grammar schools), to live in a new three-bedroomed house bought with a deposit provided by Neil's father, an event denting the creation of a legend of an Abraham Lincoln-style log cabin depths of poverty origin, though that was bogus, too.

The house was in the safe Labour seat of Bedwelty which had an elderly Labour MP. When the MP announced in 1969 that he would not stand again Neil was just 27. The Kinnock for MP group in the local Labour Party thought that sounded too young so a year was added for selection purposes, a jolly Lucky Jim touch.

Neil was on the trendy far left. He and his youthful gang canvassed the once staid Bedwelty party like demons, but it was near run. Neil won what might be called a tie-break by two votes against a much older favourite after the hung selection conference was prolonged to get a decision.

In Parliament he made routine far left noises eloquently attacking the party leadership to the approval of the vociferous and multiplying dissidents. A Commons absentee, he toured the constituencies making wild and entertaining speches which got him elected to Labour's National Executive in 1978: much more fun than slogging away on commitees as an obscure back bencher.

The road to the top was opening. He began to distance himself, but not too much, from his far left friends who were not sufficiently numerous by themselves to win him the leadership. Lucky Jim got a splendid chance through the unexpected defeat of Benn in 1983. Michael Foot arranged for Clive Jenkins of the ASTMS to announce his retirement simultaneously with a declaration of his union's support for Neil, on whom Foot doted.

That caught his rivals on the hop and Lucky Jim was there. He has no chance of being Prime Minister unless he moves steadily to the right. Glenys, the passionate left winger, may delay this but they will come round eventually.

There is not much brain, but there are alert political instincts, torrents of attractive words, and a personality that women like to mother. What is excellent about this book is that the author admires his subject but tells the truth. The book is well and vigorously written, way above the usual boring run of biographies of living politicians. It will do Neil much good among his enemies though it will worry his old friends.

Spooks and moles and shooty-bangs

THRILLERS

Tim Heald

MEXICO SET
By Len Deighton
Hutchinson, £8.95

Oh, come in Deighton, take a pew, and don't look so shifty, we Balliol men can take a joke although frankly I think you've probably been conned. Dicky and Henry don't sound like Balliol men to me. Too obvious.

That's just a small point of course. By and large the book's very enjoyable. Nicely written, good characterization, which is rare in this line of work, backgrounds vivid, dialogue which sounds as if it might have been spoken by real people. You say it's part two in a trilogy which is a bit of a bore if you haven't read vol I. From what I can gather your hero, Bernard, has had some bad luck with his wife Fiona who has gone to Moscow and is now a big cheese in the KGB. Erich Stinnes was a crucial figure then and he's even more crucial here. The idea is that he's going to do a Fiona in reverse and Bernard has to make sure it all works out. He's not helped by the fact that all the desk-bound Oxbridge wallies think he's a traitor himself. They would, wouldn't they?

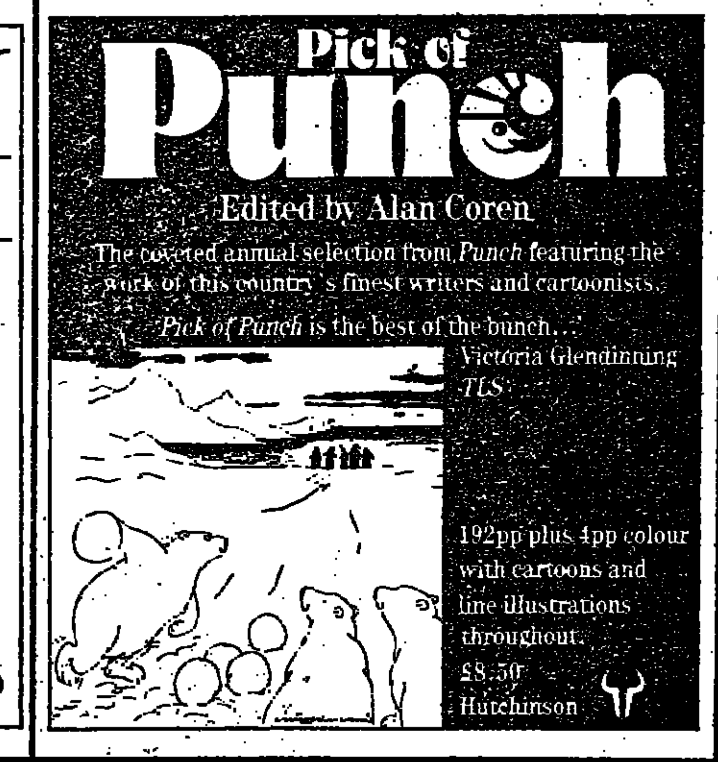
I'm afraid I find it harder than you do to imagine someone called Fiona as a KGB whizz, and I'm not too sure about custody of the children getting muddled up with executions in "safe houses" and secret agents with lethal hypodermics. But most of all, what I wanted to say, Deighton, is that I think you're too experienced to persevere with this fearful chip of yours about graduates and "expensively educated storm-troopers", as you call one type of public schoolboy. We all KNOW what a tremendous working class pro you are and that your fieldcraft is unsurpassed. But I think it's time you stopped going on about it so.

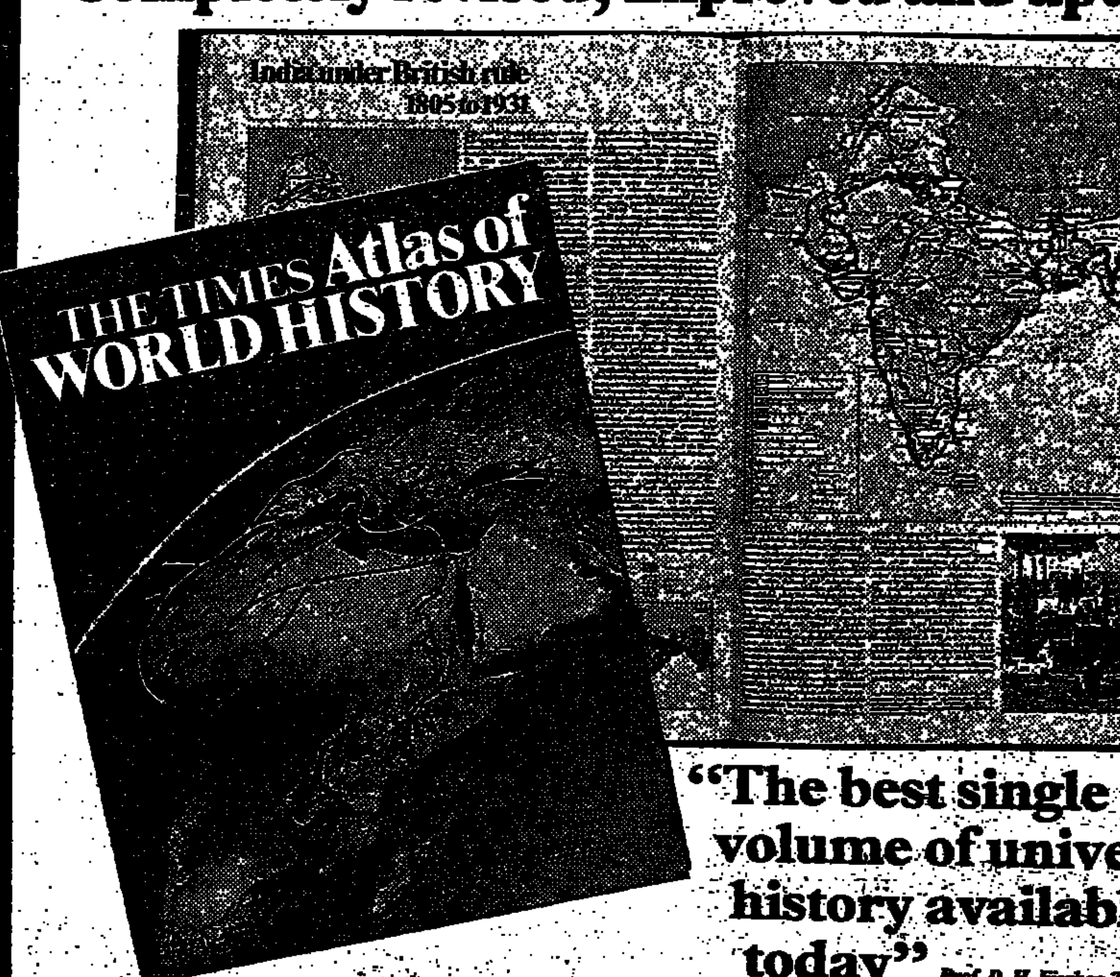
Oh, and these little homilies from men like Frank Harrington and Fiona's father. Rather like this one. All very well in moderation but... well ... you know what I mean.

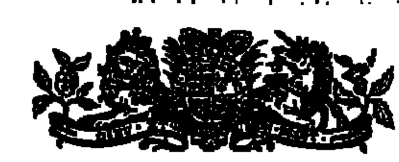
● **Role of Honour**, by John Gardner (*Cape*, £7.95). James Bond is back with a new car a Bentley Mulsanne Turbo, wretched indeed archaic taste in Indian restaurants, the usual cast of lissom girls and expendable villains. The violence is as casual as ever and most of the old clichés are here too. "Beneath the bonhomie and charm lay the mind of one who would play God with the world". Guess what the Commander's reaction to this is? He finds it "deeply disturbing". I think it's time the old boy was REALLY pensioned off.

● **The Whistle Blower**, by John Hale (*Cape*, £8.50). So often real life characters and situations are grafted on to sloppy plots in such a perfunctory way that it is a real pleasure to find an author who uses fiction to bulk out fact. Usually it is the other way round. A man named Dodgson, working for GCHQ is picked up on a child pornography charge but is later convicted of treason. A little later a young man who also worked at GCHQ is found dead after falling from a roof at home. His father is both suspicious and obstinate and refuses to accept that it is either suicide or accident. And slowly it dawns on a conventional Tory-voting middle aged UK citizen that he is living in 1984.

● **The Opium General**, by Michael Moorcock (Harrap, £7.95). Mr Moorcock is a feminist anarchist and the creator of Jerry Cornelius, a fictional hero who has over the years changed colour, age and occasionally sex in an effort to "explore something of a territory which even now remains predominantly mysterious to me". More than half of this collection is given over to "the last" Cornelius story – a short and to me only intermittently comprehensible work.







THE TIMES DIARY

Movement order

Although Clive Ponting's wife Sally has no connexion with the issues raised in her husband's impending trial under the Official Secrets Act, I can reveal she has been moved from her job in the Ministry of Defence to another section. Yesterday the MoD refused to comment, beyond saying, "She still holds the rank of principal." When Ponting was charged in August, accused of leaking confidential papers on the Belgrano affair, Mrs Ponting was told to take time off – to which, I am told, she replied: "Do you mean gardening leave?" (A civil service euphemism generally used to describe gaps between jobs). Yesterday the Pontings' solicitor, Brian Raymond, agreed that she had been on leave, but insisted her switch, since she returned, did not mean demotion. "I didn't know this information was public property. I shall speak to her." But, he added, it might be difficult if she was at work. Raymond then, absurdly, asked me to name my source. Later, he told me that Mrs Ponting would not comment, and apologized for being unable to help. "You will appreciate the significance of this," he added mysteriously, "at a later date."

Wet Christmas



Is there no end to the softening of the Monday Club's image? I offer a glimpse of one of the furry animal Christmas cards selected this year for its right-wing members. Proceeds from the "beautifully designed British made" cards go to the club's Law and Order Policy Committee. Not that recipients will know that. The order form emphasizes: "only the packs will be stamped with 'Proceeds in Aid of the Monday Club'."

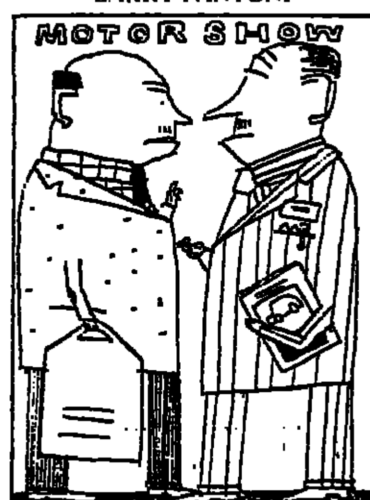
Fateful 328

It was, it transpires, pure chance that Sir Anthony and Lady Berry were in room 328 of Brighton's Grand Hotel when the bomb went off. The room had originally been booked for the entire week by Michael Taylor, the Tories' South Eastern Area chairman, and his wife. But Taylor had to leave unexpectedly early for a business meeting in France, and checked out at noon on Thursday. Sir Anthony and his wife arriving in Brighton the same day, happily took over his room. "I'm the lucky one" Taylor told me yesterday. Indeed, it was the first time in 32 years that he had missed the conference's final day.

Still snapping

Sir Harold Hobson, doyen of theatre critics, does not fear to speak ill of the dead. Writing in *Drama*, he ridicules "the hysteria and slobbery that greeted the death of Richard Burton". Burton, he contends, was "grossly overrated" and was "absolutely nothing" compared to Gielgud, Richardson and Olivier; he made his reputation not through his achievements, but through his private life – helped by "a degraded press". Sir Harold concedes that Burton had talent, but his was "a story of squandered achievement", a "pitiful decline" into "weariness and dissipation". Sir Harold, now 80, has clearly lost none of his bite. A fellow critic once observed: "The loudest sound of the English Sunday: Harold Hobson barking up the wrong tree".

BARRY FANTONI



'After the opening there's a two-minute silence for John De Lorean'

Minute difference

Nacods not only fails to reach agreement with the coal board; they no longer agree on what the disagreements are. For years the union has happily allowed the NCB to write up minutes of negotiations. Now Nacods has brought in its own secretary to produce records of meetings with the board after being shocked by Ian MacGregor's optimistic account on television of "amicable discussions". When the official minutes of meetings on August 10, 15 and 30 arrived, the union claimed there were huge omissions and is still refusing to approve them. What is more, it has asked Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, to apologize for his public account of the talks, again based on the NCB's version. "We used to have a lot of trust in the coal board," general secretary Peter McNestry told me yesterday. "But we don't trust them now."

PHS

Apartheid's threat to peace

by Desmond Tutu

Winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize

Apartheid has caused and continues to cause untold and unnecessary human suffering. More than three and a half million blacks, such as the people of Mugopa and Qwa Ngena, have been uprooted from their traditional homes and dumped, as if they were rubbish, in poverty-stricken, arid Bantusan homeland resettlement camps.

The father leaves his family and works, often for 11 months, as a migrant worker in a single-sex hostel. Black family life is being destroyed, not accidentally, but by deliberate government policy. Children starve, not because there is no food; South Africa is a net exporter of food. Children starve because of deliberate government policy.

I once went to such a resettlement camp and met a little girl whose story I will always tell until apartheid is destroyed. She came out of a shack she shared with her widowed mother and a sister. I asked her: "Does your mother get a grant or a pension?" "No." "What do you do for food?" "We borrow food."

You wondered who could have spared food to lend in this camp. "Have you ever returned any of the food you borrowed?" "No." "What do you do when you can't borrow food?" "We drink water to fill our stomachs."

Apartheid is evil and immoral – as evil and as unchristian as Communism and Nazism. And things are not changing in South Africa. The new constitution excludes 70 per cent of the population, and so it cannot remotely be called democratic. There will be three chambers based on ethnicity – the categorization of people by different races – so it entrenches racism. The Coloureds and Indians are being coopted to help a white minority stay in power. Black Africans are being denationalized; they are being stripped of their South African citizenship and turned into aliens in their own land. I travel on a document – not a real passport – which describes my own nationality as "undetermined at present". That is apartheid's Final Solution. Aliens cannot claim rights – least of all political rights.

We are going to be free, about that there is no doubt. We ask only How? and When?

We want it to be soon, and reasonably peacefully. The international community can help bring this about by applying pressure, political, diplomatic, but above all economic, pressure, on the South African government to persuade it to go to the conference table, so that we can, all of us South Africans, plan the future South Africa together. Otherwise the only alternative is a bloodbath. And if a racial war breaks out in South Africa it will have the most horrendous consequences for race relations in other parts of the world. Apartheid is not a domestic issue for South Africa. It is a threat to world peace.

Things may seem bleak now. The situation may seem utterly hopeless, but so must have seemed the first Good Friday, and then Easter happened. The Resurrection of Jesus Christ makes us all prisoners of the hope that life is stronger than death, light than darkness, goodness than evil. Laughter and compassion, and peace and joy are stronger than their awful counterparts.

Victory is ours through Him who died for us. If God be for us who can be against us?

Bishop Tutu is general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

Peter Wilson-Smith on the questions raised by the JMB rescue



This lifeboat is reserved for bankers only

New information suggests that Johnson Matthey Bankers, the bullion bank rescued from collapse by the Bank of England, had allowed its lending to run wildly out of control and that the bulk of its problem loans were to a related group of borrowers, in breach of Bank of England guidelines. The revelation will add to the host of unanswered questions about the affair.

The central issue of why the bank was rescued, when many industrial companies have been allowed to fail, is likely to be raised by MPs when Parliament returns next week. One Labour MP, Dennis Skinner, has already written to the Prime Minister asking how she can justify the Bank of England's intervention. Is there, as he has suggested, "One rule for the bankers and another for the miners?"

JMB is a member of the select group which twice daily sets the price of gold in London alongside such famous names as N.M. Rothschild and Samuel Montagu. Its downfall, brought about by commercial lending rather than its bullion activities, comes at a time when the City is undergoing important changes, with the issue of regulation very much to the fore.

JMB's problems were a well-kept secret. The first the world at large knew was an announcement early on a Monday morning that the Bank of England was buying it for a nominal sum from the public company which owned it.

Gradually details began to emerge. JMB's likely losses could exceed its £100m capital, leaving its solvency in doubt, and its problems were threatening to bring down the whole Johnson Matthey group. Attempts to find a private sector solution had failed. It was during dramatic all-night meetings involving scores of the City's top bankers that a reluctant Bank of England finally agreed to take it over for £1.

The rescue was the first for a decade, recalling the secondary banking crisis of the early 1970s when the Bank of England had to take over Edward Bates and Slater Walker to help shore up confidence in the banking system. By contrast, JMB was an isolated case, but it showed that the Bank had lost none of its old skills at containing crises – if not at always preventing their occurence.

The scale of the losses at JMB is still uncertain, and accountants are now trying to put a firm figure on it. Initial estimates put the likely figure at up to £150m, a staggering enough sum in the context of a commercial loan book of about £450m. But the possibility of worse is not being ruled out.

Although there is already about £170m available to meet losses, the Bank of England has been cajoling City banks to contribute to a £100m safety net of guarantees which would be called on if the accountants unearth more horrors.

The affair has become increasingly embarrassing for all concerned.

Why, for instance, didn't the Bank of England spot the problems sooner? Whey didn't the auditors, Arthur Young, qualify the accounts which they had signed only three months before, on June 18? Was it really necessary for the Bank of England to step in?

Despite the Bank of England's initial protestations, there is a chance, albeit remote, that public money will be called on. The Bank itself is contributing £10m to the £100m of guarantees being put together. But on the central issue of whether JMB should have been rescued rather than being allowed to collapse, the Bank remains unrepentant.

It stepped in to head off turmoil in the gold market, which it feared would ensue if an important participant collapsed, and to avoid any possible knock-on effects this might have on the banking system. The Bank also wanted to protect London's good name, both as a gold and a financial centre.

"It is not acceptable that a member of the London gold market should be allowed to fail," said Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank. But this begs the question as to which type of financial failures would be considered acceptable. The Bank considered JMB a special case because of its place in the gold market, and shareholders and management have both had to suffer for the mistakes which occurred. But there is the danger that others may also think they are special cases and be a little less careful as a result.

Whether or not the rescue was justified, and there are even some in the gold market who have doubts, there must still be some concern about why such enormous problems did not come to light earlier. The Bank first became uneasy about JMB about a year ago because it was expanding so fast. But it was not until August that it realized something was seriously amiss, and by then the damage was irreparable and drastic measures were required.

Faced with the task of supervising about 600 banks and deposit takers, the Bank of England cannot go through the books of each with a toothcomb. It relies to a considerable degree on the judgment of the banks it supervises and the auditors who examine the books in detail.

The Bank's monitoring system, which was tightened up after the 1973-74 banking crisis, appears to have worked well up till now and it is still not enirely clear how JMB slipped through. But it seems that the Bank placed too much faith in management which at best appears to have been incompetent. Vital information showing that a large part of the doubtful loans were to connected borrowers was never disclosed to the Bank, as it should have been. It is not clear if this information was deliberately withheld or whether JMB itself failed to realize what was happening.

The auditors presumably did not spot this either. Arthur Young has claimed that JMB lent out large additional sums after it signed the accounts and that the situation changed significantly during the summer. This is partly borne out by indications that JMB's commercial loans rose from about £380m to £450m between April and the final debacle in September. But given the Bank of England's longstanding worries, it is hard to believe that there was no inkling of difficulties at an earlier point.

This puzzling aspect of the sorry tale may become clearer later. But the evidence so far suggests that the Bank of England's monitoring system is far from foolproof and may need to be sharpened.

The ramifications of the JMB affair have spread beyond the direct role of the Bank of England, touching on its relations with the rest of the banking system and in particular the big clearing banks. The Bank has gone to great lengths to minimise the risk of public money ever being called on to ward off political flak about the rescue.

However, its attempts to rustle up a £100m safety net of guarantees has proved anything but easy. The clearing banks have proved surprisingly hard-headed in their dealings with the Bank of England on the details of the guarantees and the size of their contributions.

To some extent this reflects the resentment at the way the clearing banks have been treated in recent budgets, first with the windfall profits tax and this year with the blow to their leasing business which forced them to set aside huge provisions for extra tax. The clearing banks blame the Bank of England for not doing more to protect them from the Treasury.

But the haggling by the clearing banks is also a visible sign of how the City is changing. The Bank of England's ability to cajole and persuade is no longer quite what it was and the unquestioned authority of the Bank, which has traditionally given it influence over the City far beyond its statutory powers, is no longer taken for granted. This time the Bank of England looks like getting away with it. Another time it may find it much harder to persuade banks to put money at risk *pro bono publico*.

Making the Eiffel even easier on the eye

Paris is showing off the Eiffel Tower to the world's press today. France's most famous national monument has had a £20m facelift after a survey showed that it was beginning to cripple under its own weight.

Since it was built in 1889, new pavilions have been added to the three levels (at 189ft, 379ft and 905ft) and every seven years a new coat of paint has been applied, adding another 45 tons to the load. A drastic slimming operation was called for, and 1,100 tons was shed during a two and a half year refurbishment programme.

Under the new ownership of the Société Nouvelle d'Exploitation de la Tour Eiffel, in which the city of Paris has a 60 per cent stake, a structural survey revealed the extent of twisting and distortion. This amounted to slightly more than one and a half inches between the south and east pillars, enough to cause concern but saying a great deal about the accuracy of workmanship 95 years ago.

The design, as built, was one of several worked out by Gustave Eiffel and his architect, Sauvestre, as the central feature of the Centennial Exposition to commemorate the French Revolution. Its height, twice that of the dome of St Peter's in Rome or the Great Pyramid of Giza, seemed to present no problem in itself.

But like many landmark buildings, popularity eluded the tower for many years. While Eiffel, a successful and innovative bridge builder, earned the nickname "magician of iron" for his ambitious creation, many national figures considered it unsafe, or ugly, or both.

Guy de Maupassant wrote shortly before his death: "I left Paris and even France because of the Eiffel Tower . . . an unavoidable and tormenting nightmare"; while William Morris spent two weeks on the first floor level, surveying all around him, because it was the only place in Paris from which the wretched structure could not be seen.

In fact La Tour has survived several attempts on its life. Gustave Eiffel fought off many predators until the First World War proved the tower's worth – as a radio beacon – and a military use justified its continuing existence.

Preservation as a national monument had to wait until the 1960s, even though as a milestone in the history of construction the tower was recognized as a masterpiece of lightweight construction from birth.

For 40 years it was the tallest structure in the world, until the Chrysler Building opened in New York in 1930. It is still the tallest iron building. And in 1957 the "tower of 300 metres" gained another 20 metres as television aerials were added.

Fitness for purpose was Eiffel's only guide, the gently curving pillars and lattice arches at its base would give strength and beauty to a structure designed, primarily, as a daring engineering feat and look-out post. Comparisons with Joseph Paxton's 1851 Crystal Palace, the first high-tech building of the industrial age, are many and obvious, even though use and disposition differed.

Glass-caged lifts designed by the Otis Elevator Company of America and Frenchman Leon Edoux, who built the first European lift in 1867, became one of the principal features of the tower – and the reason for its attraction to millions of tourists.

Otis built two lifts in the north and south pillars reaching the second floor, while Edoux built a lift with two cabins that counter-balanced each other to take visitors from the second floor to the summit. This was driven by hydraulic piston and halfway up there was an intermediate platform which enabled people to transfer from one to the other to complete their journey.

The double lift was in use until the recent rebuilding. Its replacement by something to handle an increased number of visitors, while satisfying the Commission for Sites and Monuments was, in the words of M Pierre Ranque, managing director of Ascinter Otis, Paris: "One hell of a job".

Until the work was carried out, the top floor of the tower had to be closed to the public for five months each year because the weather was too severe for the venerable but antiquated hydraulics. It was no longer cost-effective or capable of catering for large numbers of visitors.

Now the escalator-clad Pompidou Centre (known to locals as the Factory) vies with the Eiffel Tower and its brand new lifts as Paris's most popular tourist attraction. Both are what the British architect Theo Crosby would call Necessary Monuments; the favourite pastime at each seems to be simply to observe the other across the city and the Seine.

Charles Knevitt
Architecture Correspondent

Ronald Butt

If the bomb had found its target

If the IRA had succeeded in murdering the Prime Minister and those of her Cabinet colleagues in nearby rooms at the Grand Hotel, the consequences for the conduct of politics would have been profound. Yet it is important for it to be understood that here would have been no constitutional or parliamentary crisis and no political crisis in the ordinary sense of that term.

The Conservative Party would still have had its majority in Parliament and no opposition party could conceivably have exploited such a tragedy by asserting the case for a general election. To suggest that power might change hands as a consequence of bomb planting would sound the knell of the parliamentary democracy to which they are all committed. In such circumstances, the Conservative Party would have had to elect a new leader with Lord Whitelaw taking charge of the government in the meantime.

The new leader would have had to form a new government and Cabinet from the candidates available both from the old government and from among those whose parliamentary and party reputation qualifies them for higher office. If, in short, a crime of this enormity had succeeded in its purpose, the British system of recruiting leaders and ministers from the House of Commons would have been better able to cope with the emergency than the American system which, after the president and vice-president, would pass authority to a series of successors holding posts giving them no real political qualifications to take over.

When all this is said, however, it would be hard to over-estimate the consequences for the government of Britain (quite apart from the human tragedy) had Mrs Thatcher, and those of her colleagues who are politically closest to her, been killed. For those ministers who were most vulnerable last Friday happened to include those nearest to her own way of thinking on policy, notably Mr Tebbit, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Lawson and Mr Brittan.

Had this attempt at collective assassination succeeded, the most obvious candidates for the succession would have been Mr Heseltine and Mr Walker in the Cabinet and Mr James Prior, who has recently gone to the backbenches – all of whom belong to a different wing of the Conservative Party.

Yet whoever succeeded in such circumstances would have been constrained by the same realities. There could have been no weakening, for instance, of the resistance to Mr Scargill's strike. Peter Walker, who is the minister on whom the brunt of the strike falls, at the Department of Energy, is as adamant about that as Mrs Thatcher. Sterling, of course, suffers and so does industrial activity, but there is not a minister on either wing of the Cabinet who doubts that both would suffer more if there were any suspicion in the wider world that the government might weaken.

On defence and foreign policy there would likewise be no change; on these subjects there are no contesting wings in the Tory Party. It is, of course, over economic policy that there might seem to hang a question whether the comparatively stringent approach to public spending and borrowing would be modified in the cause of expansion if, in any circumstances, a government of a Prior-Walker-Heseltine complexion were to take over.

They are, of course, all inclined towards government-promoted expansion yet my own belief is that the scope for indulging it would be strictly limited. Conservatives of that inclination feel that they could dethrone the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement from its present eminence and reshape it so as to differentiate more effectively between capital and current spending. There might, indeed, be some scope for movement here since the definition of the PSBR is, to say the least, eccentric. Likewise, there might be some attempt to speak in a new tone to the trade unions, though that would be far from easy.

But the essential problem of economic policy would remain and any Conservative government in practice would now have to answer it in roughly the same way. Given a pressure for economically unjustified wage-rises that is as heavy as it is, and given the experience we have that the unions cannot and will not deliver an incomes policy, how could any Conservative administration significantly let up on government spending without exacerbating inflation?

When it comes to the point, the differences among Conservatives on these questions are no more than nuances compared with the differences between them and their opponents. Yet, of course, the nuances can determine the success or failure of policies and the horror of Brighton is a reminder of how much in public affairs always hangs on personalities.

Though politicians in similar circumstances are likely to be driven to behave similarly it is hard to exaggerate the importance of a sense of conviction in politics, and this above all is what Mrs Thatcher has brought to her prime ministership.

Her government has understood the priorities and has stuck to them by reining in public spending and borrowing, showing that the reduction of the public sector is not impossible and establishing that the unions can have neither a veto over policy nor immunity from the law. Mrs Thatcher's government has sometimes seemed blinkered and clumsy because of this concentration, but it has been the right government for the time because it believes in what it is doing.

The narrow escape that she and her closest colleagues had last Friday revealed how small the circle is on whom the crucial nuances of present domestic policies rest. Though parliamentary democracy and government by the elected Conservative majority would have survived, the loss of Mrs Thatcher would have been irreplaceable. The nation is fortunate to have her still.

A. N. Author

Royalty with a hollow ring

The Booker shortlist has passed me by once again. When the finalists assemble tonight in the hope of immortality and the expectation of cash, I would like them to spare me a thought. I doubt they will, for the niff of fictional fame has dulled their memories of failure. They have been lucky (what is luck if not the coincidence of influential judgments?). I have not.

Autumn, like spring (and summer and winter, come to that), can be a cruel time for the author. I single out the season of mists and mellow fruitfulness, because it is here, on the threshold of the waning year, that a morale booster (by which I mean a fat royalty cheque) is most welcome – and least forthcoming.

Occasionally, a cheque does come. I rip open the envelope and a healthy flash of zeros hits the bleary morning retina. The dream of a treat (a rashly expensive holiday or flashy consumer durable), suppressed for the summer, is hardening into reality before my very eyes.

A closer inspection and the dream evaporates. Quite simply, the zeros are in the wrong place. They are, as it were, the infinitive in an English, rather than a German sentence. Here are the bank's denominations of wealth, progressing from left to right in diminishing flow, column by column. Hundreds of thousands: zero; tens of thousands: zero. (Well, I can live with that, never having thought of myself as a Harold Robbins or Wilbur Smith). Thousands: zero (perhaps not the Seychelles after all). Hundreds: zero (an off-season weekend in Paignton then).

It gets worse. Tens: zero (a litre of Chablis it is). Units: three; pence: 49. I'll read that again: Three pounds forty nine. Naturally I do not despair, since I have a whizz of an accountant who will probably arrange things so that I can keep at least £2.50.

I know the tale is trumpable. I know there are authors who actually find themselves in debt to the publishers, having failed to cover the advance. But I also know that the wasted and woebegone sum I have just received is the ultimate in damnation by faint praise. Debt is one thing. Remaindering is one thing. But three pounds forty nine? This is a four-letter figure.

To begin, as novelists will, at the beginning. Let us pretend that the book was called *The Soul of Mrs Saxby*, and let us pretend that it was published two years ago by Chatter and Windbag (price £6.95). And let us pretend that the *Wanganui Review of Books* hailed it in its autumn issue as being "a corruscating indictment of middle-class love values". And let us pretend that Sloth Paperbacks snatched it to the company bosom like a prodigal and ran off 30,000 copies. Let us *not* pretend that you will track down A. N. Author's "powerful revealing, savagely provocative, blah, blah, blah" book in your Smiths or your Menzies. Believe me, I have tried.

The only question to ask at such a time is: why did they bother? Why did Sloth Paperbacks commit themselves to overheads which they apparently made no attempt to redeem? Why was this "potent parable of sexual suburbia blah blah blah" condemned to rot passionately in a Home Counties warehouse? Surely, it deserved, at the very least, the chance to join battle with *The Bidet in History* or *The Diary of a Georgian Rapist* on the bookshelves of the High Street.

I know the answer only too well, as do all my tale-trumpers; which is why I do not even get round to asking the publishers. The wretched novel is either a sleeper or a loss-leader. I had always understood the first to mean that it has the effect of making the reader loll smartly into a state of unconsciousness. Wrong; it means that the book languishes for a probationary period in the worst-sellers' list, quietly drilling itself to take the reading public of the twenty-second century by storm.

It does not take a Nabokovian imagination to know that a term like "loss leader", when borrowed by the book trade, is open to almost infinite abuse.

I do not expect this plaint to swell my own sales (note the absence of an italic paragraph on the end of this piece). I am resigned – and I use the word advisedly – to the fact that if you want to sell books, forget fiction and rough out the synopsis of a long overdue volume: *One Thousand Great Doilies*.

Meanwhile I am splashing out with my £3.49. I intend to found a club called the Three Forty Nine, open to all fiction writers who have received a royalty cheque for that sum or less within a year of publication. Actual debtors I am not interested in. We will meet for lunch on April 1 and October 1 each year, at a suitably expensive restaurant and will call for the bill straight after the hors d'oeuvres. It seems the best way by far of celebrating a foretaste of the unattainable.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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FEET ON THE GROUND

In West Germany today, Britain is widely regarded as having only one foot and half its heart in Europe. The best prospects for Europe are therefore seen to lie along the Bonn-Paris axis. This axis, it is thought, could drive us at higher speed towards closer institutional union. With his important speech in Bonn last night, the Foreign Secretary went some way to correct these misperceptions.

In the first place, he stated with unmistakable clarity that Britain's commitment to Europe is "profound and irreversible". This cannot be said too often in a place where it is so often doubted. Now that we seem to have put behind us the painful but necessary arguments about the budget – at least for the time being – we can raise our eyes to the higher goals of the European community. Sir Geoffrey talked specifically about freedom of trade and freedom of movement within the EEC, about the urgency of community action against pollution (the hottest political issue in West Germany today), and about closer cooperation in foreign and security policy-making. Here he was both demonstrating, explicitly, the range of Britain's European commitment, and questioning, by implication, the simplistic notion of the Bonn-Paris axis.

Certainly no one should underestimate the Franco-German alliance. In Germany, at least, it has the emotional appeal of that historic reconciliation symbolized by Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand holding hands on the field of Verdun. For a federal chancellor who sees himself as "Adenauer's grandson" the entente with France is sure to be a top priority. And there is a less exalted feeling among officials from both countries that they were able to make the community of six work in a way that the community of ten has not (and the community of twelve may even less – of course). So the Franco-German special relationship is a cornerstone of the European community. But a well-built house needs more than one cornerstone.

Defence policy illustrates what should be an obvious truth. In Paris and Bonn there is a clear desire for closer cooperation. Inasmuch as this may involve the French in a slightly greater commitment to the forward defence of Western Europe, this is particularly to be welcomed. At the same time, it is Britain, which has 66,000 troops permanently stationed in Germany, which is West Germany's partner in Nato, and which recently once again demonstrated its operational preparedness for the forward defence of West Germany in "operation Lionheart". As the Foreign Secretary justly commented "the range of Anglo-German defence cooperation exceeds any other such links in Western Europe". Moreover, every major European defence procurement project involves a different set of partners. Tornado, for example, brought together Britain, Germany and Italy.

In defence, as in other fields, Europe is, and must remain for the foreseeable future, a multilateral web of "special relationships" between historic nation states. In other fields, as in defence, we do not lack institutions, committees, acronyms and bureaucrats to coordinate these intra-European relationships. Europe needs more institutions like the Sahara needs more sand. What we really do need is fertilizers and irrigation – we need the political initiative and skills to give new life to existing organizations. If one observes the complexity and difficulty of coordinating just the individual länder of the Federal Republic of Germany and if one then considers the much greater diversity of interests between the nations of western Europe, one can see why to talk of a "federal solution" for Europe is quite inappropriate.

There is another fundamental objection to moves towards a formal political unification of western Europe. Our shared ultimate objective is to overcome the artificial division of Europe, and therewith also of Germany. Would this be facilitated or made more difficult by an early integration of the states of western Europe into an entity which could only accurately be called the United States of Half Europe? Common sense suggests this would make it more difficult. It is precisely in coordinating relations with eastern Europe that our present, low-key, regular arrangements for political cooperation have proved most effective.

With budget wrangles almost behind us, western Europe can look forward to a more productive period in the enlarged community in this period, the special relationship between Britain and West Germany – which is also a partnership between the Continent's two strongest conservative governments – will play a vital role. But the way forward does not lie across a paper desert of new institutional schemes. It is rather through the resourceful use of existing institutions, through pragmatic, flexible political cooperation, that we shall go forward together.

HOW LOW THE POUND?

This evening, in his annual speech to the City of London, the Chancellor of the Exchequer must seek to dissipate doubts as to his monetary and exchange-rate policies. It would help if he were to clarify the Government's attitudes to one of those European institutions lightly touched on by Sir Geoffrey Howe: the "supersnake" of linked Community currencies known as the European System.

When the Thatcher government took office in 1979, it expressed interest in full membership when the time was "right". Times changed, but the Government did not join up. At first it pretended indifference to the exchange rate – a common attitude among governments whose exchange rates are appreciating. When sterling's appreciation became excessive, indifference vanished: the exchange rate became an indicator of the impact of monetary policy, thus enabling the Government to cut the interest rates even though it was overshooting its main domestic monetary target, because sterling's rise implied that monetary policy was too tight.

Now that sterling is weak, times seem to have changed yet again. This weakness is not taken as an indicator that monetary policy is too loose: the Government has persistently argued that underlying monetary growth is firmly under control. It has other, quite rational explanations. The disastrous miners' strike is driving money out of Britain. Oil prices are easing. The pound is suffering from the dollar's strength. Both of these would be reasons, under the Government's declared strategy, for ignoring the exchange rate as an unreliable indicator of monetary conditions at present. Why then does it keep interest rates higher than it believes necessary for domestic purposes?

The pre-programmed Government answer would be that markets fix interest rates, and the Government is the willing victim of market forces. But markets act according to what they believe to be Government policy, as the Treasury and Bank of England implicitly recognized in July by attempting to lecture the markets on what was the correct level of interest rates. The Government's attempt to direct the markets away from concentration on the dollar leads in directions the Chancellor now needs to clarify.

The dollar is not only sterling's single most important exchange rate, but accounts for a quarter of its weighted index against all major currencies, on which the Government now lays emphasis. Exclude the dollar, and two-thirds of the remaining weights are accounted for by EMS currencies. As the London Business School points out this month the suspicion that the pound is now a "shadow" member of the EMS is heightened by the closeness with which it has followed the leading member: the pound has for six months kept within permitted EMS margins of 3.80 D-marks, and indeed it was only when it dropped below 3.70 D-marks that the Government acquiesced in higher interest rates.

This neat pattern is as likely to be the result of accident as of design: after all, interest rates did not fall as our D-mark rate recovered. But that goes to show how confusion in the markets as to precisely what the Government's attitude to the exchange rate may be is currently giving it the worst possible combination of too-high interest rates and an apparently unstable currency. The height of the miners' strike is not the easiest or best moment to take long-term decisions; but the time is coming when Mr Lawson must make clear which of the two options he favours.

Either he must declare his complete indifference to exchange rates – which means caring neither if the pound drops below one dollar nor if it drops below three D-marks. He must make the markets believe this by cutting interest rates irrespective of their effect on either American or European exchange rates. And he must make clear the Government's determination to remain outside the EMS, not just for the present but on the principle that free-floating rates are essential.

Or, he must declare a growing belief in the European currency block as a natural magnet for sterling, a magnetism which has increased as the original reasons for staying out have diminished. This would be a clear reason for ignoring the dollar exchange rate and for lowering interest rates while our EMS-exchange rate remains stable. At present, the British economy is suffering, through uncertain markets, the worst of both worlds.

OLD MEN REMEMBER

Lord Shinwell began his effective political career as a firebrand on Clydeside. In 1919 he went to prison for incitement to riot and in 1922 to Parliament as one of 17 Scottish Labour members who mostly leaned to the extreme left. Today he celebrates his century as a peer who thinks that Harold Macmillan was the best Tory Prime Minister he has known and Harold Wilson the best of Labour's. He plainly has more than a sneaking regard for Mrs Thatcher.

Such, it might be said, is the inevitable nature of British politics. The socialist who in his youth is eager for his heart to govern his head is eventually seen to have a head more than usually well screwed on. Then he is received into the establishment. It has happened so often that it would be dangerously easy to suppose that it will always be so. But, alas, not every rebel about us today will be guaranteed, simply by survival, Lord Shinwell's celebration.

For his has been a remarkable career spent at the heart of the kind of Labour politics that reached its high point of success in the postwar years and which now appears to be in decline. Lord Shinwell both served under Ramsay Macdonald and defeated his old leader at Seaham Harbour after the National Government was formed. When Clement Attlee and other Labour colleagues joined Churchill's wartime coalition, Shinwell, from the opposition benches, helped to sustain the constructive parliamentary critique of the management of war. (It was not always done very sensibly, particularly in the agitation for an earlier Second Front.) One of the more curious political relationships of the time was his with the veteran Tory MP, Lord Winterton, who harried the government in concert. They were not inappropriately dubbed arsenic and old lace.

Lord Shinwell's later career was not universally applauded. As Minister of Fuel and Power in 1945 he nationalized the mines, and in present circumstances the less said of that the better. But it was at least not his fault that it was done without prior preparation. Nor can he be blamed for the blizzards that swept Britain in the frozen winter of 1947, never to be forgotten by those who experienced it, when power was cut, street lighting reduced and the BBC shut down early.

But he was blamed for over-optimism beforehand, for declining manpower, absenteeism and low output. A remark that those of his critics not of the organized workers did not matter "a tinker's curse" did not help. Attlee shifted him to the War Office and eventually to the Ministry of Defence. His patriotism was uncontested.

Since then, as an elder statesman he has grown older and older and more and more regarded. But his career is a warning to a different sort of rebel today. What distinguished Lord Shinwell and his generation was that they were above all parliament-men. Some, it is true, were impatient of its pomp, but they promptly set about taking lessons in its procedure. Shinwell observed years afterwards: "We still had to learn that Parliament was all-powerful, that through its machinery we could achieve everything that was in our hearts and our hopes; without its aid we were useless." He himself learned the lesson immediately. His career should teach those who today opt for political action outside the parliament that they are choosing a blind and dangerous alley.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VAT damage to small bookshops

From Mr B. Coward

Sir, In his thoughtful letter (October 13) on whether VAT should be imposed on books, the Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge touched on a significant point that appears to have been overlooked by those who had written to you previously on the subject. I refer to the damage that such a tax would do to small booksellers.

As a small bookseller myself I have to say that the implementation of VAT on books may well see the demise of the independent high street bookshop, with the result that, apart from the biggest and strongest academic booksellers, only the large multiples and some "remainder" dealers will remain in business.

The reason for this is one of simple arithmetic. The 1982-83 economic survey of 402 charter bookshops, of which mine is one, showed that the average net profit of these shops in the period under review was a paltry 1 per cent. A tax on books will certainly depress sales; not, perhaps, by the full amount of the tax, as has been suggested, but certainly by more than the 2 per cent of 3 per cent that is all that would be needed to put many booksellers out of business.

Charter bookshops are, by and large, small and independently owned and form the back-bone of the stockholding high street bookshops of this country. If they disappear the opportunity for the public to browse, to select and to order the books of its choice will virtually disappear.

Large multiples who will exercise their buying power to dictate their own terms to the publishers will then be able to dictate what the consumer shall read – and at what price.

Booksellers like myself cannot absorb a reduction in our market from the implementation of VAT; we do not have sufficient margins to sustain its impact. The fate of the independent grocer after the abolition of retail price maintenance could also be ours.

I feel sure that this cannot be what the present Government has in mind. If it is, then what, pray, has become of its policy to sustain small businesses?

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE COWARD,
The Harbour Bookshop,
12 Fairfax Place,
Dartmouth,
Devon.
October 15.

From Mr H. R. F. Keating

Sir, I am sorry to find that the Master of Emmanuel does not know what a novel is and, indeed, that his ideas in general are akin to those of the great Jowett, "what I don't know isn't knowledge".

But facts about cookery, motorcycle maintenance, computer games and a thousand and one other things the Master may not care to become aware of are all knowledge and knowledge which, disseminated in books, improves the life of a nation.

Yet more important, I believe, is the knowledge which novels convey. By cajoling us into using our imaginations they teach, even those with the most lurid covers, in lesser or greater degree that other people exist, that they can be different from ourselves but at the same time are like ourselves.

If VAT is imposed on books many fewer will reach readers, and the nation will quite simply be the more impoverished.

Yours,
H. R. F. KEATING,
35 Northumberland Place, W2.
October 13.

Special offer

From Mrs Philippa Seligman

Sir, The letter from Mr T. Connolly (October 11) about British Rail's ingenuity prompts me to write. Recently, planning to attend a conference in York, I was informed by the clerk at Cardiff station that my return rail ticket would cost me £25.

I received, together with my conference papers, a brochure from British Rail advertising attractive reductions and special fares for conference goers. All one had to do was to consult a grid to discover this special fare, write out a cheque, fill in a form, prepare a self-addressed and stamped envelope, address and stamp an envelope to British Rail to enclose all this and send it to them at least 14 days in advance of one's travelling date. This special fare was – £25!

A letter to their office asking if this was a joke, elicited a prompt and courteous telephone call with an explanation which I have still not managed to understand.

Yours faithfully,
P. M. SELIGMAN,
The Family Institute,
105 Cathedral Road,
Cardiff.
October 11.

Search for consensus on N Ireland

From Mr John D. A. Robb

Sir, The democracy of the founding fathers was described by Herodotus as "taking the people into partnership". Where the feeling of such partnership exists, in other words where there is consensus, majority vote is the most compelling expression of the democratic process.

Where consensus does not exist, majority vote may become majority rule. While majority rule is superior to minority rule it is not necessarily synonymous with democracy. Democrats should acknowledge that the achievement of consensus takes precedence over majority rule.

In passing a motion condemning the forces of law and order the Labour Party in Britain has demonstrated loss of consensus in Britain. To the question "whose laws and whose order?" the Party is responding "theirs" not "ours"; by extrapolation it is "their" police force, not "ours". Those who have lived in Northern Ireland during 15 terrible years fully appreciate the implication.

Thus, in witnessing the genesis of constitutional crisis in Britain it can only be hoped that, however belatedly, democrats will begin to make the distinctions between living in a country which has consensus and living in one, such as Northern Ireland, which has none. As a result, perhaps they will consider urgently how society might be restructured to find a new consensus; should they do so, they may come up with ideas which could be helpful in Ireland as well as Britain.

The fundamental democratic right of any people to self-determination (Article 1, Clause 1 of the UN Covenant on Human Rights) can only be valid if rooted in consensus. The right to *be* must inevitably be tempered by the need to belong.

Yours etc,
JOHN ROBB,
(Chairman, New Ireland Group),
85 Charlotte Street,
Ballymoney, Co. Antrim.
October 12.

Priceless heritage of our churches

From the Chairman of the Council for the Care of Churches

Sir, The recent correspondence about protecting our churches has one factor in common. All those who have written want to see our churches preserved as part of our national heritage, which is wholly right, but dare I say that our churches are more important even than that.

They are also "parish" churches – i.e., belonging to a local community as well as to the Church and nation at large.

They are visible symbols of our national and religious roots. They give us all an identity. They embody a sense of community. They also encourage man to wonder and marvel. As buildings they themselves speak and help men in their search for God.

But they have to be maintained and cared for locally as well at nationally, for unless the parishioners use these priceless buildings they become simply museums and historic monuments. My own belief and that of my council is that to abolish the "ecclesiastical exemption" of 11,000 listed church buildings would seriously weaken the responsibilities and control which churchwardens and parochial church councils have over their buildings.

This control will be safeguarded and further strengthened by the Church in the diocese and nationally if the proposals of the Bishop of Chichester's Commission on the Faculty Jurisdiction are implemented.

Local people care deeply for their churches and the same people have to find the money to maintain them. Some £40m is spent annually on the care and repair of church buildings. Only about 10 per cent comes from government aid.

In my own archdeaconry, which covers most of the Cotswolds, in 1983 out of a total of £384,686 the state gave grants of £96,639. Good though this is, nevertheless about 11,580 regular Sunday worshippers were responsible for finding the other £288,047.

As in other matters, the best future lies in a truly creative partnership between Church and state. To this end my council will direct its endeavours. Further discussion on matters of detail may well be profitable for both partners but the basic principle underlying the "ecclesiastical exemption" ought to remain for the good of both Church and nation.

Yours faithfully,
T. ERIC EVANS, Chairman,
Council for the Care of Churches,
9 College Green, Gloucester.

Suspects in custody

From the Chairman of the Criminal Bar Association

Sir, The House of Lords will be holding its third reading debate on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill on October 18. Clause 58 of the Bill deals with the right of a suspect in custody in a police station to have access to legal advice. However, in its present form it does not secure such right to those in custody for "serious arrestable offences".

This is a serious defect in the Bill. Moreover, coupled with the detention provisions with regard to serious arrestable offences, clause 58 will perpetuate the present problems encountered in the administration of criminal justice relating to the acceptability of police evidence of statements allegedly made by suspects whilst being held incommunicado in police stations.

An amendment to clause 58 is to be moved, on third reading, by the Lords Hutchinson and Hooson. The purpose and effect of the proposd amendment are to make real the right of access to legal advice for all suspects in custody, to provide the necessary protection for police investigations into serious arrestable offences and to diminish the problems about the acceptability of police evidence.

It is important to note that the amendment will not apply to those being held under the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act.

The proposed amendment deserves to be supported and passed. It is crucial to the proper balance and acceptability of the Bill, which when it is passed will rank amongst the most important pieces of legislation this century. The Bar Committee and the Bar Council and the Committee of the Criminal Bar Association have signified their support for the amendment to the Home Office.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HILL (Chairman,
Criminal Bar Association),
3 Temple Gardens,
Temple, EC4.
October 15.

Threat to mountain

From Mr W. Heaton Cooper

Sir, Having heard that part of Creag Meagaidh, above the northern shore of Loch Laggan, is in danger of being used for commercial afforestation, I recall being one of the party – J.H.B. Bell, H.M. Kelly, R.W. Allan and myself – when, exactly 50 years ago, we climbed Staghorn Gully, the first ascent of the 1,700 ft-high crag of Coire Ardur, which crowns the north-east face of the mountain. Beneath the crag lies a small lochan of great beauty.

In May, 1982, I painted Creag Meagaidh from the shores of Loch Laggan.

As a painter and a climber I am certain that, were any part of this mountain, unique in its majestic beauty as well as a habitat for the golden eagle and many other rare birds and mammals, to be used for commercial afforestation its whole character, from the rounded lower slopes, up the glen to the view of the lochan and the great crag, would be utterly destroyed.

The Wildlife and Countryside Act, passed three years ago, designated Creag Meagaidh a site of special scientific interest.

Yours faithfully,
W. HEATON COOPER,
The Studio,
Grasmere,
Ambleside,
Cumbria.
October 7.

Two-point turn

From Mr S. Allen.

Sir, Dr Perkins' two-point turn (October 5) works. I tried it out that evening although taking the precaution of using a country road for my practice.

What is needed now is both a name and a clearly understood indication for the manoeuvre, leaving the following car in no doubt as to what is about to happen.

Until this is established (and quickly) on a national basis I fear that Dr Perkins may be called upon for his professional services.

Yours with caution,
SIMON ALLEN,
40 Hampstead Lane,
Potten End,
Near Berkhampstead,
Hertfordshire.

The real Melbury

From Mr Douglas Simpson

Sir, Melbury is the name of a conspicuous hill near Shaftesbury, Dorset. Eponymously, it was the name given to large and satisfying steamed puddings served up by the chef of the town's former grammar school.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS SIMPSON,
70 Hayes Way,
Park Langley,
Beckenham,
Kent.

Youth service

From Lord Hunt

Sir, I welcome the tribute paid by Mr Robert Pettigrew in your letters columns today (October 11) to the contribution made by the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in promoting the wider values of education and uses of leisure, since its inception in 1956. Mr Pettigrew has himself done a great service by his own enthusiasm for the scheme, over many years.

But I do not share his belief that the channelling of more government money towards the local education authorities and the existing youth organizations for developing leisure education and other schemes would be likely to provide the kind of challenge to young people which the present situation urgently requires.

Nor do I think it likely that the distribution of funds in those directions, on the scale envisaged by Mr Goyder (October 11) and other advocates of a scheme of nation-wide social action, would be as cost-effective as a coordinated programme.

Having had the privilege of helping to launch and promote the Duke of Edinburgh's scheme during its first, formative ten years, I am second to none in endorsing its unique influence at that time, and its continuing value as a standard setter, which has provided common ground for all its diverse users and youthful participants in this and many other countries. But the very diversity of its demands has proved too great a challenge for many young people who, nonetheless, need at least the outlet and opportunity of "service" which it offers.

The value of a nation-wide scheme is greater today than in 1956. It needs to strike that single, simple note of service to the community and thus respond to the need of young people to feel they matter. Such a scheme need not detract from the similar opportunities provided by schools and youth organizations; it might well have the same effect as did Prince Philip's scheme, of providing a link between them.

I believe that the value of a scheme with national status and scope, if launched on the lines of "youth call", would be vindicated by the degree of response forecast by recent opinion polls among young people.

Yours truly,
JOHN HUNT,
Highway Cottage,
Aston,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire
October 10.

Sweet teeth as source of tax

From Mr D. Watson James

Sir, Today's *Times* (October 10) carries a report of comments by the Minister of Health on the subject of National Health Service patients' charges. Mr Clarke resolutely defends the Government policy on charges on the grounds that the National Health Service in general provides remarkable value for money but experiences severe funding problems which can only be met by rapidly increasing patients' charges. It is clear that he regards such charges simply as a reasonable form of revenue.

My particular concern is dental charges. Indeed there are at present only three major sources of this type of revenue: prescription charges, dental charges and optical charges. The last will next year bring in very much less revenue because of the fundamental change in the nature of provision of adult spectacles within the NHS.

This leaves the other two as the only sources of revenue in the future. The White Paper on public spending (Cmnd 9143) indicates that patients' charges will have to bring in an additional 24 per cent next year and obviously this could only be achieved by increasing prescription and dental charges.

Since 1979 dental charges for routine treatment have risen by 190 per cent and the maximum charge by 267 per cent. In the same period the retail price index has risen by 63 per cent. An increase in dental charges of 24 per cent could result in many items of treatment receiving little or no government contribution except in the case of priority and exempt classes.

There is however a fundamental question to be asked. Should we be funding a National Health Service by taxing treatment or should we adopt the attitude that makes both fiscal and medical sense and tax the cause? There is no doubt that the consumption of sugar is directly related to the incidence of dental decay.

The sugar and confectionery industry spends huge sums on promotion and its sales are vast. A selective tax on such items would clearly be beneficial in two ways. It would act as a deterrent to consumption of a disease-inducing substance and provide a form of revenue which would be an alternative to present patients' charges.

I have no doubt that other health professions would support a change in policy that was both fiscally sound and preventive in nature.

Yours faithfully,
D. WATSON JAMES, Chairman,
General Dental Services Committee,
British Dental Association,
64 Wimpole Street, W1.
October 10.

Gallery extension

From Mr Colin McWilliam

Sir, To the debate about the National Gallery extension Professor Irwin (October 12) has contributed a valuable insight, but only after lending his support to a hoary prejudice.

Does it matter that many critics condemn William Wilkins' long and (to my mind) modestly successful frontage on the north side of Trafalgar Square, and that Dr Irwin has risen above the chorus to declare it "one of the dullest neo-classical facades of any major gallery in Europe"?

Monotony is a frequent neo-classical characteristic, and often very effective. Countless visitors enjoying the view from the portico have sanctioned its "dullness", and even Dr Irwin admits that it goes rather well with St Martin's-in-the-Fields, which was of course built earlier.

The insight is in Dr Irwin's reminder that an architectural or townscape releationship based on contrast can be as valid as one that is based on similarity. This is true, though it is reasonable to ask that the relationship shall be intelligible, especially when, as here, the new is an extension of the old.

Dr Irwin hopes for "a bold decision, not a muffled conservationist compromise". One can guess what he means by a muffled compromise, but why does he associate this with a conservationist view? Conservation means making good use of your assets and opportunities. Conservationists need not wear mufflers, even in Aberdeen.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN McWILLIAM,
Architectural Conservation Unit,
Department of Architecture,
Edinburgh College of Art,
Lauriston Place, Edinburgh.

WS – his marks

From Dr Eric Sams

Sir, What chance is there for common sense in Shakespeare studies if an actual custodian of four of the signatures can publicly pose such breezily Baconian questions as "could the man write his own name, let alone anything else?" (Mrs Jane Cox, October 11). Let us hope that the promised Public Record Office handbook takes a more judicious view.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC SAMS,
32 Arundel Avenue,
Sanderstead, Surrey.

Limit to miracles

From Sir Richard Dobson

Sir, You end your leading article of October 12 by noting that the scope for the Government to work miracles is strictly limited.

Is it within the authority of this or any other government to work miracles at all?

Perhaps the bishops would care to comment.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD DOBSON,
16 Marchmont Road,
Richmond, Surrey.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 17: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon attended the Annual Service for Seafarers in Wales in Llandaff Cathedral.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for South Glamorgan (Colonel Sir Cennydd Tradherne) and the Dean of Llandaff (the Very Reverend a Davies).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 17: The Prince of Wales this morning visited the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief Fleet, Eastbury Park, Northwood, Middlesex.

Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, R.N. was in attendance.

October 17: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Colonel-in-Chief Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, was present this evening at a Reception given by the Corps at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

The Hon Mrs Wills and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick were in attendance.

October 17: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, President, The Queen's Nursing Institute of British Architects, Portland Place, London.

Dame Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 17: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron of the Kent County Playing Fields Association, this afternoon presented the Patron's Award to Mrs Spence and Mr Quinton Jones.

Her Royal Highness this evening attended the 1986 World Qualifying match, England v Finland, at Wembley Stadium.

Miss Sarah Partridge was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 17: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Gala Charity Night, in aid of the N S P C C Centenary Appeal, at Blazer's, Windsor, Berkshire.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A memorial service for Charles Lillingston will be held in the Harrow School Chapel on Tuesday, November 20, at 4.30pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Sir Harold Emmerson will be held at the Parish Church of St Peter, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, on Saturday 17, at noon.

A memorial service for Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John will be held at noon today at St Martin-in-the-Fields.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr L. W. Axel-Berg and Miss F. A. Lyndon-Skeggs
The engagement is announced between Luke, elder son of Mr and Mrs Victor Axel-Berg, of Neen Sollars, near Kidderminster, Worcestershire, and Fiona, daughter of Dr and Mrs Peter Lyndon-Skeggs, of Preston Candover, near Basingstoke, Hampshire.

Mr C. G. Blumsom and Miss J. A. Godfrey
The engagement is announced between Giles, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Blumsom, of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, and Jacqueline, daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Godfrey, of Aldenham, Hertfordshire.

Mr J. C. Culbertson and Miss C. E. Macdonald
The engagement is announced from Hongkong between Jolyon, son of Lieutenant Commander and Mrs J. M. Culbertson, of Liphook, Hampshire, and Carol, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. S. Macdonald, of Newick, Sussex.

M P. H. Dubois and Miss P. J. Wilson
The engagement is announced between Philippe Henri, son of M and Mme P. Dubois, of Lausanne, Switzerland, and Patricia Jane, younger daughter of the late Mr A. Y. Wilson and Mrs. K. M. Wilson, of Lutry, Switzerland.

Mr A. M. Fordyce and Mrs S. E. Cairns
The engagement is announced between Andrew Murray, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. Alistair Fordyce, of Chorleywood, Hertfordshire and Susan Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Mr Edward J. Reeder and Mrs A. Reeder, of Newcastle, Staffordshire.

Mr S. C. Freedman and Miss N. J. Hunter
The engagement is announced between Clive, son of Mr L. Freedman, of Taplow, Buckinghamshire, and Mrs. C. K. Freedman, of Rochampton, London, and Nikki, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Hunter, of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

Mr N. D. D. Hoare and Miss A. J. Heneage
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Hoare, of Downsland Court, Ditchling, Sussex, and Arabella, daughter of Mr and Mrs Simon Heneage, of The Raswell, Loxhill, Godalming, Surrey.

Mr J. J. Powe and Miss D. L. Wesley
The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Jonathan Powe, Royal Tank Regiment, son of Captain and Mrs Ian Powe, of Plymouth, and Deidre (Boo), daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Gordon Wesley, of Sutton Veny.

Mr D. T. George and Miss J. E. Ensom
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs F. H. George, of Dersingham, Norfolk, and Jacqui, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Ensom, of St John's Wood, London.

Mr F. B. Halkyard and Miss K. S. Moffat
The engagement is announced between Francis Brian, elder son of Mr and Mrs H. A. Halkyard, of Warkworth, New Zealand, and Karen Sandra, only daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Moffat, of Whangerei Heads, New Zealand.

Mr C. R. Halkyard and Miss A. B. Black
The engagement is announced between Crispin Roger, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. A. Halkyard, of Warkworth, New Zealand, and Alison Barbara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. W. Black, of Mt Albert, Auckland, New Zealand.

Mr G. C. Kimber and Miss E. R. Smith
The engagement is announced between George, son of the late Mr C. C. Kimber and of Mrs C. C. Kimber, of Woking, Surrey, and Emma, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. E. Smith, of Hurlingham Road, London, SW6.

Mr W. C. L. Montague and Miss F. E. Parrish
The engagement is announced between William, younger son of Major J. C. Montague, of Alphington, Devon, and the late Mrs Jane Montague, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Parrish, of Woking, Surrey.

Mr S. G. A. Perutz and Miss K. King
The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Mr and Mrs Gerald E. A. Perutz, of London and Chicago, United States, and Kimberly, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Bruce King, of Kenilworth, Illinois, United States.

Mr G. H. Stagg and Mrs B. Maley
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Hugh Stagg and Barbara Maley, of Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada.

Mr P. J. Villiers and Miss E. A. Fuller
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mrs Nancie Villiers, of Oxford, and the late Commander Alan Villiers, and Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Alan Fuller, of King's Norton, Warwickshire.

Mr C. J. Cadman and Miss J. M. Mailer
The engagement is announced between Colin James, son of Mr and Mrs J. N. Cadman, of Chester, Cheshire, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Mailer, of Heydon, Royston, Hertfordshire.

Mr A. Strang and Miss K. Davison
The engagement is announced between Alan, son of Mr and Mrs P. Strang, of Nottingham, and Katherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Davison, of Birmingham.

Marriages

Mr C. Bothway and Mrs J. Barker-Davies
The marriage took place in London on Wednesday, October 17, between Mr Colin Bothway and Mrs Jane Barker-Davies.

Mr T. W. V. McMullan and Miss N. C. Baldry
The marriage between Mr William McMullan and Miss Nicola Baldry took place at Richmond on Saturday, October 13th.

Dr H. F. V. Riddle and Mrs A. L. MacColl
The marriage took place in Edinburgh on October 10 between Dr Val Riddle and Mrs Ann MacColl.

Birthdays today

Sir Marcus Kimball, 56; Miss Melina Mercouri, 59; Miss Martina Navratilova, 28; Sir Joseph Pope, 70; Lord Shinwell, CH, 100; Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Terry, 58; M Pierre Trudeau, CH, 65; Dame Janet Vaughan, 85; Major-General J. C. Walkey, 81; Vice-Admiral Sir James Willis, 61.

Holborn Law Society

On Wednesday, October 3, the following were elected officers of the Holborn Law Society for the ensuing year:
President: Mr Paul Gulbenkian; vice-presidents: Mr Alasdair Nicholson and Mr Nicholas Robertson.

Princess's visit

The Princess of Wales, as president of Dr Barnado's, will visit the charity's intermediate treatment project in Newham, East London, on November 8, her first public engagement since the birth of Prince Henry.

Moderator named

The Rev David Smith, aged 61, Minister of Logie church, Stirling, since 1965, has been appointed the next Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Banana time: Guy Taylor, aged 15 (centre), winner of the Bananaman Painting Competition, and the runners-up, Duncan Wilkins, aged 12 (left), and Daisy Turville Petre, aged nine, with their entries at the Commonwealth Institute in London yesterday. The national competition, devised to promote banana consumption, required children to depict a scene from a Bananaman cartoon film (Photograph: Dod Miller).

Luncheons

Basketmakers' Company
The annual service of the Basketmakers' Company was held at St Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, yesterday. An address was given by the Rev Dr Gordon Huelin and the lesson was read by Mr Victor Lucas, Prime Warden. Lt. Colonel H. Errington Brewis proposed the toast of the guests at a luncheon held at Innholders' Hall, to which Mr J. S. Park, Master of the Innholders' Company, replied. Later, at an election Court Sir William Woolf Harris was installed as Prime Warden with Mr Edward Darlow as Junior Warden for the ensuing year.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association of Britain
The American Ambassador was the guest of honour at a luncheon given by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association of Great Britain at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday. Mr Sidney Weiland, president, was in the chair.

Reception

Lord Houghton of Sowerby, CH
A reception was held by the London Centre of the Institute of Management Services at the House of Lords yesterday. The host was Lord Houghton of Sowerby, CH, and guests were received by Mr Harry Ball-Wilson, chairman of the London centre, and Mr Bob Bayley, chairman of the institute.

Dinners

Japan Society of London
Prince Hiro of Japan was present at the annual dinner of the Japan Society of London which was held at the Inter Continental Hotel last night. The Ambassador of Japan and Mme Hirahara, and Sir John and Lady Pilcher received the guests, who included Mr Paul Channon, Minister for Trade, Sir Hugh and Lady Cortazzi, Mr and Mrs R. E. Cavaliero and Professor and Mrs J. A. Stockwin.

Poulters' Company
The Master of the Poulters' Company, Mr C. W. H. Longley, assisted by the Upper Warden, Mr Deputy H. Duckworth and the Renter Warden, Mr C. E. Nokes, presided at a livery dinner held at Vintners' Hall last night. The other speakers were Alderman B. E. Toye, Mr J. Newby, and Mr I. G. Williamson, clerk. Among those present were:
Alderman R. C. L. Charvet, the Masters of the Butchers', Innholders', Cooks', and Farmers' Companies, the Deputy Master of the Barbers' Company and Mr D. J. Noakes (Clerk and superintendent, Smithfield Market).

Institution of Mechanical and General Technician Engineers
The centenary dinner of the Institution of Mechanical and General Technician Engineers was held at Butchers' Hall, last night. Sir Monty Finniston, president, was in the chair, and the principal guest was Earl Jellicoe.

Service dinners

HMS Excellent
The anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar was celebrated at a dinner in HMS Excellent, Whale Island, Portsmouth, last night. Admiral Sir William Staveley, Commander-in-Chief Fleet, was the principal guest and he proposed the toast to the Immortal Memory. Commander A. J. Morrice, RN, presided.

Light Infantry
The Light Infantry Club held their annual dinner at the Naval and Military Club last night. Major-General B. M. Lane presided. The guest of the club was Lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Chamberlin, RGJ.

Army scholarships

The following have been awarded Army scholarships for next spring:

B J Anderson, Leeds GS; J P Barclay, Ampleforth C; R M Bourlet, Daunsey's S; C N Burgess, Clifton C; T J W Burnet, Edinburgh Acad; R D Bydawell, Harrogate GS; C E A Cheesman, Latymer Upper S; A H R Chrisp, Winchester C; M O Crewe-Read, Wellington C; R J Crowfoot, Felsted S; H M A Cummins, Harrow S; J S G Drew, Winchester C; J A Elliot, Fettes C; Guy W Faith, Harrow S; Robert L Fanshawe, Radley C; N D Forster, Bradfield C; R A J W French, St Alban's S; R L Gerrard-Wright, Haileybury C; E K Gibb, Leeds GS; A B G Hardie, Liverpool C; S P Harrison, St Peter's S, York; M P Hay, Dollar Acad; J R StP Hurley, Rugby S; J W Lewis, Wolverhampton GS; G J MacMillan, Eton C; S A R Miles, Caterham S; M J Potter, Wells Cathedral S; S W G Rigby, Gresham's S Holt; H R Smith, Bedford Mod S; J R G Stephenson, Radley C; C B Talago, Pocklington S; E O Thesiger, Downside S; B A M Vessey, Magdalen Coll S; E O Walker, Leeds GS; Timothy M Wilkinson, Cheltenham C; M J Williams, Wycliffe C.

Latest appointments



Lord Brabazon of Tara, a government Whip in the House of Lords, who is to be spokesman in the Lords for the Department of Transport. Lord Trefgarne will remain principal spokesman on civil aviation for the department.

Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart R. Pringle, until recently Commandant General of the Royal Marines and now chairman and chief executive of the Chatham Historic Dockyard Trust, to be president of St Loye's College for Training the Disabled for Commerce and Industry, Exeter, from November 1. He succeeds the late Group Captain Sir Douglas Bader.

Mr John Spokes, QC, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester from January 1, in succession to Professor Arthur Phillips.

Mr John Parslow to be director (reserves) of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds from November 15. **Dr A. N. Lance**, a member of the Nature Conservancy Council's chief scientist's team, to be director (conservation) of the society from January 1.

Latest wills

Mr Richard Joy **Spilsbury**, of Hampstead, London, philosopher and writer, left estate valued at £91,247 net.

Mr Charles **Jellinek**, of St John's Wood, London, left £1,192,204 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Harrison, Mr Geoffrey Granville, of Helsby, Cheshire £289,912
Hughes, Mr Percy, of Salford Priors, Warwickshire £470,176
James, Mr Hubert, of Whitchurch, Stratford upon Avon, farmer £460,787
Kneller, Mr Sydney Francis, of Highcliffe, Lloyds underwriter £290,412
Sugden, Mr Cuthbert Martin, Sherborne £662,422

OBITUARY

M GEORGES THILL
Leading French tenor

Georges Thill, the most noted French tenor in the years between the wars, died yesterday at his home near Paris. He was 86, and had enjoyed a long and distinguished career.

Thill was born on December 14, 1897 at Paris. In 1913, he began working at the Bourse, went into the air force as a fighter pilot in 1916, and entered the Paris Conservatoire on demobilisation in 1918. After study with Fernando De Lucia, he auditioned for the Paris Opéra in 1924, and made his successful debut there the same year.

From then on his career flourished, and for 16 years he was principal tenor in the house, taking all the major roles in the French, Italian and German repertory. Among his most notable parts were Faust, Romeo, Samson, José, Aeneas (in *The Trojans*) Calaf, Tannhäuser and Parsifal.

He made his debut at the Metropolitan, New York, in 1931. His only appearances at Covent Garden were in 1928, and 1937. But by and large, he was not a singer who travelled well.

He was the archetypal French lyric/heroic tenor, with a voice that could sound sweet and appealing in *piano*, brazenly heroic at full tilt, though his highest notes could be uncertain on an off-day. He also had an instinctive sense of phrase, and a spirited way with words. He had a handsome physique so that he could suggest the strength of the heroes he had to portray.

He recorded prolifically in the days of the 78 rpm record, most notably, a complete version of Massenet's *Werther*, and his account of the title role has yet to be surpassed. Extracts from many other operas show his consistency of form throughout a wide repertory from Gluck to Wagner.

He could also turn his attention to song, particularly the *mélodies* of Duparc and Fauré. His final stage appearance was as Canio in 1953. He sang Julien in Abel Gance's film of *Louise* with Grace Moore.

MR BRUCE ROTHWELL

Bruce Rothwell, a distinguished journalist whose career spanned Australia, Britain and the United States, died suddenly on October 16 in his Manhattan apartment. He was 61.

Rothwell was a war and foreign correspondent for the *News Chronicle* and *Daily Mail*. He served for many years in Washington for the *Mail* and later returned to London to become the paper's Deputy Editor.

In 1970 he joined Mr Rupert Murdoch and became founding Editor of the *Sunday Australian* and Editor-in-Chief of *The Australian* and *Sunday Australian*.

After a brief spell back in Fleet Street as Head of the Bureau for News Limited he went to the *New York Post* as Mr Murdoch's assistant. He became Editorial Page Editor in 1980. As the man behind the *New York Post's* editorials, he won numerous awards.

Rothwell had a profound knowledge of politics and international affairs and the capacity to translate them into language that the reader could enjoy. He was a supremely companionable man with a deep love of robust political talk and, when visiting London, he was always warmly welcomed in such arenas of debate as the bar of the Garrick Club. His solid build and his deliberate mode of speech masked a sprightly, well-stocked mind and a ready sense of humour.

With the years he had developed a profound love of things English, in particular its countryside, and he had planned retirement in the delightful Wiltshire village of Tollard Royal, where he will be buried.

He leaves a a widow, Anna, and a son, Nicholas, who is the New York correspondent c' *The Australian*.

MR D. C. CORRY

Mr Daryll Cedric Corry, MD FRCS, who died in Oxford on October 12, aged 86, was a member of the Radcliffe Infirmary staff 1928 until his retirement in 1963.

He qualified from University College Hospital in 1922 after serving in the First World War in Mesopotamia in the Royal Artillery. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1924 and took his MD London in 1925. As a student he won the Lister Gold Medal Prize in Surgery at University College Hospital.

After qualifying, he held house officer posts at University College and worked as resident Surgical officer in Manchester at Ancoats. He returned to University College Hospital in 1926 as a surgical registrar. In 1928 he went to work at Oxford and joined the Staff of the Radcliffe as assistant surgeon the following year.

In the pre-war years "Sam", as he was called at the Radciffe, was instrumental in getting the Nuffield Professors to come t· Oxford. During the Second world war he stayed in Oxford where, together with the staff of the Radcliffe, he worked hard and long hours on the treatment of battle casualties from the Normandy landings.

After the war he had a busy life as a Surgeon at the Radcliffe and the Horton Hospital at Banbury, until his retirement in 1963. Lord Nuffield was a patient of his and in 1937 asked him to produce plans to modernize the Acland. An outline plan of the wing in Banbury Road was produced. Further, in committee, when the extension of the Radcliffe Infirmary as far as Belsyre Court was turned down, he pushed for the site of the John Radcliffe in Headington.

In 1968 he was recalled from retirement to reduce the hernia varicose vein waiting list at the Radcliffe.

He leaves a widow, Colleen Corry, herself a retired doctor, two sons, one of whom is a doctor, and a daughter.

DR SRI KRISHNA

Dr Sri Krishna, CIE, died on October 3 in London.

He held several important positions with the Government of India. From 1950 to 1958, when he retired, he was Scientific Advisor to the Indian High Commission and Scientific Liason Officer, London.

He had been Deputy Director, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, vice-president and Director of Research, Forest Research Institute, Debra Dun, UP, India; Biochemist at the Forest Research Institute from 1928 to 1950; and Professor of Chemistry, University of Punjab, Lahore, 1925 to 1928.

Krishna was born on July 6, 1896, the son of Madan Mohan, and educated at Forman Christian College, Lahore; Queen Mary College, London; and King's College, London. He was a specialist in the chemistry of forest products and published numerous scientific papers and books on the subject.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs Olga Krishna.

Brigadier Hugh Scott Mitchell, CBE, late the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, died on October 17. He was a former Director of Ammunition and Stores, War Office and was ADC to the Queen from 1958 to 1962.

Science report

Eating habits of the urban pigeon

By Stephen Young

Some urban pigeons have the good fortune to live in flocks where their food supply is guaranteed, either by a generous public or by a rich source of grain. But such circumstances are unusual; many pigeons that inhabit our towns and cities must cope with a food supply that is irregular and unpredictable.

Two Canadian scientists were interested in the plight of those less fortunate birds and set out to discover how they exploit the patchy resources of the inner city.

Louis Lefebre and Luc-Alain Giraldean, of McGill University, studied two flocks living near the centre of Montreal. One flock dwelt on the fringes of academia at the campus of McGill University, while the other favoured an area around apartments and shops.

Birds of the first flock foraged on two lawns and in a park; those of the second fed in the city's gutters, on pavements, on a pair of concrete terraces and at a grass-covered site near by. The scientists counted the number of birds at each feeding site at regular intervals throughout the day.

The pigeons tended to take most of their meals in the early mornings and late afternoons. Such a pattern is also shown by pigeons that, unlike the flocks in Montreal, have a steady food supply. The pattern comes about probably because all foraging ceases during darkness; the birds fill their ample crops before nightfall, fast until dawn, then take breakfast.

However, the overall pattern displayed by the Canadian pigeons conceals the rather opportunistic way in which particular sites are exploited.

Pigeons seem to time their activities to fit in with their human companions. For example, birds that fed on one of the concrete terraces appeared there only at noon, in time to seize scraps discarded by people lunching alfresco. In contrast, birds foraged in gutters and on pavements in the early-morning, when people were absent, and there was least disturbance. Scraps tended to be available in front of shops by late afternoon, so the pigeons returned for a further meal.

The scientists tagged some of the campus pigeons so that they could monitor the behaviour of individual birds. They found that the flock included specialists, birds which restricted their attentions to one feeding site, and generalists, which fed at all sites. Those observations led the scientists to conclude that a flock of pigeons is a rather loosely knit group, the members of which do not necessarily forage together and may have entirely different ways of earning a livelihood.

Those arrangements may be of great benefit to the pigeons. According to one theory, birds in flocks glean "information" from one another about food sources. So, if a bird finds only a meagre supply of food in its usual haunts, it can tail other members of the flock to more productive feeding sites.

In both of the Canadian flocks there was a tendency for all members to collect at a single site in the early morning, when such an exchange of information could have taken place.

Source: *Canadian Journal of Zoology* (vol 62, page 1,425).

Queen's Bench Division — Law Report October 18 1984 — Court of Appeal

Meaning of 'exceptional' should be strict

Regina v Immigration Appeals Tribunal, Ex parte Bashir
Before Mr Justice Webster
[Judgment delivered October 16]

The word "exceptional" should be given its strict literal meaning, as distinct from its idiomatic meaning, when considering circumstances justifying an extension of an immigrant's stay to allow him to remain permanently in the United Kingdom, Mr Justice Webster held in the Queen's Bench Division.

His Lordship dismissed an application by Mohammed Bashir for judicial review of a decision of the Immigration Appeals Tribunal, made on April 21, 1983. The tribunal had allowed an appeal by the Secretary of State for the Home Department against the decision of an adjudicator who had found that the marriage which Mr Bashir had entered into after his arrival in this country was not a "marriage of convenience" and that although his spouse no longer had any intention of living with him as his wife, his appeal should be allowed against the secretary of state's refusal to allow him to remain in this country on the ground of exceptional circumstances.

Mr Mukhtar Hussain for Mr Bashir; Mr Christopher Symons for the Home Secretary.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER said that the tribunal had stated that the issue raised by the appeal was whether the adjudicator was right in considering that the applicant's incapacity warranted a departure from the normal course of refusal of an extension of stay where the marriage – the basis of the leave – had broken down.

It had further been stated that the adjudicator had correctly directed himself in accordance with *Chauhan* (TH/31206/78(1449), unreported), *Sobhash* ([1979-80] Imm AR97) and *Patel* (TH/43141/79 (1766), unreported) and had approved his direction that permitting an applicant to remain after the breakdown of his marriage "was an exceptional course, only justifiable by abnormal circumstances", but had considered that incompatibility between spouses was not so exceptional a circumstance as of itself to justify an extension of an immigrant's leave to be here on the basis of marriage, and had therefore allowed the secretary of state's appeal.

His Lordship found himself faced with a diffucult point of law; on the one hand "exceptional circumstances" might mean ones which only very rarely occurred, if the work "exceptional" was used idiomatically; whereas on the other hand as a matter of strict language anything was exceptional which did not follow a rule or norm.

Here the tribunal had expressed its conclusion in terms wholly consistent with the literal as distinct from the idiomatic meaning, and the court could not conclude that the tribunal had misdirected itself.

But nonetheless it seemed to his Lordship that there might be some danger of tribunals and adjudicators misdirecting themselves if they continued to use the word "exceptional"; it would be better simply to ask themselves the question whether in any particular case there were circumstances which justified departure from the normal rule.

Solicitors: Frederick Howarth, Son & Maitland, Bury; Treasury Solicitor.

Duty to ensure adopted stray dog is docile

Smith v Prendergast
Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Mr Justice Eastham
[Judgment delivered October 16]

A scrapyard owner who allowed a stray alsatian dog to wander freely in his yard, where it attacked a girl aged ten walking past the open yard gates had been negligent, the Court of Appeal held.

Mr David Geey for the appellant owner; Mr R. A. Fordham for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE said that the infant plaintiff had been walking past the yard on her way home from school when the alsatian dog that had established residence in the defendant's yard went for her and bit her on her arm and face causing scarring.

The dog had wandered into the yard three weeks earlier, the first anyone had seen of it, and in that period had not done anything to make the yard owner apprehend that it might bite.

The judge had taken the view that if, as in the present case, an alsatian one knew nothing about paid repeated visits for a week, being a stray and starving, with the effect that the yard owner decided to keep it and use it as a guard dog, there was a duty on such a person to observe the dog, and to keep it tied up if people were about until he was confident that he knew the dog's habits and had discovered after a reasonable time of training and observation that the dog was of a docile nature.

That was in effect a "jury question" and the judge had made findings of fact which pointed to a finding by a jury – had the case gone to one – of a clear case of want of reasonable care by the dog's keeper. Having regard to the defendant's knowledge of the dog's background he was negligent because of his complete failure to attempt any systematic supervision and control, much less training, of the dog.

Mr Justice Eastham agreed.

Solicitors: Maxwell & Gouldman for Yaffe Jackson & Ostrin, Liverpool; Canter Levin & Co, Liverpool.

Bias towards hearing appellant

Smith v Insurance Officer

It was apparent that the bias of regulation 13 (1) of the Social Security (Determination of Claims and Questions) Regulations (SI 1975 No 558), which dealt with the procedure before a commissioner on appeal from a local tribunal was towards a hearing. There was to be a hearing unless the commissioner was satisfied "after considering the record of the case and the reasons put forward in the request for the hearing" that the appeal could "properly be determined without a hearing".

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, with whom Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Robert Goff agreed in the Court of Appeal on October 16, so stated when the court allowed an appeal by Mr John Michael Smith from the decision of the Social Security Commissioner (Mr D G Rice) on March 30, 1983 who allowing an appeal by the insurance officer from the decision of a local tribunal (Romford and Grays) decided that special hardship allowance was not payable to Mr Smith on his claim under section 60 of the Social Security Act 1975

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the claimant had informed the commissioner that while he had no more evidence or comments he would like a personal hearing. He felt that he could explain his case better on a person-to-person basis rather than in writing.

His Lordship could not understand how the commissioner could overturn the decision of the local tribunal without hearing the claimant's evidence. It was an exceptional case where the majority of the tribunal relied on the claimant's evidence against the medical evidence and that of the medical assessor.

The commissioner had been wrong on the tests of both *Edwards v Bairstow* ([1956] A C 14, 33-36) and in the *Wednesbury Corporation* case ([1948] 1 K B 223, 229). The appeal should be allowed.

Unconditional leave to defend

Pinemain Ltd v Welbeck International Ltd

It was inappropriate for the Court of Appeal on an appeal in proceedings for summary judgment under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court to determine a complex and difficult point of law in respect of which defendants had been given unconditional leave to defend where finality was not certain and third party proceedings were involved.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson) so held on October 11 in dismissing an appeal by plaintiffs from an order of the judge in chambers granting the defendants unconditional leave to defend.

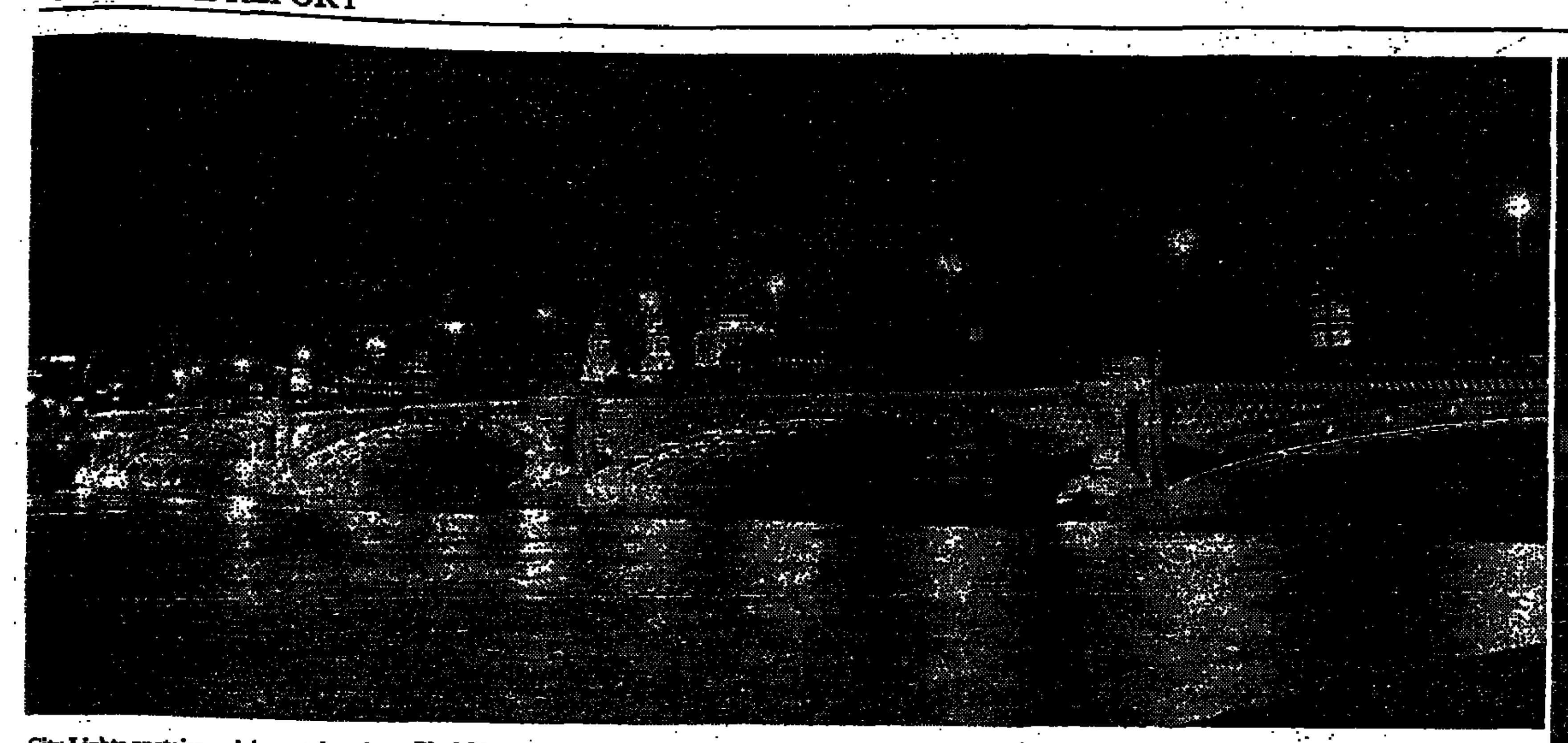
LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that, although it was the policy of the court where defendants sought to set up a point of law which had no substance to decide that point of law finally, the present was not such a case.

The defendants had set up a point of law which the judge in chambers had found to be not only arguable but also right. The point was one of considerable complexity and difficulty which it was accepted was arguable.

There was a further complication in that, if adjudged liable, the defendants would seek an indemnity from a third party who was not before the court. Also, it was accepted that if the point of law was decided against the plaintiffs the action would not come to an end.

In all the circumstances it was not a convenient and proper case to be dealt with under Order 14.

LORD JUSTICE KERR, agreeing, said that the judge in chambers had decided the point of law in a judgment of some 17 pages and appeared to have considered a number of cases, statutes and textbooks. That was not a desirable course. Having concluded that there was an arguable defence, he should have at once given unconditional leave to defend.



City Lights upstairs and downstairs: above, Blackfriars bridge illuminated with THORN EMI metal halide and high pressure sodium lamps, and right, Baker Street, one of London's oldest underground stations which has recently been relit with high pressure sodium (SON) lamps to recreate the original Victorian atmosphere.

Brighter lighting

A look at the latest systems that save money without reducing efficiency



A warm glow is being added to electric lighting these days. It began in industry, city centres, floodlit buildings and car parks; now it is spreading to offices and shops. It comes from high pressure sodium lamps, known by the technical abbreviation of SON.

For many years sodium has been used in low pressure discharge lamps (types SOX and SLI) to produce the orange-yellow light so familiar on our roads. Because the eye is particularly sensitive in this region of the spectrum, the lamp is efficient in converting electrical energy into light. In fact it is the most efficeint lamp available giving some 150 lumens of light for every watt of energy, by comparison with the domestic filament lamp which provides around 12 lumens per watt (lm/W).

The low pressure sodium lamp's big disadvantage is its near monochromatic output, which makes it impossible to distinguish colours (everything appears as shades of orange). So, while its high efficiency makes it a good choice where quantity of light is the prime consideration, it fails as soon as colour discrimination is required.

It was known that if the pressure in the discharge tube could be increased, then the light output would have a broader spectrum. However, the sodium is so corrosive that the special borosilicate glasses used for the discharge tube could not withstand its attack at a higher pressure. Eventually a new material, polycrystaline alumina, a form of sintered aluminium oxide, was developed which could withstand the corrosive attack of the sodium, and the SON lamp was born.

The birth was not without difficulty. One of the major problems is that the new material has a softening point that is virtually the same as its melting point, and convential technniques of sealing the discharge tube cannot be used. Various braising and gluing mehtods have been developed which, over the years, have been developed which, over the years, have become developed which, over the years, have become remarkably available and noted for its longevity.

Because the SON lamp is producing light in parts of the spectrum where the eye is less sensitive, its efficiency is not as high as the low pressure lamp. It can achieve more than 110lm/W however, and, although its colour rendering is still not good, it is more than adequate for non-colour critical visual tasks.

In the last two years, however, a new version of the SON lamp has appeared with very much improved colour rendering. This de luxe lamp, appropriately know as the SONDL, sacrifices some of its light output to achieve this better colour, but can still provide 85 to 90 lm/W. Already being used in shops and offices, it is sure of an enthusiastic following as its advantages become more widely appreciated.

The advantages of the SON lamp become more apparent if it is compared with other light sources. Colour corrected mercury (MBF) lamps have been improved over the years but, while their colour rendering is superior to the SON, the best they can offer is around 54 lm/W, about half that of the SON.

Metal halide (MBI) lamps have been better colour rendering than the MBF and can produce around 80lm/W, with some specialist types going as high as 120 lm/W. Their life is relatively short, being between 3,000 and 7,500 hours, depending upon the type of lamp and the operating conditions. Manufacturers offer an 8,000 hour guarantee on the SON lamp, and in practice most last between 15,000h and 24,00 hours.

The ubiquitous tubular fluorescent lamp (MCF) is a low-pressure mercury discharge lamp and has come a long way since its launch in the 1930s. Today's lamp is 26mm diameter, filled with krypton gas and coated with phosphors commonly found in colour television tubes. By making these primary colours, red, green and blue, many variations of "white" light can be produced for particular applications – warm light for domestic use, cool light for brisk shopping or in industry.

The fluorescent lamp's output varies with the wattage and the colour characteristics of the light produced, but the most efficient are capable of 90 lm/W or more. Life is quoted as 7,500 hours but is affected by how often the lamp is switched on and off. The British Standard test requires the lamp to be operated and then switched off for 30 minutes. If it is switched on and left on, the life may well be doubled; whereas, if it is switched more frequently, say once every hour, then its life may well be halved.

It should be explained that, with discharge lamps, the end of life is not necessarily the point at which the lamp fails to operate, but is more commonly the point at which its production of light falls to an uneconomic level. This may be 80 per cent of the initial value, although some manufacturers quote the life to the 50 per cent level. Because of this, there is a move to quote the life as the point at which 50 per cent of a batch of lamps will have failed. This average life will be supported by a depreciation factor for the lamp type and wattage so that the actual level of light output at any point in time can be calculated.

This brief resume of lamp types is necessary for the importance of the SON lamp to be appreciated when considering its effect on the lighting scene. It must be considered a strong contender for any lighting task, but its slavish adoption can bring penalties that may negate its very real advantages.

John Baker
Lighting Specialist, The Electricity Council

Putting a glow on your buildings

Much of this country's best architecture and gardens is wasted at night because they are not floodlit. The argument that exterior lighting is expensive in terms of capital outlay and electrical energy is exaggerated.

Buildings lit at night are safer for those that use them and such lighting also deters crime.

Less tangible aspects related to enjoyment of the environment. A little light can go a long way and, even where more complex schemes are concerned, the cost of running exterior lighting, can be surprisingly low.

A pattern of light

With night lighting, one should still be energy-conscious, using sources which have good life. The familiar filament flood has a life of only 1,000 hours, the PAR 38 and the linear tungsten halogen 2,000 hours, while the high-pressure mercury or sodium sources last 7,000 to 8,000 hours between lamp changes.

With floodlighting, the aim is to create a pattern of light and shade over a building facade. Equipment has to be correctly sited to model the building properly and to give it a three-dimensional look. Shadows are as important as light because they give form to the structures, but they can be manipulated to give unfamiliar views and so present a new character to the onlooker.

The high-pressure mercury (MBF/U) lamps, together with metal-halide sources, give a coolish colour and are suitable for lighting landscape or building facades where the colour of stonework or facing material is predominantly light such as Portland stone.

The high-pressure sodium (SON) lamps are warm and sunny in appearance and particularly good with red brick or sandstones. Glare caused by excessive contrast and/or unwanted "spill light" must be avoided.

Rodney Abbott
Editor Lighting Equipment News

The switch-on that industry needs

Nowhere is the high pressure sodium lamp more beneficial than in industry. Each year the Energy Management in Lighting Awards Scheme (EMILAS) receives hundreds of entries from industrial concerns who have improved their lighting efficiency by using SUN lamps to replace existing light sources. Typically, these show substantial improvements in lighting standards as well as reductions in installed load.

Industrial lighting is frequently the Cinderella of building services, with the view being taken that, as daylight is "free" and lighting energy only a small part of the total used, it can be safely forgotten. Nothing could be further from the truth. Daylight inside buildings can be very far from free. Glazing must be provided to admit it which, apart from being expensive to provide and maintain, can also allow expensive heat to escape in winter and solar radiation to add to the discomfort in summer.

Organisations such as the National Coal Board have calculated that insulating roofs an covering over roof-lights more than pays for the additional costs involved in operating electric lighting all the time the building is occupied.

Apart from the expenses directly involved in providing and operating lighting there is the effect that lighting can have on productivity. That suitable lighting conditions can improve productivity, by reducing errors, increasing speed or reducing worker fatigue and the consequent risk of accidents, is well established. What is still needed is a sense of urgency on the part of management to get lighting improvements implemented quickly.

Fortunately, the need to conserve energy has forced even the most conservative to look carefully at energy useage because modern lighting equipment can offer such a quick return on its investment. For example a typical industrial bay with an area of 1,000 square metres would probably have been originally lit with about 30 kW of incandescent filament lamps. This would have provided about 250 lux (lumens per square metre) and, at today's energy prices, cost about £1.50 an hour to run.

By substituting SON lamps in modern luminaires, the lighting level could be increased to 500 lux and the loading reduced to around 6 kW. This represents an energy saving of £1.20 an hour and, with a capital investment in the new equipment of about £2,100, gives a simple payback period of 1750 hours of operation. For many firms this would be between eight and nine months.

If the original lighting installation were more up-to-date and used mercury lamps, the savings would not be so great but could still offer a payback of between two and three years, depending on how much of the original installation could be used.

Lighting large-scale leisure activities can be divided into two – where SON lamps are in use and where they are not.

An example of their use is at the Aviemore Centre, where the curling rink was recently relit to reduce the installed load by 56 per cent while increasing the lighting level by 185 per cent. Games halls, swimming pools, golf driving ranges, tennis courts – all bask in the economical warm glow of the SON lamp.

They are not used, however, in top class sport, where colour television has difficulty in coping with their colour distortion. Here the metal halide lamp's cooler colour and better colour rendering is preferred. The shorter life of this source is of no significance in installations which may only be in use for a few hundred hours a year.

JB



Lighting danger spots

The price of safety?

SON lamps are also contributing to the improved lighting of our towns and cities. Adopted by many local authorities as the standard light source where amenity is important, the SON lamp's long life and high efficiency effectively keeps down costs.

Research by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory has shown a connection between road accidents and how well a road is lit. With the Department of Transport estimating the cost of a road fatality at £160,000, it is surely a short- sighted policy to begrudge the cost of improvements to road lighting – particularly when, in so many instances, those improvements not only pay for themselves quickly in energy savings, but go on to reduce the cost of lighting in the future.

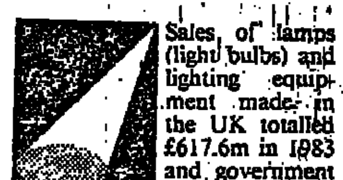
Welcome lights

Those who travel regularly on motorways will know how welcome are the lit stretches and how the strain of night driving is eased, particularly at the recently-improved southern end of the M1. The M25 orbital motorway is nearing completion, and it has been said that it will be the most densely-used motorway in Europe when fully operational. Yet the intention is to light less than half of it. Motorways may well be the safest of our roads, but isn't it worth a little insurance?

Pedestrians may have little sympathy for the plight of the driver, but better road lighting is also to their advantage. Better lighting means safer streets. The police are only too well aware of the incidence of street crime when lighting is inadequate or switched off in the so-called interests of economy.

JB

Beware the lamp that costs less



Sales of lamps (light bulbs) and lighting equipment made in the UK totalled £617.6m in 1983 and government figures for the first quarter of 1984 indicate that this year's total should approach the £700m mark.

Not all these figures, however, are relevant to the lighting industry, which basically concerns itself with lamps, luminaires (light fittings), and a £10m control-gear market.

Where lamps are concerned, the £175m market, which is influenced by less than 10 companies, can be analysed as shown in the table at the end of this article.

The UK lamp industry exports (FOB) in the following lamp categories to total £28m for 1984. This figure can be split up thus:

Fluorescent	£8m
Mercury and high-pressure sodium	£5m
Other discharge	£2m
Automobile	£4m
Filament	£9m

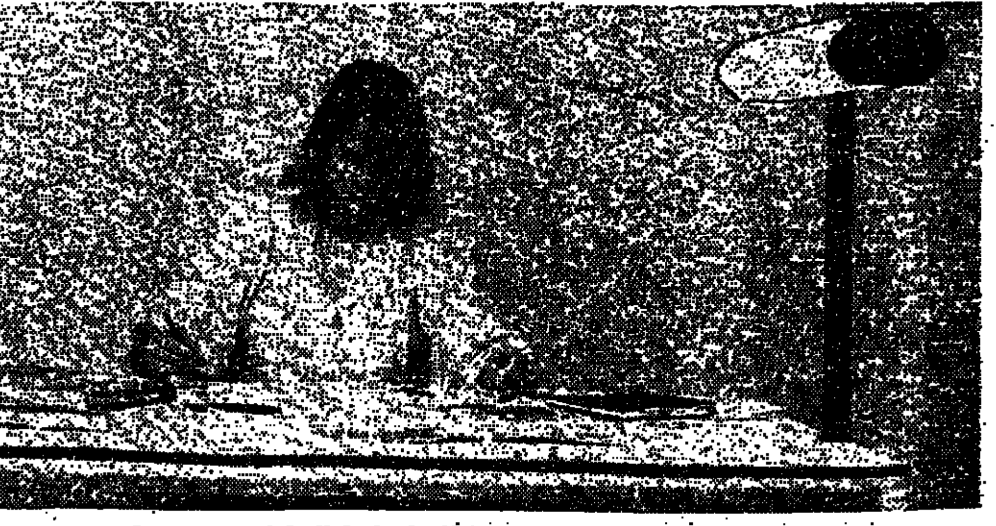
When other categories are considered, this figure is expected to increase to £31m. Imports (CIF) in the same categories are expected to total £49m for 1984. This figure can be broken down thus:

Fluorescent	£11m
Mercury and high-pressure sodium	£5m
Other discharge	£4m
Automobile	£9m
Filament	£20m

When other categories are considered, this figure is expected to increase to £60m.

One reason for the £29m trade deficit is the vigorous competition from US and West European companies, some of which manufacture lamps in this country, offering valuable employment opportunities.

The growth in the importation of low-price lamps from the Far East and East European countries is undermining the manufacturing base of the UK lamp industry. Many of these lamps do not meet British and European requirements for safety and performance.



Getting the right light in the right place: position is what matters.

The trade body for the industry, the Lighting Industry Federation, has been lobbying leading MPs of various political persuasions, but this has not ended the problem.

Luminaire sales data is not so easily come by, but sales of base metal luminaires for 1984 are expected to total £183m. Sales of plastic luminaires should account for a further £23m.

Fluorescent luminaire sales should total at least £104m, the figures for the first quarter of 1984 promising much. The street lighting luminaire market should hold its value at £20m, despite continuing government cutbacks that are the cause of considerable concern in the industry. Good street lighting saves both lives and money.

Figures for the decorative lighting industry show signs of improving in the first quarter of 1984 so sales for this sector should be well in excess of £13m. Other base metal luminaires account for £47m.

A report, published by ICC Business Ratios, analyses and compares the financial performance of 100 leading companies in the lighting industry over the three-year period ending April, 1983.

The report says the industry shows signs of recovery after difficult times in the early 1980s. A weak beginning for commercial and industrial lighting manufacturers has resulted in low sales growth over the first half of the period of just 1.6 per cent for the sector as a whole, followed by a much healthier 9.7 per cent to the third year, giving an overall sales growth for the companies in the report of 11.5 per cent.

The report says sales will continue to improve in volume and value. Profits, too, are expected to improve, although not at the same rate as sales, so margins may fall slightly.

The role of the distributor in the domestic lighting sector is expected to diminish as supermarkets and other major chains take over much of the business previously enjoyed by small electrical retailers. But distributors will continue to have a significant role in industrial and commercial work.

Leading the commercial and industrial lighting sector's revival are manufacturers like Moorlite Electrical, Flexible Lamps, Hanovia, Transtar, F. W. Thorpe, Lumitron and Erskine Systems, together with distributor Wholesale Fittings, all of which showed some of the highest profit margins during the third year

Manufacturers like Thorn EMI Lighting, Rotaflex, Philips Lighting, Victor Products, Thorn EMI Lamps & Fittings and Lee Electric (Lighting), represent some of the largest companies by third year sales. Thorn EMI Lighting accounts for more than a quarter of the sales in the report.

Since 1977 the Federation has run its Energy Management in Lighting Awards Scheme (EMILAS) for industrial, commercial and new lighting schemes.

Using modern lamps, luminaires and design methods, the same – and often improved lighting standards – can be obtained combined with an average reduction of 35 per cent in energy consumption. This means a reduction of 1.5 per cent in the UK's total energy usage.

The total annual UK energy consumption runs to £30,000m. Lighting accounts for less than 4 per cent of all the primary energy consumed within the UK, this equates to £1,200m. A reduction of 1.5 per cent in total usage means, therefore, a saving of £450m.

RA

	1983	1984
Automobile and miniature lamps	£19m	£23m
GLS (general lighting services)	£65m	£67m
Others	£74m	£85m

Lamps under the heading Others can be broken down as:

	1983	1984
Tubular fluorescent	£42m	£48m
Mercury discharge	£7m	£7m
Low pressure sodium	£17m	£21m
High-pressure sodium	£8m	£9m

Uplights that make life easier

Suspended ceilings can also form a perfect backdrop to that other concession to modern lighting, the uplighter. Ceilings that are suspended too close to uplighter installations allow "hot spots" to be formed and so destroy the main objective of indirect lighting.

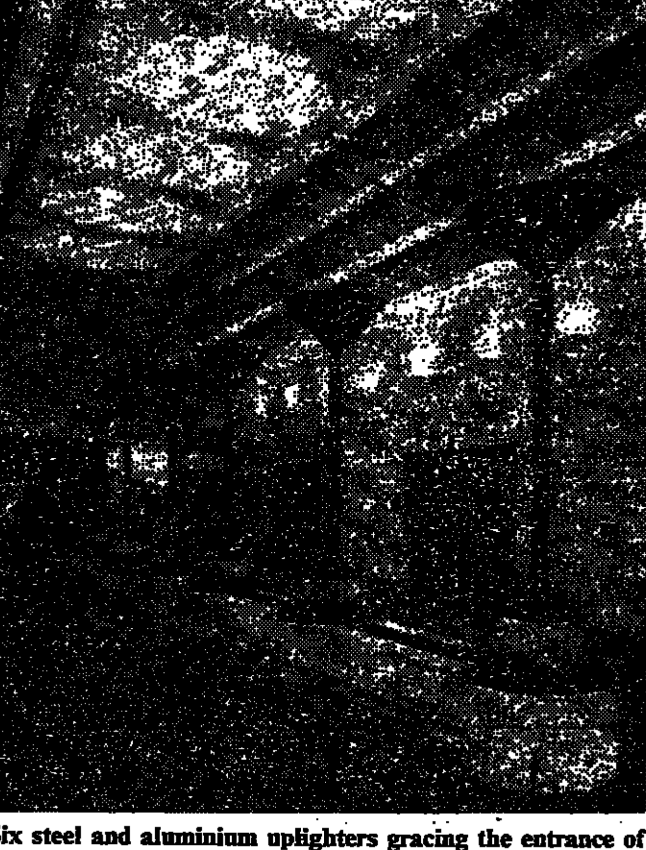
That objective is to provide illumination that is diffuse and without glare. And that is why uplighters, combined with some degree of task lighting, are used extensively in offices where video display units are in operation.

Uplighters are not new. They have been in existence for decades. Modern technological advances, combined with the ability to use energy efficient light sources, have merely made them fashionable.

Indirect lighting is fundamentally inefficient due to the light absorbed by the reflecting surfaces. Efficiency is only accrued by good optical design and ceilings with a high reflectance value (75 per cent), together with carefully positioned luminaires and high-efficacy high intensity discharge lamps.

The two most useful and efficient types of HID lamps in use are the 250W metal halide or the improved colour 250W high pressure sodium lamps (SONDL).

Intending users, however, should remember to make allowances for the run-up and re-strike requirements of high intensity discharge lamps. The metal halides run-up from cold in three to four minutes but take up to 12 to 15 minutes to relight after extinction. The SONDL lamps will take five or six minutes to run-up from cold but can be relit within a minute of extinction. The metal halides have an excellent colour rendering quality, whereas the SONDL lamps are more efficient and emit a warmer light.



Six steel and aluminium uplighters gracing the entrance of Berkeley Square House.

Uniform or general lighting with uplighters is wasteful and can be uneconomic. But, when used as local or localised systems, they ensure low energy lighting and provide much wanted variety.

The local method is best in private or small offices where an uplighter is provided for each person to light their task. Localised systems are used where several work stations are grouped together around a single unit to derive the high task illuminance nearby and a lower level in the less important circulation areas.

The capital cost of an uplighter scheme is no more expensive than an equivalent overhead fluorescent tube scheme. Comparing schemes for every uplighter at least two twin 58W reflector-type recessed troffers will be needed. Furthermore, non-hardwired uplighters attract tax relief. At least 30 per cent of their purchase value may be set against corporation tax.

Uplighters are also cheaper to instal, particularly the free-standing units which are portable and are supplied with a 13A plug ready for connection. A typical overhead luminaire will cost between £15 and £30 to instal and connect.

RA

The new tube that is easier on the eye

Commercial premises expend about 45 per cent of their electricity consumption on lighting and 26mm tubes offer scope for reducing this load in both retrofit and new installations.

In retrofit installations 26mm krypton fluorescent lamps provide light outputs similar to 38mm tubes but offer energy savings ranging from 7 to 10 per cent.

Electronic-control gear will play an important role in energy management systems of the future, but at the moment should be properly evaluated to see if initial costs and longer payback periods can be justified. In new installations 26mm tubes have made impact on luminaire design and lighting schemes, particularly where efficiency, optical performance and luminaire size reduction are concerned.

Though 26mm krypton tubes are no different in colour to their Warm White, White and Cool White 38mm counterparts, the new generation of polyphosphor lamps are more efficient and tailored to the coloured response of the human eye so that the maximum colour effect is produced for minimum output.

When the polyphosphors are used in place of the standard phosphors in 26mm krypton lamps, the 8 per cent energy saving is enhanced by a 7 per cent light output increase coupled with a dramatic improvement in colour rendering.

Polyphosphor lamps are more expensive but increased light output and improved fitting efficiency means that a new lighting scheme can be designed with fewer luminaires or with lamps of shorter length.

A new lighting scheme, using polyphosphor lamps, will cost the same or less to instal and will reduce electricity costs by 14 per cent when compared to standard White 38mm tubes.

Because good colour rendering is important in commercial premises there is no need to compromise efficiency. The energy savings compared to de luxe 38mm tubes will be 37 per cent or more, and the capital cost of the installation reduced by almost as much. And modern luminaires, fitted with computer designed optics, affect performance more than many people realize.

When lighting commercial premises flexibility is important, flexibility can often be provided by suspended ceilings, particularly in old buildings with high structural ceilings.

A lower ceiling grid is suitable for modular surface-mounted and recessed fluorescent, together with display luminaires. Up-market ceiling illumination systems and structures provide good visual comfort and performance from low energy loadings, but there is a continuing trend away to cost-effective flat ceilings with continuous runs of luminaires. With suspended ceilings, height is the important consideration, but their flexibility allow both luminaire and ceiling to be easily married.

Integrated suspended ceiling systems give support for emergency luminaires and a host of heating, ventilating, safety and security equipment. They also provide acoustic controls and even fixing positions for partitions. Made of steel and glass reinforced gypsum, sculputured ceilings are in vogue, particularly in the refurbishment market which lends itself to lay-in systems.

When air conditioning can be operated in tandem with lighting controls, it can act as a further energy-saver when there is an interaction between the local lighting ontrols and the fan coils. Fan coils may be operated in any area in which lights are on, and are usually switched off in unoccupied offices but this arrangement is usually dependent on external weather conditions.

The association of fan coils with lighting controls has to allow for many permutations. For example, in the hot summer months all fan coils may need to be switched on centrally to pre-cool the building, but when most people have started work half the fan coils in unoccupied offices can be switched off centrally.

Suspended ceilings naturally compliment low voltage lighting which involves spots and downlighters, together with transformers. Electronics has also invaded this pitch. Electronic transfomers are currently being developed.

The first generation of efficient reflector lamps were known as PAR (parabolic aluminium reflector) lamps. These are still widely used today. The latest generation of low-voltage lighting equipment uses multi-facetted tungsten halogen reflector lamps which use less watts to produce the same output of light.

Because they use less watts, these lamps emit less heat than other lamps and provide a white, bright light which gives good colour rendering. Filaments are smaller, facilitating accurate beam control. They are also more robust and shock-resistant. Fittings are smaller and less obtrusive.

But this technology has its problems. Luminaire manufacturers have had to find ways and means of dissipating heat by design, and that is one reason why so many fittings in this market sector benefit from high-tech styling.

In a typical 12V fitting using a dichroic reflector, 60 per cent of the heat is transmitted to the rear of the fitting through the coating. Lamp performance therefore depends on the quality of heat sinks and other component parts used.

The tendency is for 12V ratings to be the norm, although 6V and 24V ratings are easily available. Most multi-mirror lamps consist of a small two-pin tungsten halogen lamp cemented into a dichroic coated one-piece, all-glass facetted reflector with optic beam pattern. Bi-pin lamps have a life of 2,000 hours and the multi-facetted lamps about 3,000 hours (the rated life in free air). Such lamps can be fitted into spotlights, downlighters and task lights.

RA

Emergency – beware the assault on your battery

Two types of lighting which are commonly confused are emergency and security lighting, although their functions are entirely separate. Emergency lighting is that provided for use when the main lighting system fails. Security lighting is that provided for the protection of persons and property against unauthorised interference.

Emergency lighting may be required under local by-laws or by the local fire officer. Legislation covering hotels and boarding houses requires that emergency exits are provided for use at all material times, and this is usually interpreted as requiring emergency lighting to enable them to be used in safety after dark. The basic standards for emergency lighting are set out in British Standard BS 5266, The Emergency Lighting of Premises, Part I.

While the Standard should always be consulted for precise definitions, it can be summarised as requiring a *minimum* illuminance of 0.2 lux at floor level on the centre-line of any escape route within five seconds of the failure of the main lighting system. How this is to be achieved is left to the discretion of the provider, although it must satisfy the enforcing authority.

There are a number of ways in which the emergency lighting can be applied. All have disadvantages under some set of circumstances, and it is not common to mix systems to obtain an effective installation.

Self-contained or single-point units are mains connected lighting fittings that contain a lamp, preferably fluorescent, a battery, charging circuit and mains failure detection. They are normally unlit, with the battery on a trickle charge, until the mains fails. The lamp is then powered by the battery until either it is exhausted or the mains is restored when the battery is then recharged.

The advantages are that the unit is independent of any remote supply in the emergency mode and only needs connexion to an unswitched mains circuit. The disadvantages are the limited capacity of the battery, normally a maximum of three hours, and the fact that the lamp can only fail during the emergency as that is the only time it is in use. The last, however, is not a serious objection as the operating hours are so short that a lamp failure is extremely unlikely.

Variations on the single-point unit include maintained and sustained luminaires. The maintained unit is similar to that just described with the exception that the lamp is alight at all times, being normally mains-powered but with the battery circuit floating, ready to take over on mains failure. Maintained units are often used in corridors and on staircases to provide the normal lighting. There is the disadvantage that a local fuse failure will cause them to change to battery operation, which may not be noticed until the battery is exhausted.

Sustained units are similar in operation but use two or more lamps, one being battery powered in emergency while the other is mains powered.

Apart from those with their own battery supply, there are also luminaires that can be supplied from a large central battery with, perhaps, a generator to prolong duration. Generators may be used on their own, providing that they can start automatically within the five seconds allowed in BS 5266.

When the Hotels and Boarding Houses Order was made under the Fire Precautions Act, 1971, there was a rush to comply with the new requirements, and this gave rise to a large number of "cowboy" operations who sold inferior products to a gullible market. This so concerned the responsible members of the lighting industry that they set up the Industry Committee for Emergency Lighting (ICEL) to prepare standards for emergency lighting luminaires. This has proved so successful that many local authorities insist upon ICEL approval of all emergency units, and the cowboy has virtually disappeared.

Standby lighting may be part of the emergency system or it may be independent. Its prime function is to permit normal activity to continue during a supply interuption, and to this end it must supply much higher lighting levels than those necesary for escape from the building. In a large installation, a standby generator will certainly be the most economical solution. It is possible, however, to buy a set of control gear and a battery capable of powering the normal size fluorescent lamp for between one and three hours.

JB


Security means more lights

Compact and energy saving

The drive to save energy motivated the development of compact fluorescent lamps, the first of which was developed by Philips Lighting several years ago. Since then lighting manufacturers have produced a proliferation of miniature fluorescents with competing claims that confuse rather than clarify the market.

One or two attempts were also made to introduce energy saving high pressure discharge lamps for the same market but manufacturers have and still are finding it difficult to keep the size and ratings of such a package within respectable limits.

In addition, HID lamps need a warm up time on first strike: not very suitable in, say, a lavatory, and irritating because they do not restrike quickly.

But where compact fluorescents are concerned, the technology is basically the same – a miniature fluorescent tube either being tied in a small knot or bent back on itself. The only important difference is whether the gear is integral or not. The efficiencies are similar. The rated lives are similar – from 5,000-7,000 hours.

Bayonet socket and plug top adaptors, containing the ballast, have also been introduced. The first enables some bulbs to be used in table lamps, while the second transfers the ballast to the socket outlet for cosmetic reasons.

The original target markets included decorative lighting. Had this not been the case, the industry would not have needed to look further than the standard fluorescent tube, but householders like most of their lighting to be ornamental.

In addition, the UK is committed to bayonet sockets. Conventional fluorescent tubes have bi-pin contacts at both ends, and they need control gear – starter, ballast, interference suppression device, etc.

To produce a saleable low energy lamp with the same physical parameters as a single socket light bulb was, therefore, quite a tall order. Nevertheless, the industry did it.

And the development of compact fluorescents rapidly found other uses, particularly in commercial markets. This was very fortunate because the average householder still has not the understanding or incentive to buy a new type of lamp costing several pounds in order to save a little on the electricity bill in the long term. For one thing, none of this helps when it is so easy to buy a GLS lamp for 30p or so instead of investing £10 in a compact fluorescent.

But as the market will eventually discover, the potential of the compact fluorescent lamp has a long way to go before it is exhausted, particularly in the field of commercial lighting.

Even though compact fluorescents provide basically the same medicine in different bottles, it is essential to outline the primary design developments, many of which are now marketed by other lamp manufacturers under different brand names.

Philips made the first serious onslaught with their SL lamp. It was designed as a direct replacement in a standard BC or ES socket, and had the gear integrated within the lamp unit. The tube was encased in an outer glass envelope.

The latest versions of the SL are available with an electronic ballast which make them much lighter in weight. This means that the lamp can now be mounted horizontally without it putting any unnecessary strain on the lampholder. Ratings are 9, 13, 18 and 25W.

These ratings include watts losses through the ballast, which should be the case when the gear is inclusive, but this is not necessarily standard procedure. Where other brands are concerned, lamp watts only are often given.

Compact fluorescents are not efficient light producers by modern standards. In comparison with GLS lamps, however, they are four times as efficient. In addition, they run much cooler and last much longer.

Then Philips launched the PL range – a simple twin tubular lamp with separate gear, and Thorn *EMI* Lighting weighed in with the 2D lamp (also with separate gear), although Thorn had given more careful thought to fittings design.

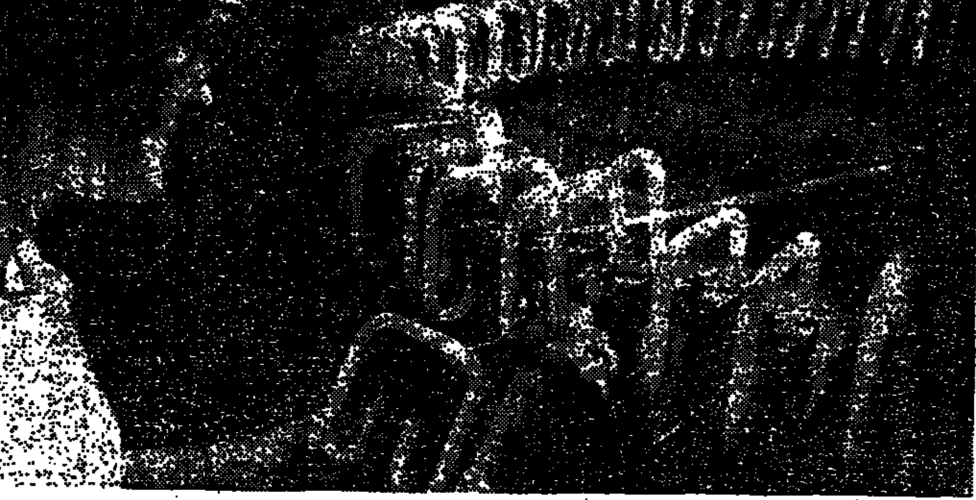
The 2D is notable for its shape which resembles an elecric kettle element in ratings of 16 and 28W. The 28W version is now available in two colour temperatures – 2700 and 3500K.

The latter was recently launched by Thorn with a lamp cap that has a four-pin configuration, permitting starting flexibility. Now luminaire manufacturers have the option of switch-start or electronic start gear.

While Philips and Thorn were battling it out, Toshiba were circling on the outside to get in on the act with their 18W Neoball. Or rather, their British distributours, Lampways, were. The Neoball is original in the sense that it still looks like a light bulb but the principle is the same as the SL.

Finally, there are the Wotan Dulux, Dulux D, and Dulux T5 lamps which closely resemble the Philips PL (the bridge is positioned at the top instead of several mm down the twin lamps); the Wotan Compacta which is similar to the Philips SL; and the Wotan Circolux which looks like a circular fluorescent tube with a central cap. The last is slightly more efficient than most compact fluorescents.

RA


Using a rotary-aging machine to check the quality of lamps at Thorn EMI

COMPACT FLUORESCENT AND GLS LIGHT BULB LEAGUE IN ORDER OF LIGHT OUTPUT

Lumen output	Lamp	Manufacturer	Cost (£)	Life (hours)
370	PL 7	Philips(1)	5.40	5,000
375	SL 9	Philips(2)	8.48	5,000
395	40W GLS	Many	0.44	1,000
500	Neoball	Toshiba	7.59	6,000
510	PL 9	Philips(1)	5.51	5,000
530	SL 13	Philips(2)	8.48	5,000
640	Circolux 12W	Wotan	11.44	6,000
665	60W GLS	Many	0.44	1,000
795	SL 18	Philips(2)	8.48	5,000
800	PL 11	Philips(1)	6.03	5,000
830	75W GLS	Many	0.55	1,000
920	Circolux 18W	Wotan	11.44	6,000
925	2D 16W	Thorn	5.62	5,000
1060	SL 25	Philips(2)	10.17	5,000
1260	100W GLS	Many	0.44	1,000
1330	Circolux 24W	Wotan	12.02	6,000
1800	2D 28W	Thorn	8.44	5,000
2070	150W GLS	Many	0.64	1,000

1 Similar to Wotan Dulux, Osram Opus and Sylvania Lynx. 2 Similar to Wotan Compacta and Sylvania Cheetah.

Putting suspects in the spotlight

Security lighting is an essential part of a system of defence that includes physical barriers and supervision. Given time, the thief can overcome any lock or bar, but to do so he needs to be undisturbed. Making the fences and gates difficult to penetrate slows him. Security patrols or closed circuit television surveillance reduces the time at his disposal. Add lighting to remove the cover of darkness and the chances of a successful intrusion are minimal. Interviews with criminals have revealed that the chance of being seen and identified is at the top of their hate list. Effective security lighting provides a powerful deterrent.

The first line of defence is obviously at the perimeter of the site, but in many cases the building is next to a public thoroughfare and there is no separate perimeter. Here the important thing is to ensure that all means of ingress are well lit and that no door or window is in shadow. The courting couple in the dark doorway may well be innocently occupied, but they could equally well be working on the lock.

First floor windows are not immune from attack, particularly where vehicles are parked on the footpath and can provide convenient access from their roof.

The inside of the building can also benefit from lighting left on all night. In shops this could be a small part of the display lighting or, in offices, part of the corridor and staircase lightings. If a night security man is employed it will enable him to move safely around the building without betraying his presence with a torch. If there is no supervision, there is at least a chance that the lighting will reveal the intruders to passers-by.

Security lights are an added security guard

The cost of security lighting is small in relation to the cost of an intrusion, even if nothing is actually stolen. Management time spent in sorting out the mess left behind by vandals, to say nothing of the possible loss of orders due to ruined paperwork, can easily justify the simple installations necessary. Both low and high pressurre sodium lamps are economic solutions, and it can be an added safeguard to have a type of lighting which is different from that normally used. Police or security patrols can be advised that, while the security lighting is on, there will be no authorised people on site.

Those who have suffered attacks and have subsequently installed security lighting will know how effective it can be. Its success, however, is quite undramatic. Nothing happens!

JB

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	BUILDINGS AND ROADS	
1	Roberts Adlard	
2	Brickhouse Dudley	
3	Bryant	
4	Carr (J) Doncaster	
5	Galliford	
6	Hewden-Stuart	
7	Breedon & Cloud Hill	
8	Ibstock Johnsen	
9	Laing (J)	
10	Nottingham Brick	
	INDUSTRIAL E-K	
11	Hawley	
12	Elliot (B)	
13	Feedex Agric Ind	
14	European Ferries	
15	Fitzwilton	
16	Falcon	
17	Evod	
18	GEI Int	
19	Ferguson Ind	
20	Hutchsn Whampoa	
	PROPERTY	
21	Country & New	
22	Sterling Guarantee	
23	Warnford	
24	Rush & Tompkins	
25	Daejan	
26	Scot Met	
27	Parkdale	
28	West & City	
29	New Cavendish	
30	Trafford Park	
	TEXTILES	
31	Foster (John)	
32	SEET	
33	Shaw Carpets	
34	Nova (Jersey)	
35	Corah	
36	Tootal	
37	Sirdar	
38	Allied Text	
39	Textured Jersey	
40	Snia Viscosa	

 Your Daily Total

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares plunge

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 15. Dealings End, Oct 26. § Contango Day, Oct 29. Settlement Day, Nov 5.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000

Claims required for
+19 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
66	46	Guinness Peat	64	..	0.9	1.6	19.9
183	121	Hambros	148	-2	8.3	5.7	15.8
16	9	Do (80p)	£12	-1	82.9	6.9	12.8
350	235	Hill Samuel	278	-3	15.0	5.4	7.9
71½	48½	HK Shanghai	71	.	4.3b	6.0	..
313	228	Joseph (Leopold)	238	+5	16.1	6.9	12.2
164	124	King & Shaxson	146	-2	11.8	8.1	12.4
460	320	Kleinwort Benson	320	● -3	17.9	5.6	8.1
532	422	Lloyds	484	-10	34.9	7.2	4.1
60	49	Lon Scot Fin	56	.	3.8	6.6	10.9
42	25	Manson	25	● .	1.4	5.7	9.9
610	368	Mercury Secs	388	-20	16.4	4.2	8.1
428	277	Midland	337	-13	35.4	10.5	5.6
178	110	Minster Assets	170	+2	7.1	4.2	15.5
258	188	Nat Aust Bk	231	-4	.	..	..
596	420	Nat West	527	-10	36.2	6.9	4.1
68	57	Ottoman	£67½	-½	450	6.7	10.3
182	144	Provident	165	● -4	13.6	8.2	7.0
100	72½	Rea Bros	88		1.8	2.0	28.5
20½	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£17½	..			..
248	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	232	-2	11.0	4.7	8.2
908	625	Schroders	655	●	23.6	3.6	11.0
370	260	Seccombe M	340	-10	28.6	8.4	11.2
71	46	Smith St Aubyn	62	-2	6.4	10.4	5.7
679	442	Stand Chart	477	-5	40.0	8.4	6.8
783	612	Union	703	-15	48.6	6.9	11.5
57	42	Wagon	47	● -2	3.9	8.4	12.7
36⁷⁄₁₆	23¾	Wells Fargo	£26	●			
255	195	Wintrust	217		6.1	2.8	14.6

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	156	Aberdeen Constr	180	● -2	9.4	5.2	9.1
246	185	Aqsec	230	-5	15.0	6.5	9.4
76	38	Amcliffe	45	-2	3.8e	8.3	7.1
		Atwoods		†	5.0		
338	232	BPB Industries	250	-11	10.0	4.0	8.8
190	122	Baggeridge Brick	190		8.0	4.2	10.5
188	76	Barratt Devs	84	● -2	10.9	13.0	6.2
45	27	Bailey(Ben) Constr	31	● ..	2.8	8.8	4.4
		Beechwood		† ..		..	..
164	116	Bellway	131	-4	10.0	7.6	7.5
73	63	Benford Concrete	69	..	5.4	7.8	15.7
64	43	Bett Bros	54	..	4.1	7.5	14.2
603	348	Blockleys	530	● ..	30.0b	5.7	13.6
450	358	Blue Circle	428	-10	27.1	6.8	7.2
215	182	Breedon&Cloud Hill	194	● +4	12.0	6.2	17.3
67	48	Brickhouse Dudley	63	-1	4.6	7.3	18.8
71	47	Br Dredging	57	● .	2.9	5.0	19.0
23	16	Brown&Jackson	17	..		..	11.7
88	58	Brownlee	60	..	5.0	8.3	6.3
73	60	Bryant	67	+2	4.3	6.4	7.3
220	125	Burnett & Hallam	130	.	12.5	9.6	14.2
150	145	Cakebread Robey	148	..	4.3	2.9	20.2
86	49	Carr (J) Doncaster	55	+1	1.3	3.4	8.3
59¼	47	Cement-Roadstone	48	..	1.0b	2.1	..
64	44	Conder Int	45	.	1.1	2.3	4.7
318	234	Costain	282	● -4	20.0	8.8	7.0
240	174	Countryside	180		6.8	3.8	8.3
93	68	Crouch (Derek)	85	● -2	7.2	8.4	47.8
		Crouch Group		† ..			
106	65	Dew (George)	68	..	8.1	12.0	9.3
68	53	Douglas (RM)	55	● ..	2.5	4.5	25.9
83	64	Erith	70	● ..	4.1	5.9	11.1
120	95	Feb	105	..	3.9	3.7	12.1
118	83	Do 'A'	90	.	3.9	4.3	10.3
107	71	Finlan (John)	85	.	6.0	7.1	40.9
154	110	French Kier	129	.	8.0	6.2	7.5
65	37	Galliford	55	● -1	5.7	10.4	7.8
110	105	Gibbs & Dandy Ord	105	.	2.0	1.9	45.5
192	163	Gleeson (MJ)	190	.	6.6	3.5	9.5
123	85	HAT	111	-2	4.7	4.2	12.5
53	15	Helical Bar	25		.		8.1
41	30	Hewden-Stuart	37	● -1	2.0	6.4	7.4
161	108	Heywood Williams	108	..	8.1	7.5	4.6
330	230	Higgs & Hill	273	● ..	16.4	6.0	7.7
147	110	IDC	137	● .	9.9	7.2	13.9
283	162	Ibstock Johnsen	281	● -2	8.9b	3.2	18.6
305	220	Jarvis (J) & Sons	245		25.0	10.2	7.6
229	137	Laing (J)	195	● -2	7.9	4.0	7.3
229	138	Do 'A'	195	● -2	7.9	4.0	7.3
244	198	Lawrence (Walter)	218	-2	14.8	6.8	4.8
161	71	Leech (William)	115	-2	5.7	5.0	11.9
91	63	Lilley (FJC)	69	-2	5.2	7.5	6.4
184	158	Lovell (YJ)	178	-2	7.8	4.3	7.8
180	104	Magnet & South	128	-4	6.7	5.2	9.1
179	143	Manders	154	● ..	10.0	6.5	7.7
240	185	Marchwiel	232		13.6	3.5	7.7
221	173	Marshalls (Halifax)	218	-2	11.4	5.3	7.4
97½	69	May & Hassell	86	.	5.4	8.2	3.4
158	89	Meyer Int	115	-10	6.8	5.9	6.1
28	19	Miller (Stanley)	24	..	2.3	9.5	6.9
136	105	Monk (A)	117	..	9.3	7.9	5.4
234	164	Mowlem (John)	198	-4	16.0	8.1	7.9
635	475	Newarthill	575		14.3	2.5	12.2
133	104	Nottingham Brick	118	+2	5.7	4.8	14.8

BRITISH FUNDS

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A-D

E-K

L-R

S-Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCOS

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The new City regulators under starter's orders

Yesterday Mr Alex Fletcher, the Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, organised a Le Mans start for the race to set up the required number of self-regulatory agencies in the City. They have a year or so before they have to be in place to comply with the Government's planned legislation on investor protection.

But Mr Fletcher and his tragically injured superior, Mr Norman Tebbit, clearly feel that time is sufficiently pressing to outline the grid at a City lunch rather than make everyone wait for the promised White Paper in a few weeks' time.

While Whitehall and the Bank of England may be eager to get things moving, the initial reaction from the City last night was that this was all very interesting, but not much more. Mr Fletcher blithely glossed over the fact that a good many heads will have to be knocked together before the new system is ready.

As disclosed here last week, that system is a pyramid of power, descending from the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry through two regulatory bodies to a clutch of Self-regulatory agencies. In the best of all worlds, the power vested in the Minister by the promised legislation should not have to be drawn from its scabbard.

His power will be delegated to the two regulatory bodies. One will cover the securities, investment and futures industries, and the other the marketing of life insurance policies and unit trusts. The rest of the system, the bottom tier, will have to be built from scratch, with the exception of existing self-regulators like the Stock Exchange and the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers. All this, Mr Fletcher noted, is to be paid for by the financial services industry and not the taxpayer.

A role has been found for the floundering Council for the Securities Industries, in that it will act as a forum for the debate to decide how to pay for these quasi-statutory clubs. That should be some discussion.

There were two unexpected proposals by Mr Fletcher. One was an independent tribunal, to be appointed by the Secretary of State, which will be the "final determinant of any dispute about registration decisions or about penalties awarded for breaches of the rules". Final, that is, until the aggrieved parties take their case to the High Court or the House of Lords.

The other new suggestion is a roving role for the Director General of Fair Trading. This will be a piquant irony for Sir Nicholas Goodison, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, who worked so long and tirelessly to escape the clutches of Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director General, over Sir Gordon's equally strenuous efforts to drag the Stock Exchange into the Restrictive Practices Court.

Now Sir Gordon will be given a licence to object to any rule of any self-regulatory body that catches his eye. Of course, it will then be up to the Secretary of State to decide whether to act on such objections. In that sense, the balance of obligation will be changed. The Secretary of State, and not the Restrictive Practices Court, will be the arbiter in the cause of investor protection when competition for business seems to be trampling over the customer.

Predictably, both the Labour Party and the Social Democratic Party denounced the Fletcher plans as inadequate. May in the City would agree with that epithet, though doubtless for very different reasons. The fact is that the Government is trying to take a great step forward into the unknown; it can always be accused of not leaping far enough by those standing safely on the clifftop.

Where these proposals differ from previous attemps to legislate for the financial sector is that they contain ample provision to respond to events. For some time to come, flexibility will be the City policeman's friend.

Chartists see the FT Index at 750

The doomsters from Chartland have become remarkably unanimous in their pessimism – or a "cautionary stance" to use the preferred phrase – about the London equity market. Both Mr Jack Defries of Greene & Co and Mr Richard Lake of Raphael Zorn, who are not alone, think they glimpse in the lines of their charts the dreaded configuration of a double top. Mr Robin Griffiths at Grieveson is far more categorical "the bull market is dead", he declares. Broadly this means, if they are not right, that equities, which have spent most of the last 10 years in a bull phase, clambering up one side of a chart mountain, are poiised to start slithering down the other side. After the falls of the last two days, "poised" is not perhaps the word.

Mr Defries is keener now on "precautionary liquidity", i.e. holding cash and near cash, than at any time since the start of the decade. Tuesday was a key day for him. On Monday, both the FT-All Share Index and FT-SE-100 Index hit peaks of 540 and 1,146 respectively. Both indices needed to add another, say two per cent, to confirm a break into new high ground, and herald the start of a third leg to the bull market.

In the event both indices, instead, fell back sharply, prompting the comment that the FT-30 share index which had been lagging these two more broadly based indices, may have been acting as a warning indicator. Mr Defries reckons that the potentially harmful effects of the miners' strike are not discounted at all in current prices.

At Raphael Zorn, Mr Richard Lake is equally cautious. He notes that oils and electricals, both of which have enjoyed a fabulous run, are looking tired. BP, which rallied up to its peak, seems war weary, as does Shell and GEC. The scope for the market to rally is limited; Mr Lake reckons special situations, like Inchcape, are more attractive than just following overall market trends. "It's a traders market now", he believes.

Mr Robin Griffiths reiterates what he has been saying now for some months: if London were still in a bull phase, then the FT-30 Share Index would be well over 1,000. According to his rationalization of recent chart movements, the London market peaked at about 950, saw a slide during the summer, and then enjoyed a typical bear market correction of close on 200 points, which took prices back near their peaks. At the present levels, he argues, the market is starting to run out of steam quite fast. Of the 120 companies, monitored daily by the Griffiths team only about 14 show any persuasive relative strength, and half of these are seen as bid candidates.

On this basis, 828 is a critical point for the FT-30 Share Index. If the market penetrates this level, then the chartists would argue that there is little to stop a drop to 750. Mr Griffiths is wary of adopting the mega-bear position, which implies that all financial markets will come under a damaging mid-eighties strain. But if the market did fall to 750, he would like to review his options.

JMB losses caused by huge loans to connected borrowers

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Further light has been shed on the near collapse of Johnson Matthey Bankers, with the discovery that the greater part of its problem loans were to connected borrowers.

The information is believed to have come to light as a result of the thorough examination of JMB's loan portfolio now being carried out by the accountants, Price Waterhouse and other experts.

The likely losses at JMB, which was rescued by the Bank of England, have been estimated at up to £150m, but the damage will not be known for certain until Price Waterhouse completes its study towards the end of this month.

There is no firm information on how much of the doubtful loans, previously thought to be unrelated, are connected. But it appears that JMB must have fare exceeded the Bank's guidelines on exposures to single borrowers or groups of borrowers.

The Bank does not set firm rules, but if a bank lends more than 10 per cent of capital, which would have been about £10m in JMB's case, the Bank will ask for explanations and assurances from management.

It appears that information on the heavy concentraton of lending was not disclosed to the Bank of England as it should have been, and the new information is believed to have come as a shock.

The latest discoveries help to explain how the enormous problems at JMB emerged so suddenly and why the Bank of England despite deepening concern about the trend at JMB since the turn of this year, did not take action sooner.

The Bank of England intimated at the time of the rescue that there was no evidence of fraud within the bank and this is still the case. However, there is still a mystery over why the Bank of England was not given the information it should have received about connected loans.

Sources suggest that even senior management at JMB may have been unaware of the connexions, which appear to have slipped through the Bank's credit controls and the auditor's examination.

Rapid growth in lending after JMB's year-end at March 31 is also thought to have contributed to the suddeness of the debacle at JMB.

Apart from succumbing to the banker's classic pitfall of not spreading risk adequately, JMB is thought to have found itself in the unenviable position of having to lend more to borrowers in difficulties in the hope that further loans would see them through temporary problems.

JMB is also thought to be left with a large country risk exposure, possibly to Nigeria, as a result of inadequate documentation on ECGD-backed loans.

It is suggested that some loans, thought to be insured by ECGD, have turned out not be covered because the form-filling was unsatisfactory.

Negotiations were still in train between the Bank of England and the clearing banks yesterday on the clearers contribution to a £100m safety net to cover any further unexpected losses at JMB.

The clearers want the right to share in any proceeds from an eventual sale of JMB back to the private sector in return for putting up to £50m at risk.

Talks were also continuing on the rescue package for Johnson Matthey plc.

'Support for Dixons'

The institutional reaction to the bid by Dixons for Currys in the £182m high street retailing battle has been favourable, the Dixon's camp claimed last night, after the electrical retailing group's 390p-a-share offer was posted to Curry's shareholders. (Christopher Dunn writes).

In the offer document, Mr Stanley Kalms, Dixon's chairman, condemns the Currys management as pedestrian.

Feedback from pension funds and other large shareholders is alleged to favour the idea of a link-up between the Dixons management and Curry's assets on the grounds that Dixons would be more capable of improving returns from Currys assets than the existing management.

Dixons is keen to stress the importance of the institutional reaction, since it calculates that their vote will ultimately prove decisive, rather than the large Curry's family holding, in deciding the destiny of the group. According to some estimates, the Curry's family stake may be no more than 3[illegible] per cent, with the large institutions holding up to 60 per cent of Curry's equity.

The recent sharp fall in the stock market, which has taken Curry's share price down from a peak of 421p to last night's close of 396p, has also reinforced the appeal of the Dixon's cash offer, worth 375p to the institutions.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 index: 1099.6 down 24.5 (high: 1118.4; low: 1099.6)
FT Index: 838.7 down 27.9
FT Gilts: 79.80 down 0.42
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 22,002
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.10 down 0.83
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1195.55 down 2.21
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,742.87 down 15.02
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,017.43 down 2.68
Amsterdam: 176.3 down 2.2

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
Index 75.2 down 0.3 (range 75.4-75.2)
$1.2010 down ¼ cent
DM 3.7400 down 0.04
FFr 11.4600 down 0.11
Yen 298.75 down 1.0
Dollar
Index 143.7 down 0.4
DM 3.1212 down 0.0212
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.1980
Dollar DM 3.1210
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.596529
SDR £0.819567

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10½
Finance houses base rate 11
Discount market loans week fixed 10½-10
3 month interbank 10 9/16-10 7/16
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 9/16-10 7/16
3 month DM 6-5⅞
3 month FrF 11½-11¼
US rates
Bank prime rate 12.75-12.25
Fed funds 10⅞
Treasury long bond 103¼-103⅝
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 5 to October 2, 1984, inclusive: 10.904 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am $340.00 pm $340.55 close $340.00-340.50 (£283.00-283.50)
New York (latest): $337.80
Krugerrand* (per coin): $350.00-351.50 (£291.50-292.50)
Sovereigns* (new): $80.00-81.00 (£66.75-67.50)
*Excludes VAT

Slowdown in jobs growth

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

There has been a slowdown in employment growth but no let-up in the rate of increases in average earnings, according to figures from the Department of Employment yesterday.

The employed labour force increased by 28,000 in the second quarter of 1984, the fifth consecutive quarterly rise. However, the rate of growth is slowing: in the fourth quarter of 1983 the rise was 112,000; in the first quarter of 1984, 41,000.

The number of employees in employment (which excludes the estimate for the growth in numbers of self-employed) rose by 10,000 in the second quarter, compared with increases of 94,000 in the fourth quarter of 1983 and 23,000 in the first quarter of 1984.

Part-time employment continues to expand, while full-time employment declines. In the second quarter, there was a drop of 6,000 in full-time male employment and 19,000 in full-time female employment. In contrast, part-time female employment rose by around 36,000.

Manufacturing is also declining – at the expense of service industries. Monthly figures are available for manufacturing and show a 10,000 fall in employment during August.

The average earnings figures remain heavily distorted. In the 12 months to August, earnings rose 5.9 per cent, compared with 5.3 per cent in the year to July.

The miners' strike depressed the index by 1¼ per cent; delayed civil-service and teachers' pay awards by a further 1 per cent. Back pay boosted the index by ½ per cent, suggesting an underlying rise in average earnings of 7½ per cent in the 12 months to August.

Unit wage costs in manufacturing rose at a year-on-year rate of 5.9 per cent in the June-August period.

The cyclical indicators for the economy appear more tentative than usual. The longer leading index, which declined between March and July, recovered in August and September.

Pound sinks despite intervention

By David Smith and Bailey Morris

Sterling closed at another record low of $1.2010 in London yesterday, down a quarter of a cent, despite being buoyed by central bank intervention. Later in New York, the pound was below £1.20.

The pound traded at $1.1910 early in London yesterday. Then, in response to $150m-200m of dollar selling by the West German Bundesbank, coming after the dollar had risen to over 3.15 against the Deutschemark, sterling recovered to $1.2105.

The Bank of England is also thought to have supported sterling in a modest way.

The effect of the intervention was dramatic, with the dollar falling to DM3.09. But by the end of the day, the markets had decided that the fundamental reasons for dollar strength remained and that coal and oil price uncertainties were bad news for sterling.

The sterling index fell 0.3 to 75.2.

Mr R. T. McNa mar, deputy secretary of the US Treasury, said he expected the dollar to remain strong even though the signs which traditionally point to a decline are evident. Although US housing starts were surprisingly strong last month, rising 8.9 per cent after a sharp drop of 12.3 per cent in August there were other slowing signs which would normally affect the dollar.

Factory production is dropping, down 0.6 per cent last month, and capacity utilization in industry, also dropped for the first time since the depth of the recession in November, 1982 to 81.9 per cent. Factory employment has not recovered to its pre-recession strength and dropped last month by 120,00 jobs.

Half of BT may go to institutions

By Jonathan Davis, Business Correspondent

The City's big investment institutions have been told that as much as half of the £3,500m British Telecom share issue next month could be reserved for them in a novel attempt to bypass the underwriting problems of previous privatization exercises.

Details of the plan to combine the underwriting of the Telecom offer with elements of a conventional share placing have been aired at a series of meetings with the institutions organized in the last few days by the brokers and merchant banks involved in the issue.

The effect would be to cut in half the number of shares available to the public, but the size of the issue – by far the biggest yet undertaken in any world stock market – is such that it is not considered likely that any public investor will go short of shares as a result.

If the public did end up with fewer shares than they applied for, it could be an embarrasement for the Government, given the amount of effort and taxpayers' money it has devoted to persuading non-professional investors to put their money into Tecom shares.

In their meetings, the institutions have also been given broad guidelines as to the likely size, and pricing of the shares. They have been told that the 51 per cent of Telecom on offer wile valued at about £3,500m, that the dividend yield will be about 7½ per cent, and that the dividend will be covered about twice byearnings.

The essence of the underwriting deal – which has yet to be finally approved by the Government – is that institutions which agree to underwrite the Telecom issue will be guaranteed to receive about 50 to 60 per cent of the shares they have underwritten even if the issue ends up being oversubscribed. They will get the shares at the underwriting price rather than the invariably higher issue price.

Poor profit wipes £100m off Hawker

By Ian Griffiths

The stock market wiped more than £100m off the value of Hawker Siddeley, the electrical and mechanical engineering group, when it unveiled half-time figures well below market expectations yesterday.

Poor figures and an ominous warning from Sir Arnold Hall, the company's chairman, that the full-year results would show little improvement from the £137.5m pretax profits of 1983 sent a shudder through the stock market.

Other engineering companies such as GEC and the Dowty Group saw their share price fall and the FT30 index was down 27.9 points.

City analysts had been expecting the company to make abou £160m this year, but last night forecasts were being cut to £140m. Some stockbrokers were also predicting that the share price would fall further.

Sir Arnold: little improvement expected

In the six months to June 30, Hawker Siddeley reported pretax profits of £65.7m, against £55.3m a year ago.

There was, however, some consolation for shareholders. The board has announced an improved interim dividend of 4.1p, against 3.9p last time.

Tempus, page 23

50% rise in Brooke Bond profit

By Alison Eadie

Brooke Bond, the tea-to-Oxo group, made pretax profits in the year to end-June of £72.1m, against £48.2m in 1983 and its own estimate of more tham £70m made in its defence against the bid from Unilever.

But the 50 per cent jump comes too late to save Brooke Bond. Unilever announced yesterday that it had received acceptances to its increased 125p-a-share offer for 5.5 per cent of Brooke Bond shares. Together with the 52.8 per cent of shares already bought by Unilever, it now has 58.3 per cent of Brooke Bond. The offer remains open until further notice.

Because of Unilever's controlling interest, the Brooke Bond board has not recommended any final dividend. Higher tea prices were evident in Brooke Bond's figures. The agriculture division achieved operating profits of £32.2m

Worry over home debts

By Lorna Bourke

Sir Hubert Newton, chairman of the Britannia Building Society, yesterday gave warning that the number of homeowners whose properties are repossessed for non-payment of monthly mortgage repayments could be a problem.

He said: "If we are not careful, the number of properties in possession might be a cause of concern in the not too distant future".

Britannia's arrears position was no worse than at this time last year, standing at just over 2 per cent of mortgage loans, Sir Hubert said. But there had been a slight increase in the number of homes which had been repossessed by Britannia.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Occidental profits rise 40%

Occidental Petroleum Corporation has reported earnings per share for the third quarter of 1984 of a 43 per cent increase compared with third quarter 1983 earnings per share of 63 cents. Sales were $3.9 billion during the current quarter, compared with 4.9 billion in the third quarter of 1983

Sales in 1983 included $1.2 billion of sales of the Permian Corporation, which was sold in December 1983. Net income in 1984 was $152.9m before preferred dividends of $60.9m, compared with $151.8m before preferred dividends of $90m in 1983.

● **BEJAM GROUP**, the frozen food retailer, has increased pretax profits for the 52 weeks to June 30 to £15.7m up from £12m. Turnover increased from £259.2m to £302.9m. The final dividend of 2p makes 3.75p for the year against 3.25p last time.

Tempus, page 23

● British Home Stores has reported increased pretax profits for the 24 weeks to September 15 of £15m, up from £14.4m. Turnover rose from £198.2m to £220m. The interim dividend is unchanged at 1 75p.

Tempus, page 23

● The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, which recently bought 23.5 per cent of the newly-floated Wates City Properties, is to fund the 300,000 sq ft shopping development by the Carroll Group of Companies and Balfour Beatty in Colchester, Essex.

Commercial Property, page 22

Disneyland strike ends

Anaheim, California (AP-Dow Jones) – Members of five Disneyland unions yesterday, voted to end the amusement park's longest and largest strike by accepting a contract that will freeze wages for two years but which includes improved offers on fringe benefits and job security.

The vote was 70.44 per cent in favour of the contract, Mr Johnny Steele, a union spokesman, said.

Key changes in the contract offer include clauses that would give health and welfare benefits to part-timers who work 20 hours a week. The union had rejected an earlier clause that said the 20 hours had to be earned over a five-day week.

Mr Michael O'Rourke, another Union spokesman, said the latest Disneyland offer put a 10 per cent limit on any union work that can be handed over to sub contractors.

Part-time workers make up 45 per cent of the strikers.

The proposal calls for a two-year wage freeze as sought by park management. But Disneyland dropped its demand that unions agree to reductions in fringe benefits.

Government deficit on export guarantees running at more than £250m this year

By John Lawless

After a report in yesterday's *Times* of Treasury fears that the cash deficit of the Export Credits Guarantee Department may rise as high as £800m in the next couple of years, the ECGD is now known to be *more than £250m in deficit* already this year.

This compares with a figure of £192m estimated in July, when it reported its trading results. And as long as last February, ECGD's secretary, Mr Jack Gill, told the Public Accounts Committee that it expected the cash deficit to increase next year.

However, ECGD's finances appear to be in on worse state than West Germany's Hermes and EID/MITI of Japan, among the world's leading insurers of export credit, and ECGD is thought to be in a much better financial position than either Eximbank of the United States or SACE of Italy.

All export credit agencies face the same situation. There are at present 20 countries with existing debt rescheduling or refinancing agreements, one more than in March, with a total liability held by the agencies of about £800m. Eight more have negotiated bilateral debts agreements and are awaiting signature, three more than seven months ago. Eleven, other countries up three, have been through the Paris Club, the credit agencies' negotiating forum, and are heading for bilateral talks. Another 16 have asked for a meeting of creditors.

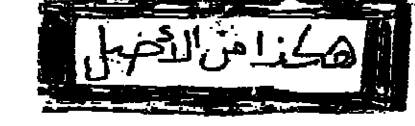
Although this is down from 22 at the end of March, that does not indicate any significant slackening of pace in the debt rescheduling business – for some countries are coming round a second, and even a third time, to ask for their debts to be spun out.

Although there is hope among the agencies that Mexico and Yugoslavia may have turned the corner, in ECGD's case three markets account for the bulk of its claims. These are Nigeria (which has not even asked for a creditors' meeting, and is trying to avoid a Paris Club appearance with a plan to offer of six-year promissory note for short-term trade debts direct to exporters), Brazil and Poland.

The ECGD will pay out claims relating to Nigeria of £250m this financial year and £200m next unless a settlement is found – and this country represents the main cause of concern for Treasury officials.

ECGD and the Treasury would be rescued from that situation if a six-year bank loan, managed by Barclays International, could fall into place. The mechanics of it were sorted out about seven months ago, but without an agreement between the International Monetary Fund and Lagos over an economic recovery programme the credit agencies are refusing to negotiate with Nigeria.

And at the end of the last fiscal year, when Nigeria has cost ECGD only £50m, Brazil had resulted in £34m and Poland £40m worth of claim payments. It has been talking to commercial banks about refinancing Brazilian trade debt with a loan,, but have met with dismay at the margin of interest. For many months, Nato countries were forbidden to talk ot Poland because of martial law. There is now a strong possibility that it will soon meet the Paris Club.



COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **FRANK G GATES:** Six months to June 30. (Figures in £1,000). Group turnover 22,265 (21,015). Pretax profit 606 (662). Tax 280 (298). Extraordinary credit 277 (nil arising from the company's property rationalization programme. Earnings per share 3.9p (4.3p) Shares 55 down 1.

● **NOLTON:** 15 months to July 31, compared with previous year. Total payment, 1.37p – an annualized rise of 10 per cent. Turnover £8.31m (5.73m). Pretax profit £404,000 (£225,000).

● **NEW CENTRAL WITWATERSRAND AREAS:** Year to Sept. 30. Pretax profit R1.37m (about £647,000), against R1.36m. Total payment 76 cents (75 cents).

● **HELENE OF LONDON:** Half-year to June 30. Figures in £000. Turnover 8,560 (5,702). Pretax profit 382 (255). In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the board expects a further increase for the second half. Interim dividend 0.37p (same).

● **M. P. KENT:** year to June 30. Total dividend 1.4p (1.26p). Figures in £000. Rental income received 682 (394). Commercial and residential sales 3,478 (7,146). Pretax profit 753 (1,271). A surplus of £1.75m on a professional revaluation of Kent's two completed investment properties has been included in the balance sheet.

● **TURRIFF CORPORATION** reports a pretax profit of £509,000 for the six months to end-June, 1984 (1983: £473,000). Turnover was £31.8m (£26.8m). The chairman, Mr W. G. Turriff, states: "The expected recovery of our profits from our construction interests failed to materialize and resrves provided in our 1983 accounts have proved inadequate at the mid-year stage. As a result positive action to strengthen management and eliminate unprofitable work has been implemented and is already effective to redress the unsatisfactory results from construction."

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

IBM at the Gateway to Basingstoke

By Judith Huntley

Letting of showpiece building after two years will boost the South's most successful office relocation centre

IBM, the computer company, is set to take the 157,000 sq ft Gateway One office building in Basingstoke, Hampshire, which has been on the market for almost two years.

The letting will provide a fillip to one of the most successful office relocation centres in the South and leave Basingstoke with few large headquarters buildings available.

IBM has been very active in the property market of late. Already, it has a large area of accommodation in Basingstoke.

The joint letting agents for Gateway One, Strutt & Parker and Jones Lang Wootton would not comment on the deal. It is not known how much IBM is paying for the award-winning office building but the asking rent is £1.25m, the equivalent of £8 a sq ft.

It had puzzled some in the property industry that the building has taken almost two years to let. The offices are attractive and well landscaped with "hanging gardens", but the building was built to suit the requirements of the Wiggins Teape organization and that may have prevented it from letting earlier.

The interior of the offices needs some new fitting out but the floor heights are above average to allow for an enormous length of cabling, something which must be critical for IBM. The running cost of the building was estimated to be £4.28 a sq ft last April.

Wiggins Teape undertook a sale and leaseback on Gateway One which it sold to the Barclay Trust Company for £19m making a £10m profit in the process. The lease runs from 1980 with a review after every fifth year so a review is now imminent.

It is not yet known whether IBM will negotiate a new lease but the company usually insists on a three or five year lease with break clauses. IBM's size and quality means that it gets what it wants in the way of property deals.

L S Vail & Son, the chartered surveyor, in its latest market report on the Basingstoke office market, says that only about 450,000 sq ft is available and the figure is changing rapidly. The Gateway One letting will take off a huge chunk of the space once the deal goes through.

From last December to August, buildings in the 50,000 sq ft category have been letting well with no new developments coming on stream. Vail reports that rents are now £10 a sq ft in Basingview, the office campus area of Basingstoke, and edging towards £11 a sq ft for smaller offices in the Upper Town.

Basingstoke has established itself as a prime location for companies wanting a large headquarters building outside London but the letting of Gateway One will mean that large speculative buildings are few and far between.

The biggest development after Gateway is the 80,000 sq ft Project 84 built by Greytown Investments, a subsidiary of Ropner. This scheme is close to the railway station and forms part of the town centre development.

There are long term ideas of developing the station itself and this might be a more likely prospect with a large building coming off the market. Jones Lang Wootton, Lane Fox & Partners and Pearsons, the letting agent, say that Project 84 will be offered as one unit with five-year reviews.

But L S Vail is offering long and short leases on space in Snamprogetti House where 32,000 sq ft is still available at rents of £9.75 a sq ft. Vail believes that the possibility of getting short term leases is very important to the kind of companies that are attracted to Basingstoke. Certainly, the computer and electronics companies, particularly those with American parents, demand short lease terms and get them.

There are two important sites for office development in Basingstoke now. One is the bus station site which is to be developed by Second London Wall with the National Bus Company. It is planned to build 150,000 sq ft of offices, but permission has been refused in the past.

The other development site is the former Wheeler & Ayland garage, part of which is owned by the local council. A London developer, the Unex Group, has planning permission for 170,000 sq ft of offices. IBM's move to take space in Gateway One must be giving new heart to the developers hoping to put up speculative offices on these sites.

The only other large sites in the area are marked for owner occupiers, a feature of the Basingstoke success story.

Sun Life of Canada announced that it was building itself 100,000 sq ft of offices in the town joining other familiar names like Digital, Smiths Industries, the Automobile Association and the Civil Service.

Basingstoke managed to get such large office users to the town because it could offer large areas of land on which to build company headquarters.

The town was also well located to take advantage of the growth of the communications and technological industries which have settled along the Thames Valley and the M3 and M4 motorways.

The successful letting of Gateway House could prove a turning point in the office market which shows signs of picking up. If it does, the pressure will be there from the developers



Booker Agriculture International is selling its leasehold interest in its 16,750 sq ft headquarters building at 74/77 Great Russell Street, in Bloomsbury. The lease which expires in 2001 is held from the Trustees of the Bedford Estate at the present rent of £205,000 subject to review in June 1986 and there is no premium on assignment. The building has been refurbished. The letting agent is Richard Ellis.

Peachey lets City block at £18 sq. ft.

● **The Peachey Property Company is believed to have let its 40,000 sq ft office development at Standon House, Mansell Street, on the eastern edge of the City of London, to the Sedgewick Group, the insurance broker.**

Peachey would not confirm the deal but it did admit that negotiations with a tenant are under way.

The asking rent for the building is £650,000 a year but Sedgewick is thought to be paying under £18 a sq ft for the offices.

The Sedgewick Group is already established in the area. It owns the freehold of Sedgewick House which was developed at a cost of £75m at Gardiners Corner close to the Peachey building.

It is also believed that Sedgewick is to sub-let part of the space in Sedgewick House, which forms a big complex combining offices, a conference centre and shopping and sports facilities.

● The Commission for the New Towns, the quango responsible for selling the towns' property assets, is to get a new lease of life. The Government plans to introduce legislation next year to keep the Commission in existence.

It will have a new brief, but will primarily carry on with the task of privatizing the land and buildings developed by the new town development corporations that come under its control.

The original intention was to shut the Commission once it had disposed of the assets now on its books, but it appears the Government is so pleased with the job it is doing that its life will be extended.

Last year the Commission realized £210m from new town assets property sales and next year it will have a £1.5 billion portfolio to sell.

● The Carpenters Company has pre-let its 10,000 sq ft office buildings at 4/6 Throgmorton Aveng, and not only London and the south east are benefiting. Retail investments throughout the provinces are going under the hammer at keen prices. The latest retail auction held by Healy & Baker resulted in 15 lots being sold for £3m with 42 bids for a parade of 13 shops in Mottingham, south London, which were sold for £460,000, producing £45,000 annual income.

● **The strength of demand for secondary–sited shops sold at auction shows no signs of abating, and not only London and the south east are benefiting. Retail investments throughout the provinces are going under the hammer at keen prices. The latest retail auction held by Healy & Baker resulted in 15 lots being sold for £3m with 42 bids for a parade of 13 shops in Mottingham, south London, which were sold for £460,000, producing £45,000 annual income.**

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Adam & Company	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Citibank Savings†	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10½%
C. Hoare & Co*	10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Citibank NA	10½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 8%; £50,000 and over, 8¾%.

Office boom for Brussels

At long last the Brussels office market appears to be emerging from the doldrums. The latest office survey in the city by Jones Lang Wootton, the chartered surveyor, says the market has reached its highest point for several years.

During the last quarter to June 1984, new space on the market fell by 35 per cent, leaving only 100,000 sq ft available. Since then space has fallen further with the preletting of the 100,000 sq ft building at Tervuren Plaza in Square Leopold II on the edge of the city. The EEC took the offices at £5.20 a sq ft.

There is now only one speculative scheme under way in Brussels' main financial district, the Quartier Leopold, with a total of 250,000 sq ft under construction.

JLW's investment partner for Belgium, Mr David Bouch, is predicting new speculative activity as Brussels runs out of new space and rents harden to around £5.75 a sq ft.

The overall vacancy rate is now 4.1 per cent compared with 4.25 per cent at the end of the last quarter. The total amount of space available for sale or letting has fallen from 2.34 million sq ft to 2.26 million sq ft, of which more than 50 per cent is in buildings erected before the 1970s. It is questionable, therefore, whether these will let for some considerable time.

If the Belgium market follows trends in the British market, it is new space which is most easily lettable or buildings which have had a substantial degree of refurbishment. But the general upturn in the office market could induce a limited amount of development once again although it is debatable as to whether the British investor and developer will be lured back to Belgium.

Commercial Property

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 1-3 St Pauls Churchyard EC4P 4DX		01-236 1033	
119.4	86.2	American Growth	116.7	124.1	1.86
83.1	65.4	Cmdty & Energy	75.3	80.5e	3.22
63.4	49.3	UK Growth	59.0	63.4e	2.68
100.3	81.5	General	93.5	100.0	3.04
118.7	114.4	Gilt & Fixed Int	110.7	117.1e	10.25
167.2	65.4	Japan	167.2	178.8e	0.14
63.9	44.6	H Inc Equity	62.6	67.7e	6.65
152.8	131.2	Worldwide	152.8	162.6	3.07
64.7	51.1	Assets & Earn	63.5	67.9	3.36
141.0	111.9	Equitas Prog	138.5	148.1	3.41
		Cannon Fund Managers Ltd. 1 Olympic Way, Wembley HA 0NB		01-902 8876	
194.4	127.5	Growth	192.5	204.8e	3.05
222.3	177.4	Income	220.5	234.6e	5.67
120.9	100.0	Far East	119.9	127.5e	0.63
111.6	91.0	Nth Amer	111.6	118.7e	2.16
		Capel (James) Management Ltd. 100 Old Broad St. EC2N 1BQ.		01-588 6010	
214.2	170.1	Capital Fnd (3)	213.1	226.4e	3.04
166.4	108.3	Income Fnd (3)	166.4	175.2e	6.83
233.7	169.7	Nth Amer Fnd	227.0	239.6	1.11
		Cater Allen Unit trust Managers 1 King William St. EC4N 7AU		01-623 6314	
106.2	103.5	Gilt Trust	102.6	107.4	11.30



STOCK MARKET REPORT

£3.7bn wiped off shares as index plunges 27.9 points

By Derek Pain

The stock market plunged yesterday. For the second day running equities and Government stocks retreated in the wake of the breakdown of the pit talks and the oil price turmoil.

The decision of the Nottingham branch of Nacods; an unexpectedly cautious statement from the Hawker Siddeley engineering and receding hopes of an interest rate cut added to the distress.

At the close the FT 30 share index was suffering its biggest closing fall ever. It was down 27.9 points to 838.7 points. In the past two days the index has slumped a massive 34.9 points.

The more widely spread FT-SE index had a slightly less traumatic experience. Its decline was 24.5 points to 1,099.8 points.

According to Datastream calculations, £3.7 billion was wiped off share values yesterday, making a two-day decline of £6.8 billion.

Government stocks suffered in the devastation. The pound's gyrations on the foreign exchange market and the fading interest rate hopes left prices lower by as much as £1.

The market was assailed by grim tidings. The pit dispute now seems destined to stretch for many weeks and for the first time market men are seriously contemplating the Government being forced to give way.

Towards the close the atmosphere was made even more tense when it became known that the British National Oil Corporation, in response to the Norwegian unilateral price cut, was reducing its own North Sea prices.

The market opened weak, unsettled by some heavy selling with large lines of stocks on offer. There were periodic attempts to rally. But once the Hawker statement appeared the market lapsed into deep distress.

Hawker's shares, one of the FT 30 constituents, slumped 54p to 391p. Its cautious statement which forced analysts to cut their year's profit forecasts from up to £165m to £140m had a knock on influence on other FT index constituents such as General Electric Co., Guest Keen and Nettlefolds and Plessey.

GEC was lowered 8p to 214p; GKN 6p to 163p, and Plessey 12p to 212p. Other constituents which suffered sharp falls were TI Group, Vickers and Lucas Industries.

Another FT 30 member, Imperial Group, was savaged by the British Medical Association's proposals for tougher action against smoking. The shares fell 10p to 159p.

Imperial Chemical Industries was devastated 22p to 650p.

At mid-afternoon the FT 30 share index was registering a 16.2 points fall. The slump in the final two hours left it with its biggest closing fall since the index was created nearly 50 years ago. The biggest one day fall recorded before yesterday's slump was in March 1974 when it tumbled 24 points, from a much lower level.

Until yesterday's crash the much heralded £3.5bn British Telecom share sale appeared to be going without a hitch. Unless the market improves between now and impact day next month, there must be a danger that the offer will have to be postponed.

Amid all the gloom and despondency some of the market's long-running takeover favourites had an eventful time. DRG Group, the packaging to stationery group which has been strong lately on bubbling bid hopes was at one time recording a sharp fall. But it managed to cut the decline to 5p.

Commercial Union ended with a 3p fall after earlier recording a 2p gain following renewed hopes that Allianz, the West German insurance group, may be preparing an offer.

And Britannia Arrow, the merchant banking to unit trust group, remained strong, although below its best level, on hopes that a leading shareholding had changed hands ahead of a bid. The shares opened at 80p climbed to 88p and then eased to 85p. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation remains the market's favourite candidate to bid.

Meyer International where there are hopes that Hanson Trust will bid, crashed 10p to 116p as nervous holders rushed to get out of the stock.

Burmah Oil soared on an array of take over hopes, with the market lining up Trafalgar House, ICI, Rio Tinto Zinc and Heron Corporation as possible bidders.

But once Trafalgar had denied any bid intention some of the excitement evaporated and the shares closed 10p higher at 214p. At one time the shares were 21p higher.

Dunlop slipped just 1p to 32p as Morgan Guaranty Trust disclosed that American and other investors holding ADRs now account for 25.2 per cent of the capital.

The previous Morgan notification was 21.3 per cent.

Haden jumped 16p to 178p on Tarmac bid hopes and Jaguar remained strong, up 3p to 209p, on the pound's weakness against the dollar.

Applied Holographics, due to unveil the world's first hologram copier today was 15p higher at 190p.

Charterhouse Petroleum, down 2p at 129p, has increased its shareholding in Berkeley Exploration to 22 per cent. It has issued 360,000 of its own shares in exchange for the same number of Berkeley stock. On the deal Berkeley fell 2p to 126p.

Equity turnover on Tuesday was valued at £337.852m from 20, 140 bargains. Gilt transactions were 3,288. Total number of UK and Irish stocks traded was 190.5 million.

Wood Mackenzie, the stockbroking firm remains supporters of Bunzl, the paper group and believe "in absolute terms" the shares should be about 400p. Yesterday they were 345p. Mr Peter Large, an analyst, is looking for profits of £26.5m (£17.3m) this year and £33m next year.

Mr David Kirch, a property high-flyer of the early 1970s, is getting closer to Leisuretime International, the holidays and time share group. His Channel Hotels and Properties, known in the market as CHAP's has increased its LI shareholding to 10.3 per cent. Mr Kirch is thought to be looking for a full share listing and may be contemplating reversing his property interests into LI. Besides CHAP's he runs Dollar Land Holdings. Shares of both are now traded under the Stock Exchange's special dealing facility.

It looks as though Mr Ken Happel, founder of Synterials the troubled high technology group, has sold his 2.7 per cent shareholding in the company and saved Lazard Brothers the chore of taking up the stock. Even so Lazards, on behalf of clients, has added to its Synterials shareholding and now has 19.7 per cent. Synterials was unchanged at 38p.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **NU-SWIFT INDUSTRIES:** Six months to June 30. Interim 1.1p (0.925p). Figs. in £000. Turnover 14,794 (6,961). Pretax profit 2,114 (800). Results for the 1984 half include the results of the Assoc. Fire Protection Group following the merger. Figures for the 1983 half are the results only of Nu-Swift before the merger with Assoc. Fire as no statutory accounts are available for this group.

● **WETTERN BROTHERS:** Six months to June 30. No interim (nil). Figs. in £000. Turnover 1,202 (3,004). Profit, after interest charges and extraordinary items, 43.2 (12.0) No tax (nil).

● **ROBERT M. DOUGLAS HOLDINGS:** The chairman, Mr John Douglas, told the annual meeting: "The improved results for the year to March 31 1984 are only a stepping stone towards fuller recovery and we are looking for better results in the current year."

● **MICHELIN TYRE CO:** Six months to June 30. Figures in £000. Group sales 232,374 (240,419). Pretax loss 10,854 (loss 889).

● **CITY OF OXFORD INVESTMENT TRUST:** Six months to Sept 30. Int. div 2.5p (2p) to reduce the disparity between payments. Figures in £000. Pretax revenue 229 (193).

EDMOND HOLDINGS: Half-year to June 30. Interim 0.33p (same). Figures in £000. Turnover 2,365 (2,580). Group operating profit 283 (530). Interest payable 88 (238). Pretax profit on housebuilding 195 (106) and on sale of land and other assets nil (186). Tax nil (nil).

JOHN SWIRE AND SONS: Half-year to June 30. Figures in millions of pounds. T/over 106.1 (86). Pretax profit 26.1 (20.8).

SECURITIES TRUST OF SCOTLAND: Intm. div. 1.3p (1.1p) for half-year to Sept 30. The directors expect to be able to recommend a final div. of not less than 2.4p, making 3.7p for the year (3.2p). Figures Pretax profit 2,631 (2,200) Tax 889 (777).

RECENT ISSUES	Closing Price
Addison Comm 2p Ord (116a)	143-2
Alphameric 5p Ord (95a)	112-1
Appledore A & P 10p Ord (87)	89
Blue Arrow 25p Ord (75a)	96-1
Brit Bloodstock Ag 25p Ord (165a)	208
Checkpoint Europe 25p Ord (a)	220-10
Comp Fin Serv 5p Ord (85a)	85-1
Ferguson Grp 20p Ord (74a)	99-1
Gaunt R 25p Ord (50a)	50
Hawtal Whiting 5p Ord (197a)	219
Hoggett Bowers 5p Ord (47a)	46-1
Ind Scot Energy £1 Ord (a)	140
Jaguar 25p Ord (165)	202-4
Oldacre Hldgs 20p Ord	100
Paul Michael L'wear 5p Ord (30a)	31
Scanro Hldgs 50p Ord (105a)	150
Second Market Inv 5p Ord (10)	11½+½
Stone International 20p Ord (125)	139
T & S Stores 5p Ord (a)	98
Trade Promotion 10p Ord (75a)	77
Wates City of Lon Prop 25p Ord (100)	106

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities. * by tender.

TEMPUS

BHS hides its 3-D picture behind flat interim figures

The snap reaction to British Home Stores' flat interim figures must be to sell the shares hard. Almost all high street stores are now engaged in store brightening programmes, as edge-of-town competitive pressures increase.

But any group normally commanding a premium rating, which holds the interim dividend, after charging development expenditure against profits, is arguably committing stock market hara-kiri, by refusing to credit shareholders immediately with the future benefits on the way. Here and there, BHS's gross margins are under pressure, not a pretty sight in a mature retailing concept.

But BHS's figures merit closer attention. Food sales achieved some 6 per cent growth in volume, and gross margins are forecast to rise in the second half as new products come on stream. Costs are being tightly controlled. First-half merchandise growth hit 7 per cent in real terms.

The board stressed yesterday it was not dogmatic about dividend payouts, so that the final payment might contain some surprises.

On this basis, BHS figures present a more modulated picture, that of a group coping quite well with transitional pressure in the sector. The board is equally convinced that its development programme will bear fruit. Adding back the £700,000 capital expenditure to trading profits, to give a 13 per cent profits advance and a slight margin improvement, could paint a fairer picture of underlying prospects.

Quite so, grouse the Cassandras, but the whole chain is still a dated retailing concept. This is not quite true. The Savacentre joint venture with Sainsbury gives BHS an entry into hypermarkets and could now be worth about £50m

So perhaps BHS should now be more explicit about the whole range of its trading assets to moderate the current debate over the rating. Reduce holdings.

Hawker Siddeley

The interim statement from Hawker Siddeley yesterday was very much a tale of the unexpected. The market certainly did not expect pretax profits to be as low as £65.7m and the company was not expecting to see 54p wiped off the share price.

Somewhere along the line there has been a serious breakdown in communications. The company argued that the market had got its forecasts wrong and that there was no change in its trading position, while the reaction to the results suggested that the City had been led to hope for better things.

The main cause for concern was the company's view on the results for the full year, which it said will be in the same area as last year's £137.5m. With forecasts in the order of £160m being bandied around the demise of the share price is understandable.

The problems stemmed from the good second half last year which was boosted by a number of one-off factors. The upturn was incorrectly interpreted as being sustainable. To add to this, the expected benefits from improving world trading conditions did not emerge and the capital goods sector remained very difficult.

In particular the heavy electrical engineering operations and diesel engines divisions have been hampered by a lack of financing for potential customers. The demand is there but not the funds.

Ironically Hawker Siddeley's order books are looking generally more healthy than a year ago. The company clearly does not share the pessimistic outlook for its prospects as the stock market but when the dust settles the fall in the share price to 393p may not be over.

Bejam

After the dissapointment of a virtual halt in profits growth last year Bejam redressed the balance yesterday with a solid set of results which showed pre-tax profits up by 30 per cent to £15.7m.

It was not enough, however, to convince the market that the company deserves the premium rating it has enjoyed of old and the shares were marked down 8p to 165p.

The reaction might seem a little harsh given the 9 per cent increase in volume which Bejam achieved in the year. With price inflation and increased floor space adding another 4 per cent each to sales the company lifted total sales to more than £300m.

Operating margins also improved although earnings suffered a setback through the increased tax charge brought about by the changes in this year's Finance Act. There is still scope for further gains on margins and Bejam is poised to maintain this year's level of volume increases.

The frozen food market is still growing and Bejam will continue to grow with it. At the same time it is also holding its own against the increasing competition from the big supermarket chains.

In 1984/85 the company could make about £19m and the growth prospects make the shares well worth holding. The price might be a little too high to woo new investors

Hampton set for Australian gold float

By Alison Eadie

Hampton Trust, the property investment, energy and gold exploration company, is floating off its Western Australian gold interests in a separate Australian public company, Mt Martin Gold Mines.

The company will be floated within weeks through the issue of 7.2 million 30-cent (20.3p) shares at par raising a net A$1.87m (£1.27m) for exploration activities and joint ventures. Each share will carry a transferable option to subscribe at par for a further share before 1988.

Hampton will retain 50.6 per cent of Mt Martin, so the new company will still be a foreign company domiciled in Australia. Management control is going to an Australian chairman, Mr David Reed, and managing director, Mr I. G. Muir. There will be three British and three Australian directors. The Foreign Investment Review Board has approved the issue.

The gold interests have been valued independently at A$3.03m (£2.05m) against a book value to Hampton of £147,000. Mt Martin will be capitalized at A$6m (£4.06m). The surplus on the transfer of the assets to Mt Martin increased Hampton's net assets to £8.71m (33.1p per share) from £6.81m (25.9p per share).

The float-off was announced yesterday at Hampton's annual meeting, when Sir Cecil Burney, the chairman, said the time had come for Australians to participate in the company's Australian interests. He said: "It will allow the highly prospective acreage to be properly explored and funds to be raised more easily locally for eventual mining projects."

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Intervention by the Bundesbank the West German federal bank, dominated the foreign exchange markets yesterday.

Meanwhile, sterling had another bad day. It dipped to $1.1910 in early trading after the decision by Nacods to support the NUM strike action, but was able to rally to $1.2105 after the Bundesbank intervention. It lost the best of this gain, however, closing a quarter cent down on balance at $1.2010 (a record closing low).

Sterling's effective trade-weighted index also hit a record bottom position.

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	Market rates day's range October 17	Market rates close October 17	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.1907-1.2105	$1.2008-1.2016	0.03c disc-par c	0.02-0.08c disc
Montreal	$1.5800-1.6000	$1.5926-1.5935	0.16-0.23c disc	0.49-0.57c disc
Amsterdam	4.1860-4.2460fl	4.2265-4.2350fl	[illegible]c prem	[illegible]c prem
Brussels	75.40-76.26f	75.60-75.80f	1 prem-5c disc	2 prem-6c disc
Copenhagen	13.47-13.60k	13.47-13.48k	[illegible]ore disc	[illegible]ore disc
Frankfurt	3.7239-3.7760m	3.7330-3.7450m	[illegible]pf prem	[illegible]pf prem
Lisbon	195.65-200.00e	196.68-197.20e	175-485c disc	480-1395c disc
Madrid	209.00-210.00p	209.30-209.90p	25-65p disc	110-165p disc
Milan	2302-2318lr	2302-2304lr	8-11lr disc	29-37lr disc
Oslo	10.7780-10.8100k	10.78-10.79k	[illegible]ore disc	6-7ore disc
Paris	11.4430-11.5470f	11.4560-11.4650f	par-[illegible]c disc	[illegible]c disc
Stockholm	10.52-10.56k	10.52-10.53k	[illegible]ore disc	[illegible]ore disc
Tokyo	298.50-300.50y	298.60-299.00y	[illegible]y prem	[illegible]y prem
Vienna	26.25-26.50sch	26.23-26.29sch	[illegible]gro prem	[illegible]gro prem
Zurich	3.0625-3.0850f	3.0550-3.0750f	[illegible]c prem	[illegible]c prem
Dublin	1.2048-1.2136p	1.2060-1.2090p	10-28p disc	63-71p disc

Sterling index compared with 1975 was down 0.3 at 75.2 (day's range 75.4-75.2).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	0.9956-0.9975
Singapore	2.1626-2.1645
Malaysia	2.4050-2.5000
Australia	0.8308-0.8318
Canada	1.3265-1.3271
Sweden	8.7[illegible]-8.80
Norway	8.98-9.00
Denmark	11.215-11.430
West Germany	3.1205-3.1225
Switzerland	2.5620-2.5650
Netherlands	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.4478-1.4502
Bahrain	0.4520-0.4560
Finland	7.7575-7.7975
Greece	152.60-154.60
Hongkong	9.3942-9.4067
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.3610-0.3650
Malaysia	2.8888-2.8949
Mexico	240-265
New Zealand	2.4968-2.5042
Saudi Arabia	4.2715-4.3115
Singapore	2.5971-2.6018
South Africa	2.1427-2.1484

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and Extel

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS

Period rates edged up another 1/16 per cent or ⅛ per cent.

They had opened higher – interbank rates were called 11-10⅞ per cent across the board – in nervous reaction to the strike threat by the pit deputies and renewed weakness of sterling.

Interbank, overnight money touched 10¼ per cent at times, but mostly traded in the area of 9¾ per cent as houses stood back, positioning themselves for further sales of paper.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9¾ Low 8

Week Fixed: 10⅛-10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying	Selling
2 months 10[illegible]	2 months 10[illegible]
3 months 10[illegible]	3 months 9[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month 10[illegible]-10[illegible]	1 month 11
2 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]	2 months 10[illegible]
3 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]	3 months 10[illegible]
6 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]	6 months 10[illegible]

Local Authority Bonds

1 month 11-10[illegible]	7 months 11-10[illegible]
2 months 11-10[illegible]	8 months 11-10[illegible]
3 months 11-10[illegible]	9 months 11-10[illegible]
4 months 11-10[illegible]	10 months 11-10[illegible]
5 months 11-10[illegible]	11 months 11-10[illegible]
6 months 11-10[illegible]	12 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month 10[illegible]-10[illegible]	6 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]
3 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]	12 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]

Local Authority Market (%)

1 day 10[illegible]	3 months 10[illegible]
7 days 10[illegible]	6 months 10[illegible]
1 month 10[illegible]	1 year 10[illegible]

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: open 9¾ Close 9[illegible]

1 week 10[illegible]-10	6 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]
1 month 10[illegible]-10[illegible]	9 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]
3 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]	12 months 10[illegible]-10[illegible]

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 10[illegible] 6 months 10[illegible]

Finance House Base Rate 11

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

[illegible]

RUBBER [illegible]

COFFEE [illegible]

COCOA [illegible]

GAS OIL [illegible]

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE [illegible]

STANDARD CATHODES [illegible]

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET [illegible]

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES [illegible]

SWISS FRANC		
Dec'84	–	3948
Mar'85	–	–
Jun'85	–	–
Comment: Quiet		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec'84	2451	8946
Mar'85	262	8950
Jun'85	71	8936
Sep'85	16	8900
Dec'85	–	–
Comment: Weak		
EURODOLLAR		
Dec'84	2612	8865
Mar'85	184	8882
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: [illegible]

London Grain Futures Market [illegible]

Leading US markets in 'vicious' battle for supremacy

From Philip Robinson, New York

Changes in the London securities market are turning up the heat on a shimmering needle match in New York between America's two leading equity markets.

The fight between the 192-year-old traditional New York Stock Exchange (NYSE(and the 10-year-old National Association of Securities Dealers (Nasdaq) has turned into a running battle. The prize is tobe the number ne national market in the United States and become a key part of a 24-hour share dealing system which most stockbroking and investment bankers here view as inevitable.

The NYSE is till regarded as the place to be for leading companies with heavy quoted shares and it can handle double the share trading volume of the over-the-counter Nasdaq. It estimates capacity at 250 million shares. Volume has already touched 236 million.

Analysts here say that one factor holding back the NYSE's development is its insistence on retaining the system of having specialist (jobbers) trading on a physical floor.

To maintain its premier position, the NYSE must seek more companies to list sahres and may have tochange some of the rules to keep those it already has.

The rivalry between the NYSE and Nasdaq is bordering on the cut-throat. Last week, the NYSE took a full page advertisement in the leading financial pages, boasting that Nasdaq's largest company, the American International Group, an insurance company, had defected to the NYSE.

"That was vicious," said Mr Gordon Macklin, president of, and the man largely responsible for the size and growth of the market. Psychologically, it would not have helped the NYSE when London decided to adopt the Nasdaq system of market making.

Mr John Phelan, chairman of the NYSE, had just returned from London where he met officials of the Bank of England, and the Stock Exchange. One purpose of the tour, he said, was a hunt for listings. He estimated that about 85 British Companies would be eligible to have their shares traded on the NYSE.

The NYSE may have to face fundamental changes of the type now being thrashed out in London, it it is to keep its top place internationally.

Corah offers £2.5m for Reliance clothing group

By Alison Eadie

Corah, the Leicester-based knitwear manufacturer two thirds of whse turnover goes to Marks & Spencer, has bid £2.53m for Reliance Industrial Holdings, a clothing manufacturer which also supplies M & S.

The unsolicited bid was immediately rejected by Reliance.

Corah is offering five new shares for every nine Reliance, with a cash alternative valuing Reliance at 30p a share. Corah's shares slipped 1/2p to 58p on the news, while Reliance rose 7p to 32p.

Corah wants Reliance because its fast-expanding order book, both to M & S and to other chain stores, means it is faced with a shortage of capacity.

It has also invested at the rate of £2m to £3m annually for the past few years in new plant and has a modern dyehouse and mechanised cutting equipment, which could both use extra throughput from Reliance.

Reliance, which already uses Corah's dyehouse for some of its production, suffered a marked second-half downturn in the year to April, 1984. Pretax profits slumped to £89,000, against £524,000 in 1982-3, on turnover 11 per cent up at £25m.

At the annual meeting last week, Reliance's chairman, Mr Ray Newman, said first-half results this year would not be good, production was being curtailed to reduce stock and finished goods were being discounted.

Mr Newman called Corah's bid opportunistic and said that second-half results would be better as a result of the action taken. He said that with Reliance's net asset value of 42p a share, Corah's offer was inadequate.

APPOINTMENTS

President for food federation

Food Manufacturers' Federation: Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, chairman of Allied-Lyons, has been elected president, succeeding Mr Tug Wilson, managing director of Nestle Co.

Howson F. Devitt & Sons: Mr A. J. Hawkes is joining the marine department as an assistant director.

Bowater: **Mr David Jenkins** has been appointed chief executive of the Bowater Zenith companies of Bowater Building Products.

Bowater Industries: **Mr Russell Miller** is to be secretary of the company, succeeding Mr D. A. Rees, who is to be director of public affairs.

Plessey: **Mr C. G. Beenham** is appointed director of accounting, the Plessey Company, **Mr V. J. Yeoman** director of finance, Plessey Electronic Systems, and **Mr A. E. Isaac** director of finance, Plessey Telecommunications and Office Systems.

Chloride Group: **Mr. Jahar Sengupta** has become a director.

Diners Club International: **Mr William Blauw** has become marketing director for the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Renold: **Dr R. F. J. Telfer** has joined the board as a non-executive director. He is director of the Manchester Business School and until recently was chairman and managing director of Mather and Platt, of which he is continuing as a non-executive director.

Cory Ship Towage: **Mr Robert Anderson** will be appointed technical director on the retirement of Mr Frank Johnson next month.

ACLI Metals (London): **Mr Philip Jevson** has been appointed a director.

Barbican Holdings: **Mr R. W. Aitken** has been appointed chairman in succession to Mr William Finch, who will continue as chief executive and deputy chairman.

Hawker Siddeley Power Engineering: **Mr William Connell** has joined the board as sales director, Middle and Far East.

Stewart Wrightson UK Group: **Mr David Connor** has been appointed Northen regional managing director, based in Manchester. **Mr Roger Brown** has been appointed regional director, based in Birmingham. **Mr Nicolas Mason** has been appointed London regionaal director, benefit consultancy, based at Kingston on Thames.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **MARSHALLS UNIVERSAL:** Half-year to June 30. First dividend, 0.25p. When the full results for 1984 are available in late April or early May, 1985, the directors will further review dividend policy for ordinary shareholders. Figures in £000. Turnover 31,810 (24,819). Pretax profit 1,011 (196). The board is confident that Marshalls' recovery is well based, and subject to the maintenance of the economic upturn in Britain, looks forward to substantial growth.

● **DUPORT:** Interim div. 0.33p (0.3p) for the six months to July 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 32,981 (27,673): Pretax profit 1,312 (½,052). The board reports that Dupont will do well to maintain the rate of profits during the remainder of the year. Longer-term prospects remain excellent.

● **TSW-TELEVISION SOUTH WEST:** Final 1p, making 1.5p (25 per cent increase) for year to July 31. The board says that this is a lower increase than for profits but the aim is for steady growht in dividends each year. Figures in £000. Turnover 22,255 (18,200). Profit before Channel 4 subscription and Exchequer levy 5,127 (2,640). Channel 4 subscription 2,220 (1,489). Exchequer levy 1,188 (18). Profit before tax 1,719 (1,133). Tax 862 (355). Extraordinary debit 135 (nil). EPS 3.97p (3.66p).

● **HANOVER INVESTMENT (HLDGS):** Interim div. 1p (0.77p) for half-year to Aug 31. Figures in £000. Turnover 2,312 (2,199). Trading profit 329 (205). Pretax profit 322 (208).

● **ENERGY SERVICES:** Interim div. 0.5p (0.45p) for half-year to June 30. Figures in £000. Turnover 10,759 (9,236). Pretax profit 950 (812). Tax 370 (262). Minorities 21 (17). EPS 1.49p (1.42p).

● **ELECO HOLDINGS:** Final div. 2.5p (same), making 3.5p (same) for year to June 30. Figures in £000. Turnover 19,687 (18,567). Pretax profit 1,755 (1,604). Tax 228 (188). Extraordinary debit nil (296). EPS 9.3p (8.6p adjusted).

● **HALL AND HAM RIVER:** Six months to June 30. Figures in £000. Turnover 61,589 (56,492). Operating profit 5,719 (4,366). Pretax profit 7.717 (4,388). Tax 3.766 (2,317).

● **FRANCIS SUMNER (HOLDINGS):** Six months to June 30. No interim dividend (nil). Figures in £000. Turnover 2,110 (2,555). Loss before tax 167 (loss 112). No tax (nil). Loss per share 0.62p (0.42p).

● **UNITED PARCELS:** Interim div 0.8p (same) for 26 weeks to July 28. Figures in £000. Turnover 31,126 (29,169). Pretax profit 3,531 (3,869). Tax 1,408 (1,672). EPS 3.3p (4.1p).

● **PITMAN:** Year to March 31. No cash div. has been paid on the ord. shares (which are held privately) for 1983-84, but shares in Pitman Press were distributed to ord. shareholders of Pitman PLC in December, 1983 when Pitman Press was demerged. Figures in £000. Turnover 31,401 (31,781). Trading profit 1,257 (1,567). Profit before tax 576 (8).

● **EDWARDS JONES GROUP:** The acquisition for £748,000 of Freeland Nursing Homes has been approved by the company. Re-registration of Freeland in the company's name has already been approved by the Oxfordshire Health Authority. Edwards Jones is planning to change its name to Lifecare International.

● **WEEKS PETROLEUM:** Half-year to June 30. No interim dividend (nil). Figures in US $000. Turnover 23,336 (9,614). Invest and other income 5,355 (1,127). Pretax operating profit 15,336 (5,168).

● **F. W. THORPE:** Dividend 2.15p (1.85p) making 3.45p (3p) for the year to June 30. (Figures in £000.) Turnover 6,211 (6,063) including exports 1,213 (1,273). Pretax profit 1.038 (922). Tax 445 (430). Earnings for share 19.33p (16.3p).

● **THURGAR BARDEX:** 25 weeks to June 23. Turnover £5.23m (£4.44m). Pretax profit £66,000 (loss £63,000). No interim payment (same).

● **ULSTER TV:** Year to July 31. Turnover £14.31m (£11.37m). Profit, after all charges, £283,000 (£580,000). Total dividend 4.75p (4p, adjusted). E P S 17.35p (11p).

● **WEST BROMWICH SPRING:** Half-year to June 30. Turnover £1.96m (1.94m). Pretax profit £5,000 (loss £120,000). No interim payment (same).

● **DRUCK HOLDINGS:** Year to June 30. Turnover £5.76m (£4.23m). Pretax profit £1.36m (£1.03m). Total dividend 3p (2.6p). E P S. before extraordinary item. 11.7p (10.6p); E P S. after extraordinary item, 5.3p (10.6).

● **STRONG AND FISHER:** The chairman, Sir Ian Morrow, says in his annual statement that the present financial year has opened well, helped by the favourable exchange rates.

● **WHITECROFT** has acquired HAP (Chiswick), an investment group, for £3.71m by the issue of 2,563,239 ordinary Whitecroft shares credited as fully paid. HAP's other assets consist of commercial and industrial freehold property investments which will be added to Whitecroft's property portfolio.

● **I COWIE:** The board report that profitability is well up to expectations and the 15 months to December 31 will show at least a 50 per cent increase on the £1.128m reported for the year to September 30, despite having the effects of two December quarters which reflect low volume and, therefore, negative profit contribution periods. Disposals are progressing well

● **J BIBBY/BARLOW RAND:** As a result of the offer by Barlow Rand for Bibby, British institutions and individuals hold about 10 per cent of the enlarged share capital of Barlow Rand. The company will maintain Bibby's share quote so that Barlow has the currency and geographic spread for further overseas acquisitions.

● **FOTHERGILL AND HARVEY:** Interim dividend 2.75p (same) for half year to June 30. (Figures in £000). Turnover 14,508 (11,801). Contribution to profit – advanced materials processing 153 (131). Electrical insulations 436 (346), coated and uncoated engineered fabrics 739 (484) making 1,328 (961). Earnings for share 5.64p (3.89).

● **J. MAUNDERS CONSTRUCTION:** Dividend 2p (nil) making 4p (0.93p) for the year to June 30. (Figures in £000). Turnover 15,000 (10,336). Operating profit 1,834 (1,150); Invest income 72 (55). Interest payable 288 (237). Pretax profit 1,618 (968). Tax 598 (216). Earnings per ordinary share 17.1p (16.7).

● **CRYSTALATE HOLDINGS:** Agreement has been reached for Crystalate to sell Royal Worcester Industrial Ceramics to Coors Porcelain (part of a US group) for £2.15m, payable in cash at completion which is scheduled for late this month.

● **T.R ENERGY:** Year to June 30. Net revenue, on ordinary activities, before tax £101,000 (£211,000). Tax credit £76,000 (charge £110,000). Shareholders' funds £14.79m (£13.95m). No dividend.

WALL STREET

New York (agency). – Share prices opened lower in active trading yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 5.19 points on Tuesday, fell by a further 2.87, to 1,194.89, shortly after the market opened.

Declines outnumbered advances by 450 to 287 among the 1,217 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

	Oct 16	Oct 15		Oct 16	Oct 15		Oct 16	Oct 15
AMF Inc	17¼	17¼	Fed Dept Stores	51	50¼	Phillips Petrol	40	40¼
AMR	28¼	25½	Firestone	18½	18½	Polaroid	26¼	26
Allied Corp	36	36¼	Fst Chicago	22¼	22¾	PPG Ind	37¾	34¼
Allied Stores	51¼	51½	Fst Intrst Bancp	39	38½	Proctor Gamble	54¼	53¾
Allis Chalmers	8¼	4	Fst Penn Corp	5¼	6	Pub Ser El & Gas	25¾	25¾
Alcoa	34½	34¼	Ford	40¾	41¼	Raytheon	40¼	41
Amax Inc	18	18¼	GAF Corp	23¼	23¼	RCA Corp	37¼	37¼
Amerada Hess	26¾	27¾	GTE Corp	40¾	40¾	Reynolds Ind	68¾	68
Am Brands	65¾	62½	Gen Corp	31¼	35¼	Reynolds Metal	30½	29¼
Am Broadcast	65¼	67	Gen Dynamics	63¾	63¼	Rockwell Int	28¼	28¾
Am Can	48¾	48¼	Gen Electric	56	56½	Royal Dutch	47¾	49¼
Am Cyanamid	50¾	50¼	Gen Foods	58¼	58¼	Safeways	25¾	25½
Am Elec Power	19½	20	Gen Mills	55¾	55¼	St Regis Paper	53¼	53½
Am Home	47½	47¼	Gen Motors	78¾	78¼	SFE Sopac	25	25½
Am Motors	4	4	Gen Pub Util NY	10¾	11	SCM	40¼	40¼
Am Nat Res	37¼	37½	Genesco	6½	6¼	Schlumberger	43¼	43¾
Am Standard	30¼	30½	Georgia Pacific	22	21¼	Scott Paper	30	30¼
Am Telephone	18¾	18¼	Gillette	51½	51½	Seagram	37¾	37½
Armco Steel	10¼	10	Goodrich	26½	27	Sears Roebuck	32¾	33½
Asarco	22	22¾	Goodyear	25¾	25¾	Shell Oil	56¾	56¾
Ashland Oil	27¾	28	Gould Inc	22¼	22¼	Shell Trans	30¼	31¼
Atlantic Richfield	49¾	50¾	Grace	42¾	42¼	Signal Co	29¼	29¾
Avco	37½	37¼	Gt Atlc & Pacific	16½	16¼	Singer	32½	32¾
Avon Products	23¼	23¼	Greyhound	23¼	23¼	Smithkline Beck	55¾	55¾
Bankers Tst NY	52¼	53¼	Grumman Corp	27¼	26¾	Sony	15¾	15¾
Bank of America	18¾	18¼	Gulf & West	29¾	30¼	Sth Cal Edison	21¼	21½
Bank of Boston	36	35¼	Heinz H.J.	40¾	40¾	Sperry Corp	36¼	36¼
Bank of NY	31¼	32	Hercules	32¼	33¾	Std Oil Indiana	59¼	60¼
Beatrice Foods	28¼	28¼	Honeywell	54	54¾	Std Oil Ohio	46	47¾
Bethlehem Steel	17¼	17¼	IC Inds	25¼	25¼	Sterling Drug	27¼	27¾
Boeing	55¼	55¾	Ingersoll	40¼	41¼	Stevens J.P.	16¼	16¼
Boise Cascade	38¾	39¼	Inland Steel	22¾	23¾	Sun Comp	49	50¾
Borden	60¾	60	IBM	121	122¾	Teledyne	270¾	264¼
Borg Warner	21½	21½	Int Harvester	6½	6¾	Tenneco	37	37¼
Bristol Myers	49¼	44¼	INCO	10¾	10¾	Texaco	35¾	35¾
BP	22¼	23¼	Int Paper	49¾	50¼	Texas East Corp	31¼	31¼
Burlington Ind	35¼	34¼	Int Tel Tel	28¾	29¾	Texas Inst	129¾	129½
Burlington Nthn	48¼	48¼	Irving Bank	27¾	27¾	Texas Utilities	25¼	26¼
Burroughs	53	52¼	Jewel Co	73¾	73¾	Textron	32¾	32¼
Campbell Soup	67½	68½	Jim Walter	27¾	27¾	TWA	28¼	28¼
Canadian Pacific	36	35¼	Johnson & John	30¾	31½	Travelers Corp	36¾	36¾
Caterpillar	30¼	30½	Kaiser Alumin	13¾	13¾	TRW Inc	70	70¾
Celanese	71½	71	Kerr McGee	31¼	31¾	UAL Inc	40¾	39¾
Central Soya	14¼	14¼	Kimberly Clark	44	44½	Union Carbide	48¼	48¾
Chase Manhat	43¾	43¼	K Mart	34¼	35¼	Unocal	39¾	39¾
Chem Bank NY	30	29¼	Kroger	38¾	38¼	Up Pacific Corp	39	39¾
Chevron	34¼	35¼	L.T.V. Corp	11¼	11¼	Uniroyal	14¼	14¼
Chrysler	31¼	31¼	Litton	67	67	United Brands	14¼	
Citicorp	36¼	36½	Lockheed	46¼	46¼	US Steel	23¾	14¾
Clark Equip	27¾	27	Lucky Stores	17¾	18	Utd Technol	38¾	23¾
Coca Cola	63½	62¾	Manuf Hanover	31¾	31¼	Wachovia	35¾	38¾
Colgate	23¾	24¼	Manville Cp	6¼	6½	Warner Commns	19¾	26¼
CBS	79¼	80¼	Mapco	25	25¼	Warner Lambert	31¼	30
Columbia Gas	31	31¾	Marine Midland	25¾	25½	Wells Fargo	43¾	34¼
Combustion Eng	30¾	29¾	Martin Marietta	42¼	39¾	Westinghse Elec	26¾	43¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	28	28¼	Nat Med Ent	21¼	21¾	Cominco	15¼	15¾
Delta Air	35	34¼	Norfolk South	55½	55½	Cons Bathurst	15¾	14¾
Detroit Edison	14¼	15	NW Bancorp	26	25¾	Gulf Oil	18¾	18¾
Digital Equip	95¾	98½	Occidental Pet	30½	31½	Hawker/Sid Can	18¾	18¾
Disney	58¼	58¼	Ogden	29¼	29¼	Hudson Bay Min	8	8¼
Dow Chemical	28¼	28	Olin Corp	30¾	30¼	Imasco	41	41¼
Dresser Ind	20¼	20¾	Owens-Illinois	41¾	41¼	Imperial Oil	43¾	44¾
Duke Power	28¾	28½	Pacific Gas Elec	14¼	14½	Int Pipe	31	31¼
Du Pont	48¾	50	Pan Am	4¼	4¼	Mass.-Fergsn	3.50	3.55
Eastern Air	4¼	4½	Penney J.C.	51¼	52	Royal Trustco	30¼	29¾
Eastman Kodak	71	71¼	Pennzoil	40¾	41½	Seagram	50¼	49¾
Eaton Corp	49¼	48¼	Pepsico	43¾	44¾	Steel Co	22¼	22¾
Emerson Elect	68	68¾	Pfizer	36¾	35¼	Thomson N 'A'	45	44¾
Evans Prod	4¼	4¼	Phelps Dodge	15¾	16¼	Walker Hiram	26¾	24¾
Exxon Corp	44¾	45¼	Philip Morris	78¼	77½	WCT	13¾	13¾

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
152	119	Aberdeen	152		6.9	4.5	
83	66	Ailsa	63		1.9	2.2	
560	436	Alliance	555	● -5	20.7	3.7	
112	88½	Amer	109	-2	3.6	3.3	
260	218	Ang Amer Sec	252		7.8	3.0	
70	53½	Ang Int	63	●	10.0	15.9	
600	384	Ang Int Ass	520				
157	115	Ang Scot	155	● +1	4.0	2.6	
368	310	Ashdown	364		10.3	2.8	
141	95	Atlanta	115	-2	1.6	1.4	
101	75	Atlantic Assets	87	● -2	0.7	0.8	
81	67	Bankers	80	● -1	3.0b	3.7	
174	130	Berry	174	+1	1.4	0.8	
148	117	Border & Sthrn	142	-2	4.5	3.2	
91	79	Br Amer Gen	90		3.7	4.1	
181	140½	Br Assets	178	-2	8.4b	4.7	
29	20½	Br Empire Sec	25		1.3	5.2	
325	261	British Inv	325		16.7	5.1	
68	55	Brunner	66		2.7b	4.1	
19	[illegible]	Camellia	£17¼		12.5b	0.7	
71	60	Charter Agency	69	-1	3.0b	4.3	
493	416	Continental	485	-2	24.3	5.0	
171	125	Crescent Japan	156		0.4	0.3	
370	275	Delta	355				
94	83	Derby Inc	93	-1	9.5	10.2	
95	80	Do Cap	94	a -1			
287	241	Drayton Cons	266	-1	12.1	4.6	
137	88	Drayton Far East	118	-1	1.2	1.0	
398	292	Drayton Japan	356	-4	1.4	0.4	
348	286	Drayton Premier	342	-2	18.4	4.8	
163	140	Dundee Lon	158		8.2	3.9	
208	148	Edin Amer Asset	190	-5	1.2	0.6	
103	87	Edinburgh	97	-2	3.7	3.8	
244	210	Electric Gen	244	+2	4.5	1.8	
222	182	English Int	212	● -1	8.9	4.2	
65	52	English Scot	63	-1	1.8b	2.8	
90	69	English NY	89	-1	3.3	3.7	
84	69	F & C Alliance	82	-1	2.3	2.8	
187	117	F&C Pacific	139	●	5.0b	3.8	
188	162	Family	180	● +2	9.4	5.2	
232	194	First Scot Amer	229	-1	8.6b	3.7	
245	178	First Un Gen	190	●	8.7	4.6	
436	342	Fleming American	432		6.1	1.4	

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
225	185	Fleming Claver	213	-1	11.7	5.2	
224	180	Fleming Enterprise	220	-2	10.4	4.7	
315	228	Fleming Far East	286	-2	2.9	1.0	
518	390	Fleming Japan	498	● -5	4.3	0.8	
107	90	Fleming Mercantile	102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
104	82	Fleming Overseas	102	●	3.3	3.3	
150	119½	Fleming Tech	149	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
284	215	Fleming Universal	282	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
122	89	For Col	118	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
108	82	Frost (JJ & D)	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
175	130	GT Japan	160	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
513	433	General Funds	511	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
222	184	General Cons	222	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
104	77	Glasgow Stock	102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
247	187	Globe	253	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
215	176	Greenfriar	198	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
230	167½	Gresham House	180	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
139	114	Hambros	135	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
224	187	Hill (P)	212	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
498	390	Invest-in Success	483	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
201	162	Inv Cap	199	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
82½	43	Japan Assets Keep	58½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
287	215	Lake View	278	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
153	130	Law Debenture	151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
83	64	Lon Merchant Sec	67	● -3	2.8	3.0	
82	71	Lon Trust	90		3.9	4.4	
87	79	Merchants	82	-2	4.0b	4.9	
143	121	Monks	141	-2	3.4	2.4	
103½	85	Murray Income	102	-1	6.4	6.3	
85	67	Murray Growth	84	-1			
109	86	Murray Intl	108	-1			
158	122	Murray Small	160	-1	3.3	2.2	
280	225	Murray Venture	258	● -1	6.3b	2.5	
345	303	New Court	330		12.6	6.0	
73	58	New Darien Oil	68		0.4e	0.6	
170	139	1928	161	● -1	7.8	4.9	
43	34	Nwthrop Inc 83	37	-½	3.2	8.7	
342	258	New Tokyo	333				
274	222	Nth Atlantic Sec	271		4.3	1.8	
138	108	Nth Sea Assets	123	-5	4.3	3.5	
244	209	Nthn Amer	241		7.7	3.2	
118	97	Outwich	117	-1	3.7	3.2	
36	24	Personal Assets	31		0.6	1.8	

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
286	243	Raeburn	282		12.0	4.3	
114	93	River & Merc	112	-1	6.4	5.7	
187	158	River Plate	185	-1	9.3b	5.0	
183	138	Robeco	162	-1			
152½	127	Rolinco	150	-2			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
176	150	Tr North America	188		4.9	2.8	
273	182	Tr Pacific Basin	249	● -1	2.9b	1.1	
135	107	Tr Property	130	-1	4.5	3.5	
85	59	Tr Tech	83	-1	2.4	2.8	
118	98	Tr Trustees	117		4.9	4.2	
102	85	Temple Bar	99	-1	6.2b	6.3	
197	160	Throgmorton	191	-1	9.3	4.9	
273	211	Throg Secured Cap	280	-2			
149	123	Trans Oceanic	148		4.3	2.9	
99	90	Tribune	98	-1	2.8	2.8	
81	67½	Triplevest Inc	78	● -½	12.4	16.4	
182	163	US Debenture	176	-3	9.3	5.3	
85	75	Viking Resources	82	-2	1.4	1.7	
76	53	Westpool	68	●	2.0	2.9	
93	60	Wstbottm Envy	90	● -1	1.0	1.1	
135	109½	Witan	129	-2	3.6	2.8	
298	207	Yeoman	288		11.7	4.9	

Staveley sells US offshoot

Staveley Industries, the British engineering group, is to sell its American subsidiary, Electroscale Corporation, to the US-based National Controls Inc. in a share-exchange deal which will give Staveley a 40 per cent stake in NCI.

NCI, which lost $680,000 (£560,000) on sales of $32m last year, is also to assume debts of $2m owed by Electroscale to Staveley. Both NCI and Electroscale make electronic weighing, countering and force measurment equipment.

They are both based in Santa Rosa, California.

BOXING



Close encounter: Seys (left) and Graham wrapped up

Sandbagger brings new life to the middleweight scene

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

The Southern Area Council were not in the least amused by the report in *The Times* yesterday that Brendan Ingle, Herol Graham's manager, boosted the Sheffield middleweight from 11st 10lb to 12st 2lb by placing sandbags on the boxer.

"We have to study *The Times* story", Simon Block, the secretary of the Southern Area, said yesterday. "At the very least, Brendan Ingle will have to give an explanation to the council, and if necessary the board will look into the matter. I cannot understand what he stood to gain by subterfuge".

By his ploy at the weigh-in at the Thomas-a-Beckett on Tuesday, Ingle hoped to score a psychological point over Graham's light-heavyweight opponent at the Albert Hall that night, Jose Seys, the Belgian who knocked out Errol Christie, the brilliant middle-weight, last month.

Ingle – who, not without reason, claims to have done more for grassroots boxing than most in Britain – prides himself on his off-beat approach. In his training methods for Graham and, Brian Anderson, the light-middleweight, Ingle has torn up the boxing text book and produced a rewritten version. So it was not surprising to hear from him about his unorthodox step at the weigh-in.

It is to be hoped that his gamesmanship did not have any effect on the tough Belgian, for otherwise it would devalue Graham's sixth-round victory in one of the best bouts I have seen by a British middleweight for a long time. Graham took the fight to the light-heavy, dropped him in the first, and thereafter, with matador precision, picked off with both hands as the Belgian raged round the ring.

The win should set Graham on the road to the top. He breathed new life into the elite middleweight division, which was looking sorry for itself after those traumatic defeats suffered by Tony Sibson, Mark Kaylor, Jimmy Price and Christie. After his performance it would be difficult to go against Ingle's boast that no one in Britain can touch Graham.

While the top middleweights cannot avoid him, Price and Christie should steer a paralled course at the top. Graham, who has so far been labelled as a boring boxer because of his defensive style, has now shown that he can be most effective on the attack, and entertaining as well. He should command a good following in London from now on.

Mark Kaylor was not at "top sharpness" when winning in the sixth against David Todt, of Washington, according to Kaylor's manager, Terry Lawless. But Lawless warned that "everything will be different for Sibson" when they meet for the British, European and Commonwealth titles on November 27.

"Mark had a prolonged spell of 'flu and couldn't really train as well as he would have liked", Lawless said. "But Mark is ice-cold and fearless and nothing bothers him." That was why Kaylor was able to forget the defeat by Buster Drayton and force the pace against the American.

● Errol Christie has been dropped from next week's promotion in Birmingham (the Press Association reports). He was to have returned to the ring at the Aston Villa Leisure Centre on Wednesday for his first outing since being stopped in one round last month by Seys. But the promoter and his manager cannot agree on an opponent.

The joint promoter, Paddy Lynch, said: "Christie's manager, Burt McCarthy, wanted opponents who, I felt, were far too easy, and that was no good for me. I told him if a suitable opponent could not be found then I didn't want Christie on the bill.

"They haven't come up with one, so Christie is out. I want opponents who will hit back," he said. Christie's place on the bill will now be taken by his brother, Lloyd, who is due to face Vincent Spencer.

GOLF

Langer reaches top with smooth change

From Mitchell Platts, Madrid

It might have been the Motor Show as Bernhard Langer, between being feted as one of the star attractions in the Johnnie Walker Trophy, which starts here tomorrow, stood in the opulent surroundings of the Eurobuilding Hotel and discussed the virtues of the comfort of his Jaguar, compared with the harder ride but turbocharged acceleration of his Porche.

Somehow it seemed to reflect his personality and the changing patterns of his life. Only eight years ago he had loaded his only set of clubs into a decrepit car outside the family home in Anheusen, in Bavaria, and driven in trepidation to Marbella, in Southern Spain, to practice for a first journey on the European golf circuit.

Langer has come a long way since those formative years. Now, he purrs his way along the fairways, with an economical swing, and apparently oblivious of all that is happening around him, until, with a change of gear, he finds the acceleration to cruise past opponents.

He can lead from the front, as he did to win this tournament 12 months ago, or charge from behind, as in Valencia on Sunday when he won the Spanish Open. It was his fourth win of the season, taking his official prize money in Europe to £139,344 and giving further evidence of his transformation.

For if it were five years ago, he would be compelled this week to lineup in the Cannes Open, seeking only to retain his exempt status from pre-qualifying, whereas now he is playing for a £15,000 first prize which would take his unofficial earnings this season to £200,000 in Europe alone. He has also received £20,000 as runner-up in the world match-play championship, and £25,000 from Sperry, for being No 1 in this season's Order Of Merit.

Now he must drive himself hard to retain this title with the select 12-man field including Severiano Ballesteros, Howard Clark, Sandy Lyle, Gary Player, Curtis Strange and Manuel Piñero.

Ballesteros (1980 and 1982), Clark (1976 and 1984), Lyle (1983) and Piñero (1981) have all enjoyed success in the Spanish capital, with their victories in the Madrid Open. That championship, however, is staged at Puerta de Hierro, whereas for this tournament the field is assembled at La Moraleja.

Designed by Jack Nicklaus, the course lies in the most affluent part of the city and winds along perilously tight fairways to small, undulating greens. For Langer and Ballesteros it is their final confrontation in Europe this season, and it promises to provide a feast of golf for the Madrileños.

No festival at Cannes

Cannes, (Reuter) – Bernhard Langer, of West Germany and most of the big names have decided to bypass the £83,000 Cannes Open championship starting here at Mougins today.

Their absence provides a fine chance for Gordon Brand Junior, of Britain, currently tenth in the European tour money earnings list, and David Frost, of South Africa (fourteenth), to make up ground. Their target with two events to go, Cannes and the Portuguese Open, is to climb the table to pick up an additional prize.

The top award in the money list of $35,000 (£29,000) was secured by Langer when he won the Spanish Open on Sunday. But there are bonuses graded down th 6,000 for tenth position.

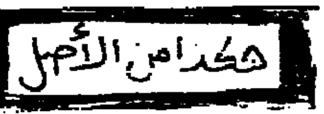
Neil Coles, the former Ryder Cup international makes a rare tournment appearance.

Norman red over greens

Sydney, (Reuter) – Greg Norman, the leading Australian golfer, may pull out of the New South Wales Open, which starts here today, because of the state of the greens. He said the preparation of the par-73 course was unfair and he wanted to bring matters to a head.

"If it is the greenkeeper's ambition to drive away all the golfers then he's doing a great job", Norman, the tournament's star attraction, said. "I'll make my decision after talking with my wife. I'll see how I feel. Something has to be done about this."

The super-slick greens have also been criticized by experienced Australians, Ted Ball and Bill Dunk. "Normally I enjoy this course, it is one of my favourites, but not this week," Dunk said. "It's too hard, very unfair and I've never known a course to be set up this way in my 30 years in professional golf."



ATHLETICS

Marathon deal brings cash payments into the open

New York (Reuter) – Organizers of the New York City marathon will pay the city $300,000 (around £250,000) to help defray the cost of staging the race on October 28, and in exchange will openly offer appearance and prize money for the first time.

Mayor Edward Koch and Fred Lebow, the marathon director and president of the New York Road Runners Club, who stage the race, announced the unusual agreement at a press conference yesterday.

Runners will receive a total of $250,000 (around £208,000) in "up-front" payments and above-the-table prize money, and Lebow said he believed $25,000 (about £20,000) would be paid to both the men's and women's winner.

Earlier this month Koch and city officials had rejected Lebow's proposal to pay top runners after the marathon chief had revealed in a book published last month that he had paid top runners more than $1m in the last eight years. "My own Victorian attitude should not be imposed on the city," Koch said. "I had to move with the times. If we wanted the marathon to attract the top runners, we had to do this."

Full details about distribution of money were not available but Lebow said last year's winner, Rod Dixon of New Zealand, would get $10,000 (about £8,000) just for taking part this year. He said another $10,000 would be paid to a top women runner, whom he declined to name. Most observers believe she is Grete Waitz of Norway, the 1983 winner.

It had always been rumoured that the marathon had been paying to attract such past winners as Bill Rodgers and Alberto Salazar, and earlier this week Dixon confirmed he won $20,000 (about £16,000) for his 1983 victory over Geoff Smith of Britain.

But city officials had ignored most of the talk until Lebow published his book, *Inside the World of Big-Time Marathoning* whose revelations angered the mayor. Koch pressed for reimbursement of city funds used to put on the race and at one time threatened that it could go across the Hudson River to New Jersey if no money was forthcoming.

Lebow said yesterday he regretted writing the book. "If I had known this would happen, I wouldn't have written the book. It obviously angered City Hall. It opened up a Pandora's Box.

Lebow added: "After the Olympics, by then I felt the mayor would realise that is no such thing as amateur sport in track and field." The New York marathon is attempting to maintain its prestige around the world in the face of increased competition from other cities.

The Chicago race has attracted both Olympic champions, Carlos Lopes of Portugal and Joan Benoit, of the United States, as well as Rob de Castella of Australia, the world champion.



In the running for big money: Dixon and Miss Waitz

FOOTBALL: NEW CLASS OF YOUNG BRITONS STRUGGLE WITH THEIR SCANDINAVIAN STUDIES





Maybe it's because they play for London clubs: Robson (left), Nevin (centre) and Stewart (right) advanced their careers on Tuesday night

Young England slip on stepping stone

By Michael Rowbottom

Dave Sexton is fond of remarking that the main point of under-21 *competition is to provide a stepping* stone to senior international level. As his England side struggled to beat Finland 2-0 at the Dell when they opened their defence of the UEFA championship on Tuesday night, the players who stepped most confidently were Stewart Robson and Paul Parker.

Robson amply demonstrated the rigorous effectiveness in midfield which has helped Arsenal reach the top of the League, and Parker, Fulham's full back, was one of the most enterprising players on view, rounding off his performance with a cleanly struck goal which ensured England's evening would be disappointing rather than embarrassing.

Waddle's opening goal after two minutes had held out the prospect of a goal rush to match the last time England met Finland, in 1978, when they won 8-1. But somehow the jaunt turned into a rough ride-literally so for Shelton, who was stretchered off after a collision which left him with a badly gashed shin and a defunct shinpad.

Sexton was unwilling to be harsh on his new side, which contained 10 new internationals, including the substitutes, Cottee and Dickens. "We could have had four or five goals, but all in all I thought the players did well," he said. "The onus was on us to take the game to *the opposition, and its hard to make* the play all the time. They got men behind the ball and were not taking *any prisoners.*"

Neither will there be much charity about in Turkey on November 13, when England play the next game in their section; nor will chances arrive in the abundant measure they did on Tuesday.

Replacing the likes of Walsh, Stein and Hateley is not an easy task, although it is one Sexton regards equably. He will certainly be glad to call once again on Mark Walters, who was forced to drop out of the squad through injury. The Aston Villa winger has proved in European games that he has the ability and temperament to score against the most niggardly of defences.

Whether Wallace can work effectively in this newly-formed England team is still open to question. He is the only link with the side that beat Spain in last season's *final*, and much was expected of him by his home crowd at Southampton. Little was provided. Too often he ran blindly at the defenders who clustered in front of him, and on the occasions he managed to get clear his crossing was erratic. He was substituted with a quarter of an hour to go.

Of the other forwards, Rideout missed too many chances for his or England's comfort, and Waddle *drifted out of the game*

Iceland can freeze out Scotland

Scotland's Under-21 side were educated in the defensive nature of Icelandic football at Fir Park, Motherwell on Tuesday. After a slender 1-0 victory to begin their UEFA Under-21 championship campaign, Walter Smith, the Scots' coach, stressed: "Let that game serve as a warning to the 'big' team at Hampden Park." He was referring to Scotland's opening World Cup fixture against the Iceland side last night – a game that the Scots were expected to win.

Smith was quick to point out, "There is no way Iceland can possibly be under-estimated, judging by the way that their Under-21 side came and defended in numbers.

"They were so tight that our young lads had quite a struggle. It is something they are not really accustom[illegible] come to terms with. But it just goes to prove that there are no easy games in Europe these days.

Despite the closeness of the score *the Scots at least had a successful* start, thanks to a forty-seventh minute header from Roy Aitken, the inspirational captain of Celtic.

Aitken came forward to assist the attack at a time when frustration was creeping in, particularly after Eric Black had struck a post just seconds before the interval. However, Pat Nevin, Chelsea's elusive winger, swung over a free kick from the right and Aitken was on the spot to head home powerfully

Bingham experiment unqualified success

By Peter Ball

Northern Ireland always do things their own way. It seems the usual precepts do not apply to them. To select a team containing four new caps and three other players with only nine appearances between them was flying in the face of conventional wisdom and seemed an uncharacteristic departure by the usually conservative Billy Bingham.

Instead, with two of the new faces, Docherty and Quinn, scoring in Ireland's 3-0 win over Israel, Bingham's first opportunity to blood players in an uncompetitive match at Windsor Park since he took over proved a notable success. Not even doubts about the quality of the opposition qualify that conclusion unduly.

Understandably, Bingham was not interested in that qualification; [illegible] and drawn with Wales in the last year, whereas England's recent history is littered with failures to overwhelm teams little or no better than Isreal.

With Avi Cohen a shadow of the player he sometimes looked at Anfield, not to put too fine a point on it, Israel were rubbish. Even rubbish has to be swept aside and Bingham's team did so with enough style to reveal that he has useful back-up players in several positions.

"Now I have a clearer view of some players," Bingham said. "If I want to, or have to, make any *changes I have players very close to* the full international team. Paul Ramsey, John O'Neill, Jimmy Quinn and Nigel Worthington are very close – even Stephen Penney. Now I have more options than ever."

Bingham will go no further than thatn at this stage, for he is only too aware of the value of a settled, experienced team. He stressed that he dropped established players only if they were undergoing a long spell of poor form and it is safe to conclude that when Ireland return to Windsor Park next month for the World Cup match with Finland the regular team will be selected.

In the longer term, however, he can look forward to several of the young players pushing hard for a place in the team. Both full backs, Ramsey and Worthington, grabbed [illegible]

The forward positions, too, seem well covered. Whiteside gave a performance of such maturity as the experienced head in a young side that it was impossible to believe that he is still 19. The powerful Quinn fitted in alongside him successfully enough to suggest that he will be a more than useful alternative to Hamilton and Armstrong. And if the contributions of Penney on the right wing were overshadowed by the effervescence of the confident Stewart on the left, the young Brighton winger also showed signs that an international future may not lay far ahead.

Wolves told they owe money

The Canon League are investigating complaints that Wolverhampton Wanderers owe more than £30,000 in bonus payments to players who have left the club. The players' union have taken up the cases of Mel Eves, Tony Towner, Wayne Clark, Kenny Hibbitt and Micky Matthews, who allege that the second division club still owe them money.

Gordon Taylor, the Professional Footballers' Association secretary, has asked the League to ban Wolves from the transfer market and also to impose a freeze on their television and pools levies due from the League. Mr Taylor is annoyed that the club recently spent £35,000 on David Barnes, Ipswich Town's full-back, while stil owing the money to their former players. The League management committee are still investigating the allegations and are likely to set up a commission for further inquiries.

The Wolves chairman, Derek Dougan, said: "We are disputing the claims and will present any evidence to a League commission when it is set up."

● Angry Southend United shareholders demanded assurances on Tuesday from the new board that the fourth division club would not fold under the rule of the majority shareholder Anton Johnson. However, his solicitor, Michael Cranston, who is the club chairman, said: "I don't even know whether we can survive for the next two weeks. We are just living from day to day. All I do know is that if anyone can get us through it is Johnson."

Byrne gets clearance for QPR

John Byrne completed his £100,000 transfer from York to Queen's Park Rangers yesterday by successfully passing his medical. But Byrne, who scored 28 goals for York last season and helped them win the fourth division championship, may have to wait for a place in the first team.

Alan Mullery, manager of Rangers, said yesterday, "He is a fine young player, but I have told him that I cannot offer him a first-team place right away. But he will be a very useful addition to the first team squad. I was very impressed with him when he played York in the Milk Cup earlier this season."

Sheffield United, who have gone eight matches without a win, are set to sign Ian Banks, the unsettled Leicester midfield player, for £85,000. Banks joined Leicester for £110,000 at the start of last season after making 164 league appearances for Barnsley.

[illegible] debut in Saturday's second division match at Oxford, provided the signing goes through in time.

Blackpool, who are in the midst *of an injury crisis with six first team* players on the casualty list, are signing Terry Donovan from Rotherham on a month's loan. The 26 year old centre forward was previously with Grimsby, Aston Villa and Burnley.

Oldham Athletic have given Nicky Sinclair, the full back, a free transfer after he again refused to sign a new contract.

More football, page 26

Prost on verge of becoming first French world champion

Lauda sets final examination for the pugnacious Professor

Paris (Reuter) – Alain Prost, known within the world of Formula One as "The Professor", hopes to be third time lucky when the motor racing season ends with the Protuguese Grand Prix on Sunday. The pugnacious little Frenchman has already been close to winning the world drivers' championship on two occasions. In 1982 a crash in Monaco, when the race seemed his, cost him his title chance, and mechanical failure in the last race of last season, at Kyalami, South Africa, thwarted him again.

This year, Prost – who earned his nickname through his *technical mastery of all aspects* of driving – seemed determined to put the title out of reach of his rivals early on. At the half-way stage, he had won three of the first six races and was leading the field by 10 points.

Prost's attitude was clear. He said: "From the start I thought of just one thing. I wanted to open up the biggest possible gap *with my rivals. My aim was to* win at all costs."

Relaxed

But his colleague in the McLaren team, Niki Lauda, gradually overtook Prost and the Frenchman goes into the last race, at Estoril, 3.5 points *adrift. He knows he has* to beat the Austrian veteran to become world champion. But – because nine points are awarded for first place and six for second place – if Lauda comes second he will be champion even if Prost wins.

"I feel much more calm, much more relaxed than last year. I'm in the position of challenger. I've got to attack, take risks and think only of victory," Prost said on television last weekend.

Prost has seemed to be the fastest man on the grand prix circuit this season. During the last grand prix, at the Nürburgring, nobody could match his pace.

The Frenchman, aged 29, has always enjoyed the sensation of speed. He began his racing career in go-karts – he was junior European champion at 18 – and progressed through Formula Renault (European champion, 1977) and Formula Three (European champion, 1979).

Prost has his first Formula One victory in his second season in a rainswept 1981 *French Grand Prix in Dijon, the* first of nine wins he gained for the ambitious Renault team. But Prost and Renault parted amid recriminations a year ago, with the driver saying he had been made to feel to blame for the failure to carry off the world crown. "At Renault nobody dares say what he really thinks," he said.

The outspoken Prost has not always been popular with his compatriots, who can be unusually hard on their sporting heroes – as the footballers, Michel Platini, and the cyclist, Bernard Hinault, have found. The fans, however, seemed to take a more sympathetic view after Prost lost the title last year – although the driver himself *showed no sign of self-pity* at the moment of defeat.

"We lost the world championship against an exceptional car, an exceptional engine and an exceptional driver. There is no shame", he said in a magnanimous tribute to his friend and rival, Nelson Piquet, of Brazil.

After Prost had left Renault, he returned to McLaren, the British team with whom he had started his Formula One career in 1980. "In France we often tend to consider we're the best, which stops us from questioning ourselves as often as we should, as the English teams do", he said.



Prost: must attack

There is no question that McLaren have produced the best *car on the grand prix* circuit this season. They have already won the constructors' championship, with victories in 11 of the 15 grand prix races so far. Prost has won six of them – Brazil, San Marino, Monaco, West Germany, The Netherlands and Europe (Nürburgring).

Problems

Prost, who argued with his compatriot, René Arnoux, when they were at Renault, said there were no points of contention with Lauda at McLaren. Like Lauda, he has had his share of technical problems this year, but he has confounded those who doubted his nerve by coming through a poor mid-season period with his confidence intact. "The rule is to be competitive all the time, without taking too many mechanical risks, and to keep scoring. Always be there," he said.

He has too, more faith in his car than in 1983. On Tuesday, Équrpe quoted him as saying: "As soon as I'd got the same car as Niki I realised I had always been faster than him and so I can believe wholeheartedly in it (victory in the championship)".

The small man, who has the compact, powerful muscle of a boxer, enjoys golf and owns a course near the Dijon Grand Prix race track. He lives with his wife and son, Nicolas, in Switzerland.

Prost says now that he paid dearly for his break with Renault, but he thinks he has developed a better perspective on life and tries, he says, to brood less when races go badly.

His 15 Formula One victories are unmatched by any French driver. On Sunday he may become the first French world champion.

IN BRIEF

OD class world record for Applebee

Chris Applebee, the Essex power-boat driver, took a world record off an American on Windermere yesterday. On the third day of the power boat record attempts week there, he raced over the lake 112.14mph to break the record for the OD Class of racing outboards.

The previous record was 110.25mph, held by W. Baldwin of the United States. However, Applebee has not yet officially claimed his record as he intends to do even better later in the week and put it beyond anybody else's immediate reach.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Steve Stacey, Salford's Australian winger, appeared before an appeals board yesterday and had his suspension reduced from four matches to three. He was went off earlier this month *during a second division game* against Runcorn.

GOLF: Royal St George's, the venue of next year's Open Championship, is not among the top 10 courses in the British Isles, according to a new poll. Two other current Open courses is Royal Lytham and St Annes and Royal Troon – have also failed to make the top 10 in the survey, which will be published in the November issue of *Golf World* magazine.

SQUASH RACKETS

Lloyd flattens Hill

By Colin McQuillan

David Lloyd, the Shropshire stylist some believe could develop to challenge the world supremacy of Jahangir Khan, returned this week from an eventful Far East tour and immediately upstaged everyone on the domestic scene.

Playing for the first time in the National Premier League, sponsored by American Express, Lloyd led Edgbaston Priory to a 5-0 victory over Dunnings Mill with a 9-5, 9-3, 10-8 win over the Australian No 5 Ricki Hill.

The Sussex side have failed to win one tie in the first five Premier League fixtures. The replacement of the ailing Egyptian, Gamel Award by the aggressive Australian, ranked No16 in the world, was planned to change their fortunes.

Lloyd, aged 19 is ranked No13 in England and No34 in the world. He defeated Steve Bowditch on tour and took the world No2, Qamer Zaman, to five games. Since winning both the open and the closed British under-19 titles last season, Lloyd has matured through an extremely testing junior world championships in Canada and his demanding overseas summer circuit.

Another of Jonah Barrington's junior charges, Robert Owen, completed the Dunnings Mill route by beating their player-manager, Bryn Meredith, at a cost of only two points.

London's Cannons Club, boosted by the first appearance of the New Zealand Open champion, Ross Norman, at first string, squeezed a 3-2 victory over Manchester Northern thanks to an adventurous set-one match-point call by Danny Lee in the fifth game against Adrian Davies. Norman spoiled the previously faultless progression of Geoff Williams, winning 7-9, 9-5, 9-1, 1-9, 5-9, and Jamie Hickox won five equally tense games after standing 1-2 and 2-5 down to Robert Forde in the fourth.

It was Lee who stole the show, *however, exhanging rackets for his* one-point tie-break, slamming Davies's serve straight into the nick and claiming game, tie, match and league points in the next rally to finish 10-8, 9-0, 6-9, 4-9, 9-8.

At Leeds, the Armley first string, John Le Lievre, was the only loser against the youthful Redwood Lodge side from Bristol, going down 1-4 to Christy Wilstrop, ranked four above him in England.

Nottingham, playing without the England No. 2, Gavin Briars, were outclassed by a Tyrella squad including Davenport, Kenyon and Harvey. Only Mark Hildred managed to win a game for Nottingham.

MANCHESTER PREMIER LEAGUE: Manchester Northern 2, Cannons (London) 3; Tyrella (Southampton) 5, Nottingham 0; Armley (Leeds) 4, Redwood Lodge (Bristol) 1; Edgbaston Priory (Birmingham) 5, Dunnings Mill (East Grinstead) 0. Positions: Squash Leicester 23 points, Manchester Northern 22, Cannons 20, Edgbaston Priory 18, Tyrella 17, *Armley 16, Redwood Lodge 10, Nottingham 7,* Dunnings Mill 0.

New line with old qualities



Curiously enough, that great master fisherman, Mr Skues, is on record as saying that when the first braided silk lines arrived in this country from America he didn't quite know what to do with them and used the one he had, to begin with, for sea fishing. What an astonishing mental picture that creates, of the great Mr Skues dangling his hand-line from Brighton pier. However, passing that over, let us now pay tributes to the Americans for another invaluable new line.

For all this past season I have been fishing for salmon, certainly in low water in the summer months, with a line known as an intermediate. It is a plastic-covered line with a neutral density which has a sinking rate of about an inch or so to a second. This seems to me to have advantages over the floater. It has a smaller diameter which helps longer casting.

When used in a fast run with a small fly there is no skating, as so often happens with a floater. But if one wants to grease the line to float, this can be done. In other words we have now returned – progress being what it is – to one of the invaluable qualities of the old silk lines which could also be greased to float or allowed to sink by their own weight.

One pleasurable thing about the floating line is that it can be picked off the water so easily when one wants to make a fresh cast. It glides over the surface. With an intermediate line, ungreased, I found no trouble in lifting quite a good length of line from the water and the slight tug needed flexes the rod in an admirable fashion for the back cast.

One doubts its advantage in trout fishing. None, one would have thought, for the dry fly or the nymph, but the wet fly fisherman of the Borders and the North Country streams, fishing the short line with a long rod, might feel an intermediate creates less disturbances or line shadow, as it might when fishing the drift with the wet fly. Lure and wet fly reservoir fishermen in the Midlands are *known to be taking it up.*

Most of the intermediate lines are fairly brightly coloured and are therefore easily seen in most normal rates of retrieve. All these brightly coloured lines go against the almost universal advice of the experts to use black or drab-coloured lines. Maybe, but we fish as we please and buy the lines that we like.

Conrad Voss Bark



RUGBY UNION: TOURING TEAM START ON A WINNING NOTE

Ella shines as London fail to extend Australians

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

London Division 3
Australians 22

It was entirely fitting that Mark Ella should have been among the try scorers as the Australians cleared the first hurdle of their tour with surprising ease at Twickenham yesterday. Ella was everywhere, now in defence, now in attack, as the Australians ran out winners by two goals, a try and two penalty goals to a penalty. He will be the lynchpin of this side, with Gould one of his prime allies.

For a first match, there were many heartening aspects for the touring side. The scrum functioned well, as did the lineout, and in Reynolds they have a player capable of adjusting to British conditions and scrapping it out on the floor – not always, one hopes, in the literal sense.

But surely they will not face many other sides as lacklustre as London. The Divisional side's play matched the weather – grey and sombre. Where the Australians constantly sought to keep the ball alive, to move it into space, London moved from set piece to set piece with depressing regularity. The match was more than an hour old before we saw and element of adventure from the Divisional backs, and the sight of Smith beating Moon on the outside was like a treasured memory from an old black and white film.

There did not seem much point to London's endeavours. They won ground by kicking, which admittedly Davies did well, but the Australians were always capable of winning their own lineout ball with some excellent throwing by Lawton to Williams and Reynolds. Several times, moreover, they took quick throw-ins and regained much of the ground that had been lost.

As encouraging as anything was the performance of the Australian tight five; a steady London scrum was a rare event and the hapless George was always under pressure. The reverse of the coin was the assured performance of Farr-Jones, who moved the ball quickly.

The first half was a fly-away affair: much endeavour, some bright Australian enterprise but little result. Lynagh, a late inclusion at centre when Black dropped out, kicked two penalties out of four attempts and twice the Australians were a knock-on away from tries which, later in the tour they will score. It is a measure of the touring side that they conceded no kickable penalties in that half and only three all told.

Ella scored the first try of the tour when he looped outside Moon and scampered over in the corner. London might have had a try and should have had a penalty when Calcraft got tangled up in the middle of their scrum but they had done little enough to earn one, their play lacking conviction.

They lost Curtis with a damaged right leg midway through the second half. Before he had been replaced, Gould put up a superb high ball which Stringer appeared to mark but no award was given. The Australian forwards surged in and Farr-Jones had plenty of room on the narrow side fr the try. It was Gould, too, who broke the defence and fed Moon as Burke came racing round to take the final pass and score.

SCORERS: London: Penalty: Stringer. Australians: Tries: Ella, Farr-Jones, Burke. Conversions: Lynagh (2). Penalties: Lynagh (2).

LONDON DIVISION: N C Stringer (Wasps); S Smith (Wasps), R A P Lozowski (Wasps), A Thompson (Harlequins), R M Cardus (Wasps); G H Davies (Wasps), I K George (London Welsh); P Curtis (Harlequins), rep, J Probyn (Richmond), A Simmons (Wasps), S Henderson (Rosslyn Park), K Moss (Wasps), M J Colclough (Wasps, capt), P Ackford (Metropolitan Police), D A Cooke (Harlequins), C Butcher (Harlequins).

AUSTRALIANS: R G Gould; D I Campese, P Burke, M Lynagh, B J Moon; M G Ella, N C Farr-Jones; A J McIntyre, T A Lawton, C P Lillicrap, W J Calcraft, S A Williams (captain), W A Campbell, S P Poidevin, R J Reynolds.

Referee: S Hilditch (Ireland).



Pushing their weight: the Australian front row of (left to right) Lillicrap, Lawton and McIntyre (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Irish selectors are on the lookout for hard men

By David Hands

It is some small comfort to know that other countries besides England have problems at tight forward. Four of Ireland's five selectors were at Coundon Road, Coventry, on Tuesday to run the rule over Leinster, but though they saw much to please them, in the set pieces the Irish forwards were well held by the Midland Division.

The fact that the Midlands lost 30-13, therefore, speaks volumes for the loose play of the Leinster forwards, three of whom scored tries. McGrath, who was capped against Scotland last season, was a late replacement for Kearney, the Wanderers flanker, but he helped form a tearaway back row which punched great holes in some flabby Midlands tackling.

Neither will Donal Spring have done himself any harm. Although the Midlands took the lineouts in the ratio of two to one, Spring, who spent two seasons in France playing for Bagnères, dominsated the early ball at the back and showed sustained commitment about the field. With Duggan nearing the end of a long career and Gibson still plagued by injuries, it may be Spring's turn for a place at No 8 in a reconstructed Irish pack.

At least Ireland have Lenihan to call upon in the middle of the lineout and they should be able to find a hardworking scrummager – of the type known in the trade as donkeys – to go with him. They also have a profusion of hookers to choose from. Harbison, a forceful captain of Leinster on Tuesday, Cantrell from Blackpool College and, of course, Ciaran Fitzgerald, their triple crown captain two years ago.

As a unit, however, the Leinster front row of Orr, Harbison and Des Fitzgerald, were not wholly impressive against Stuart Redfern, Wheeler and Wilkes, and the Irish selectors will doubtless be looking hard at likely prop forwards during the first round of inter-provincial games on October 27. It is expected that Ireland's team to play Australia on November 10 will be chosen that same weekend.

The Midlands will doubtless shrug off Tuesday's defeat – Haycock, Moroney, Mullin, Wallace, Kenny and Spring, scored tries for Leinster with Murphy converting three of them while Holdstock scored the Midlands try, Hare kicking three penalties – and they will point to 12 points presented to Leinster in the shape of an interception and a charged-down kick when the Midlands were attacking.

It would have been more comforting, however, to see a greater degree of commitment and some variation from back row and half back. It seems likely that Robbins, the Coventry No 8 and a try-scorer in the win over the New Zealanders by the Midlands a year ago, will be added to their squad after his return to action with Warwickshire last weekend. Having recovered from damaged knee ligaments, he will be back in Coventry's senior side on Saturday against Bridgend.

Brain, England's hooker in the second international with South Africa during the summer, will also play after withdrawing from the Midland squad for the Leinster match. He has decided to play through a knee injury in the hope of winning selection for the Midlands against the Australians at Leicester on November 6. Tickets are selling well for a match in which the last two Australian touring sides have come badly unstuck.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Aberdeen 18, Strathclyde 21, Edinburgh 47, St Andrews 8; Glasgow 9, Heriot-Watt 24.

TOUR MATCH: London division 3, Australia 22.

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery x, Newport x; Bridgend x, Swansea x; Bristol x, Clifton x; Cardiff x, Pontypool x; Ebbw Vale x, Gloucester x; Maesteg x, South Glamorgan Institute x; Plymouth Albion x, Exeter University x; Pontypridd x, Aberavon x; Tredegar x, Newbridge x; Norwich x, RAF X.

DIVISIONAL MATCH: Ulster x, North x.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Cranleigh 20, Taunton 3; Culford 9, Felsted 11; Rugby 6, Stowe 9; St Edmund's, Ware 9, Bishop's Stortford 13; St Edward's, Oxford 7, Harrow 4.

CLUB MATCHES: Headingley 41, Leeds University 6.

TOUR MATCH: East Transvaal/North Natal 16, South American Jaguars 9.

Mauling for Jaguars

Springs, near Johannesburg (AFP) – The touring South American Jaguars slumped to their first defeat of the South African rugby tour when they were beaten 16-9 by a combined Eastern Transvaal-Northern Natal team at the Pam Brink stadium here on Tuesday. The tourists led 3-0 at halftime.

The Jaguars, who face the Springboks in an international in Pretoria on Saturday, won their previous three matches, including a 24-19 victory against the powerful South African Under-24 team, The Gazelles, in Johannesburg on Saturday.

The Jaguars, without Hugo Porth, their captian and stand-off half, who was on the reserves bench, lacked their usual flair and conceded a goal, a try and two penalty goals, while Juan-Pablo Piccardo, their stand-off half, was successful with three penalty goals.

Willie Steyn, the stand-off half for the combined side, put the visitors under great pressure by continually kicking into the box. The Jaguars were beaten at their own game as the combined side made play as loose as possible.

For the first time on the tour, punches were openly traded, in the eleventh and twenty-second minutes. Eastern Transvaal are particularly known for their rugged brand of ruby and also have a reputation of being giant killers.

London Welsh call in Slater

London Welsh make one change from the side that beat Bridgend for Saturday's home match with Llanelli. Colyn Price is on the bench for the South and South West against the Australians at Exeter, and is replaced at stand-off by David Slater.

John Buckton, the Yorkshire centre, makes his debut for Saracens at home to Sheffield. Buckton, who has joined the north London club from Hull and East Riding, is one of six changes made by the Saracens selectors following a run of three narrow defeats. The flanker, Mark Sherriff, also makes his senior debut.

Welsh challenge cup pairings

Carmarthen Athletic have drawn Pontypool, the only unbeaten Welsh club, in the first round of the Welsh Rugby Union Challenge Cup, sponsored by Schweppes. Last year Pontypool beat Blaengarw 80-10 in the opening round.

DRAW: Ruthin v Glam Inst, O Tillydians v Rumney, Tonyrefail v Cardiff, Bryncoch v Abergavenny, Blaina v Burry Port, Treorchy v Bridgend, Seven Sisters v Waunarlwydd, Maesteg v Neath Ath, Neath v Colwyn Bay, Heolycyw v Aberavon Quins, Pontypool v Newbridge, Ystalyfera v Brynamman, Llandovery v Kenfig Hill, Pontypridd v Senghenydd, Blackwood v Abertillery, Llandaff v Llanharan, S Wales Police v Bedwas, Pembroke Dock Quins v Dunvant, Carmarthen Ath v Pontypool, Kidwelly v Pyle, Risca v Rhiwbina, Newport Sar v Llanelli, Gowerton v Tredegar, Haverfordwest v Llandeilo, Cowbridge v Cilfynydd, Cimla v Swansea, Vardre v Newport, Llantrisant v Abercarn, Aberavon v Blaenau Gwent, Ystradgynlais v Tenby U, Ebbw Vale v Neyland, Laugharne v Wrexham. Ties to be played on November 17, second round December 8.

Boundy dies

Leslie Boundy, who refereed eight rugby internationals between 1955 and 1961, has died at the age of 74. Boundy was president of the Hertfordshire Referees' Society.

NZ pile up the points

Suva (Reuter) – Auckland's stand-off, Grant Fox, in his first match for New Zealand, kicked 19 points to help them open their four-match tour of Fiji with a 39-0 win over the President's XV yesterday.

Fox, who has scored prolifically in New Zealand domestic rugby this season, overcame conditions made difficult by a swirling wind to kick four penalties, two conversions and a dropped goal. The All Blacks also ran in five tries, the No 8 Whetton scoring two of them and Green, Hobbs and Mills one each. "It was a satisfying win", the New Zealand coach, Bryce Rope, said. "We designed the game to use and control the ball so we wouldn't overspend ourselves."

SCORERS: New Zealand: Tries: Whetton (2), Green, Hobbs, Mills. Conversions: Fox (2). Dropped goal: Fox. Penalties: Fox (4).

● WELLINGTON: The New Zealand Police Minister, Ann Hercus, has warned of widespread protests in New Zealand if an all Black tour of South Africa went ahead next year. (AFP reports). She did not think the tour should go ahead because it was her considered assessment that the cost would be as high in human terms as the 1981 tour of New Zealand by a South African team which was marred by violent demonstrations.

If the 1985 tour is staged, police-public relations will be stetched to breaking point "and perhaps beyond what a democracy is able to stand," the minister said. Her statement was regarded as the strongest yet by a minister against the South African tour.

Mrs Hercus claimed that protests would include the invasion of rugby grounds, the blocking of motorways and trespassing on rugby union property both before and during the tour. The police would be "part of those who would have to pay the awful price" of any tour, Mrs Hercus said.

The Labour government has pledged to try to persuade the New Zealand Rugby Football Union to call off the tour, but not to prevent the All Black team from leaving New Zealand.

Meanwhile, the Police Association was told yesterday that the costs of the 1981 Springbok tour of New Zealand were "too high" for the police. New Zealand police were still suffering "the physical and psychological effects" of the 1981 tour and did not want to face similar protests against next year's proposed All Black tour, the Police Association president, Keith Morrow, said.

CRICKET: INDIA MAKE GOOD START IN THREE-TEST SERIES

Young Indian opening bowler gives Pakistan a shock

Lahore, Pakistan (Reuter) – Chetan Sharma, the 18-year-old new-ball bowler made an impressive Test cricket debut for India in a typically dour day's play to launch the three-match series against Pakistan here yesterday

Sharma captured three for 56, including a wicket with his fifth delivery, as Pakistan crawled to 211 for five against tight bowling on the first day of the first Test.

Zaheer Abbas, the captain, provided the main contribution to Pakistan's total with an unbeaten 51 on a slow pitch of uneven bounce against a keen attack spearheaded by Sharma. He made a sensational start to his international career and rocked Pakistan after Zaheer won the toss.

Sharma bowled Mohsin Khan with the fifth ball of his opening over and then sent back Mudassar Nazar in his seventh over to reduce Pakistan to 54 for two. He also saved many fours in a fielding display that shone out like a beacon and added the important wicket of Javed Miandad in his third spell as Pakistan slipped to 110 for four

In between Sharma's successes, Ravi Shastri, the left-arm spin bowler, accounted for Qasim Omar for 46.

Pakistan were lifted by a fifth-wicket stand of 85 between Zaheer and Saleem Malik, who made 45 in 123 minutes with five fours before lobbing an easy return catch to Shastri, who finished with two for 41 from 25 overs.

Pakistan's captain, leading his country for the tenth time, was restrained mood for 183 min and completed his half cen shortly before the close when Gavaskar, playing his 100th took the second new ball.

Sharma generated a li and was the best of the fi used, while Kapil Dev, partner, was a dis conceding 61 runs without taking a wicke

The series continu exchange of visits b and Pakistan ina months ago when th India were each drawn

Zaheer . . . unbeaten

PAKISTAN: First
Mohsin Khan b Sharma........
Mudassar Nazar c Gavaskar
Qasim Omar c Amarnath b Sh
Javed Miandad c Amarnath b
*Zaheer Abbas not out
Saleem Malik c and b Shastri
†Wasim Raja not out....
Extras (lb-4, w-1, nb-8)
Total (five wkts)
Ahrar Ali, Tauseef Ahmed, Azeem Hafeez to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-54, 5-195.
BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 17-2-61-(1-56-3; Binny, 4-0-14-0; Maninc Shastri, 25-7-41-2.
No-balls and wides included analyses.
INDIA: *S M Gavaskar, A D Ga Vengsarkar, M Amarnath, S M Shastri, Kapil Dev, R M H Binn Kirmani, Chetan Sharma, Maninder

Greenidge first casualty of tour

Brisbane (Reuter) – Gordon Greenidge, the West Indies opening batsman, became the first casualty of the Australian tour when he was struck on his right ankle during practice here yesterday. He was in obvious pain as the team's physiotherpist, Dennis Waight, applied an ice pack to the ankle to reduce the swelling. But Greenidge is expected to be included in the team to face Queensland in the opening game of the tour, starting on Friday.

Greenidge, a veteran of 52 Tests matches lay on the Brisbane Cricket Ground infield for more than 30 minutes with his ankle wrapped on ice and said: It's pretty sore." After having the injury strapped he looked uncomfortable batting in the nets, especially when forced on to the back foot. But the captain Clive Lloyd, was not too concerned. He said: "He's in the net ins't he? It can't be too bad."

Lloyd said he was happy to open the tour against Queensland, although the West Indians lost their opening match here last year. "You have some fine cricketers. We have a couple of niggling injuries but being our first game we will name our best side."

Lloyd believes the slightl look West Indian side is bette the team that toured last year. fine, well balanced squad w little more variation," he said. he refused to accept that his were odds-on to beat Australi the Test series.

QUEENSLAND: (from): *A R Border, Wessels, R B Kerr, G M Ritchie, G R Trimbl V Hohns, † R B Phillips, G Whyte, McDermott, C G Rackemann, J N Maguire, F Thomson.

WEST INDIES: (from): *XClive Lloyd, V Richards, C G Greenidge, D L Haynes, A L Logie, R B Richardson, H A Gomes, † J Dujon, M D Marshall, M A Holding, J Garner, R A Harper.

TENNIS

New Davis Cup dates anger Sweden

Agencies – The International Tennis Federation (ITF) is ready to consider an appeal by Sweden to hold the Davis Cup final against the United States from December 20-22, the third set of dates to be proposed.

The ITF decided on Tuesday that the match should be played in Sweden from December 16-18 after the Americans protested about the Swedes' original plan to hold the tie on December 28-30.

Thomas Hallberg, director of men's tennis at the ITF in London, said yesterday: "We have not received any request but we would consider everything. We want to do everything we can to help."

December 16 is a Sunday – an unusual day to start the final – but Hallberg said it could not have started earlier because of the Australian Open which ends on December 9. Any postponement there through rain might prevent the players arriving in Sweden in time to play.

Hans Olsson, the non-playing captain of the Swedish Davis Cup team, attacked the decision to bring the final forward as "American inspired", and said on Tuesday that he would appeal to the ITF to consider a fresh date. "I hope our players will take up the gauntlet and avenge themselves in the final," he said.

The new dates will make it difficult to find a suitable location, as the scheduled venue, the Scandinavium Hall in Gothenburg, is booked for a pantomime at that time, Lennart Larsson, president of the Swedish Tennis Federation, said.

The Swedish federation will chose between the Soderstadion ice hockey stadium and the Kungliga Tennishallen, both in Stockholm. The Soderstadion can provide the clay courts suitable for the Swedish team of Mats Wilander, Henrik Sundstrom, Anders Jarryd and Stefan Edberg, but it drew poor crowds when it was used for a Davis Cup match against Argentina last year.

Vital statistics of the greatest modern female player

All-time queen of grand Court







Players in the comparison game. Top: Miss Navratilova and Mrs Lloyd. Bottom: Mrs Court and Mrs King

Martina Navratilova will make history if she wins the women's singles title in the Australian championships, to be played in Melbourne from November 26 to December 9. She would be the first player of either sex to win seven consecutive grand slam singles championships. Already there are murmurs to the effect that she is the greatest female tennis player since Suzanne Lenglen and Helen Wills Moody.

Such comparisons are interesting but futile. Nothing can be proved. But it is reasonable to point out that three other women, whose careers have overlapped Miss Navratilova's, also achieved feats unequalled by any other player of either sex. Margaret Court won a record number of grand slam titles: not only in singles, but in women's and mixed doubles, too. Billie Jean King holds the Wimbledon record with a total of 20 singles and doubles championships. Chris Lloyd is the only player to win at least one grand slam singles title every year for 10 consecutive years.

With the reservation that Miss Navratilova and Mrs Lloyd are still competing, it is possible to compare the achievements of these four player in the grand slam championships. As a rule of thumb, let us award two points for a singles title and one for sharing a doubles title. Mrs Court scores 86 points, Mrs King 51, Miss Navratilova 40, and Mrs Lloyd 33. If we confine the comparison to singles titles won, Mrs Court leads with 24 from Mrs Lloyd, 15, Mrs King, 12, and Miss Navratilova, 11.

Similar lists can be devised exclusively for the era of open competition – introduced in 1968 at a time when Mrs Court was already 25, Mrs King 24. On the basis of two points for a singles championship and one for a doubles, Miss Navratilova scroed 40 points, Mrs Court 38, Mrs King 36 and Mrs Lloyd 33. During the same period Mrs Lloyd won 15 singles titles, Mrs Court and Miss Navratilova 11 each and Mrs King 9

basis of having watched all four players throughout their years of supremacy, I would choose Mrs Court to play for me in any comprehensive test featuring all three events and every type of surface.

Mrs Lloyd could be given the task of playing singles matches exclusively on clay and Mrs King and Miss Navratilova could give Mrs Court a rest by looking after some of the smash-and-grab raids on faster surfaces. Overall, though, one has to agree with the figures and conclude (for the moment) that Mrs Court was the best of this modern quartette of great players.

How the leading ladies compare

	France	Wimbledon	US	Australia	Overall	Total
M Court (1960-75)	5-4-4	3-2-5	5-5-8	11-8-2	24-19-19	62
B J King (1961-80)	1-1-2	6-10-4	4-5-4	1-0-1	12-16-11	38
M Navratilova (1974-84)	2-3-1	5-6-0	2-5-0	2-3-0	11-17-1	29
C Lloyd (1974-83)	5-2-0	3-1-0	6-0-0	1-0-0	15-3-0	18

The tabulated career records, restricted to titles won in grand slam championships, indicate the years of achievement and (from left to right) singles, doubles, and mixed doubles titles.

This game of comparisons could be played to a wide variety of different and probably more complicated rules. To be subjective about it, on the

Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

BOWLS: FALL OF THE CROWN GREEN MEN

Hitchen and Baker stumble through

Robert Hitchen survived a scare before winning through to the second round of the £25,000 indoor Super Bowl, sponsored by Granada Television, at Manchester yesterday.

The Yorkshire merit champion was in trouble against Steve Nixon in the tournament's first match between crown bowlers as Nixon took the first set and went 3-0 up at the first end of the next. But Hitchen recovered to win 6-7, 7-3, 7-3.

"I threw the first set away, he said. I was 6-5 up and should have won. It worried me for a time."

Richard Corsie maintained the superiority of flat green bowlers. The Edinburgh 17-year-old defeated Michael Leach 7-1, 7-2 in under an hour.

Jim Baker, the world indoor champion from Belfast, stumbled in the first set against Len Higginbottom before clinching a 4-7, 7-2, 7-2 success.

Nigel Smith, who sprang to prominence earlier this year by reaching the world indoor final, comfortably reached the second round with a 7-1, 7-5 win over the Leigh licensee, Norman Fletcher. The Surrey player aged 19, quickly came to grips with the surface while Fletcher struggled to find the touch which has won him the reputation of being the best striker in the game.

Sarah Gourlay, a housewife from Ayrshire, became the sixth Scot to reach the second round with a convincing 7-1, 7-5, triumph over Freda Locke of Liverpool.

Home-grown is best

Mark Hughes, the home-grown forward among Manchester United's multimillion-pound strike force, has been named Robinson's Barley Water young player of the month by a panel chaired by the England manager, Bobby Robson.

CYCLING

Kelly will appeal over drug

Brussels (Reuter) – Sean Kelly of Ireland said yesterday he would appeal against charges by the Belgian Cycling Federation that he used the drug Stimul to help him gain third place in last month's Paris to Brussels race.

Speaking after a second dope test on his urine proved positive, Kelly, 28, said his Irish federation was contesting the charge which, if upheld, would mean a fine and a one month's suspended ban from competitions.

"There's no way I would take a product like that", Kelly said from his home near Brussels, adding that he had never before failed such a test. Stimul is believed to aid concentration.

Belgian Erik van Lancker stands to take Kelly's third place if the appeal fails. The 301 kilometre (190 mile) race, which finished here on September 19, was won by Erik Vanderaerden, also of Belgium, ahead of Charles Mottet of France.

Calendar may gain two tours

Paris (AFP) – Tours of Ireland and Denmark, over the same five days in August, could be included on next year's international professional cycling calendar. The international association of cycle race organizers, meeting here yesterday, also confirmed a freeze on the 1985 schedule.

New events will only be added in countries new to professional cycling, and on condition that the programme at that particular time is not too heavy The Irish and Danish races are planned for August 4 to 8.

The calendar for next season, scheduled to open on February 5 with the Prix de Besseges in France and end on October 20 with the Montjuich Climb in Barcelona, will not be official until approved by the International Cycling Union at their congress in Munich, on November 30.

Sixteen race organizers have asked for their events to be billed as "open", among them the Tour of Spain.

FOOTBALL

Board risk clash with Saunders

A ban on Birmingham City buying players from a recent transfer surplus of more than £250,000 has been imposed by the board, and not the club's bankers. This was confirmed yesterday by Keith Coombs, the chairman, at the risk of entering into public conflict with Ron Saunders, the manager.

Saunders indicated yesterday that financial problems were preventing him from entering the transfer market again. But Coombs said: "It would be most unfair and wrong to say the bank has refused us facilities. We have signed 10 players since the staff reported for preseason training, and the directors believe that is quite enough for the time being".

Dennis Mortimer, the former captain of Aston Villa, has turned down a move to Preston because he believes he is still good enough for the first division. Villa's longest-serving player after 10 years, has called off further talks with the third division club because he does not want to drop down to a lower level. Mortimer will wait for further offers.

Leicester City have announced a "futuristic" membership card scheme in an effort to protect the bulk of their supporters from the hooligan menace. The computerized card-holder system, combined with extra fencing, will cost around £25,000 and completely sever the majority of City fans from rival supporters. It will start in January and the club hope it will bring back the fans.

Derby County yesterday opened negotiations for Steve Biggins, the Oxford forward, on offer for about £25,000.

Barry Wellings has failed to agree a contract with Swansea and has returned to his home in Liverpool. He intends to play for Oswestry in the Northern Premier League.

Wrexham game off

The fourth division match between Wrexham and Chesterfield on November 6 has been postponed because of Wrexham's European commitments. No new date has yet been arranged.

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

HAVANA: World amateur championships: Elimination round: United States 3, Dominican Republic 0; Japan 11, Nicaragua 2; Italy 4, Puerto Rico 2; Cuba 13, Venezuela 0; South Korea 2, Netherlands 1.

BOWLS

MANCHESTER: Superbowl indoor championship: First round: N Sutherland (Livingstone) bt M Robinson (Newbury), 7-5, 7-3; J Baker (Belfast) bt L Higginbothom (Bolton), 4-7, 7-2, 7-2; N Smith (Surrey) bt N Fletcher (Leigh), 7-1, 7-5; S Gourley (Ayrshire) bt F Locke (Liverpool), 7-1 7-5.
H Hitchen (Halifax) bt S Nixon (Northwich), 6-7, 7-3, 7-3, R Corsie (Edinburgh) bt M Leach (St Anne's), 7-1, 7-2

HOCKEY

BRITISH POLYTECHNICS SPORTS ASSOCIATION: Bristol Polytechnic 4, Plymouth Polytechnic 0.
UAU: Men: Loughborough University 9, Warwick University 0 Women: Loughborough University 5, Warwick University 0.

CYCLING

WEST BERLIN: Six-day race: Leading final positions: 1, D Clark (Aus) and H Schütz (WG), 704pts; 2, G Frank and Oersted (Den), four laps behind, 588; 3, H Rinklin and J Kirsten (WG), 4,545; 4, J Schlaphoff and A Doyle (GB), 4,288; 5, E de Wilde and Constant Tourne (Bel), 5,324; 6, R Pijnen and R Elshof (Neth), 8,283.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Washington Capitals 5, Los Angeles Kings 3; New York Islanders 6, New Jersey Devils 4; Edmonton Oilers 7 Boston Bruins 2.

RUGBY LEAGUE

YORKSHIRE CUP: Semi-final: Hull 24, Leeds 1.
FIRST DIVISION: St Helens x, Halifax x.

CYCLING

WEST BERLIN: Six-day race: Leading final positions: 1, D Clark (Aus) and H Schütz (WG), 704pts, 2, G Frank and Oersted (Den), four laps behind, 588, 3, H Rinklin and J Kirsten (WG), 4,545; 4, J Schlaphoff and A Doyle (GB), 4,288; 5, E de Wilde and Constant Tourne (Bel), 5,324, 6, R Pijnen and R Elshof (Neth), 8,283.

VOLLEYBALL

SÃO PAULO: World Cup Tournament: Group A: Mladost-Monter (Jug) bt Pirelli (Br), 5-15, 15-11 3-15, 15-8, 15-8, Santal (It) bt Naubo Carrasco (Uru) 15-4, 15-3, 15-1

SNOOKER

BRISTOL: Rothmans grand prix: Second round: T Meo (Morden), bt D 45-40, 20-71, 75-62, 65-25. S Davis (Romford) bt G Miles (Birmingham) 5-0. Frame scores: (Davis first). 64-32, 67-23, 118-12, 94-8, 90-24; D Taylor (Manchester) bt J Rea (Glasgow) 5-1 Frame scores (Taylor first). 77-51, 89-20, 65-23, 79-1, 52-65, 61-48.
D Reynolds bt P Francisco (SA) 5-4 Frames scores (Reynolds first): 51-41, 41-77, 40-89, 58-47, 37-58, 41-61, 74-2, 77-48, 62-39 D Taylor (Manchester) bt J Rea (Glasgow) 5-1, S Davis (Romford) bt G Miles (Birmingham), 5-0

Davis: magnificent win over Miles in Manchester

● Steve Davis is 11-10 favourite to win the UK professional snooker championship which begins on November 18 at the Guild Hall, Preston.

TENNIS

COLOGNE: Grand Prix tournament: Men's singles, first round: S Edberg (Swe) bt B Becker (WG), 6-4, 6-4; P Slozil (Cz) bt B Taroczy, 7-6, 6-1. Second round: M Ostoja (Yug) bt S Perkis (Isr), 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; J Gunnarsson (Swe) bt D Visser (SA), 6-7, 7-6, 6-1.
MELBOURNE: Grand Prix tournament: Men's singles, second round: M Bauer (US) bt L Bourne (US), 7-6, 6-7, 7-6; W Masur (Aus) bt C Miller (Aus), 4-6, 6-3, 6-3; C Hooper (US) bt D Saltz (US), 7-6, 6-3; B Drewett (Aus) bt R Frawley (Aus), 6-3, 7-6; M Mitchell (US) bt E Teltscher (US), 2-6, 6-2, 6-1; M Leach (US) bt J Alexander (Aus), 6-3, 6-3.
STUTTGART: Women's tournament: First round: S Hanika (WG) bt C Tanvier (Fr), 6-3, 6-2; A Leand (US) bt M Jausovec (Yug), 6-4, 2-6, 6-2; E Pfaff (WG) bt A Hobbs (GB) 3-6, 6-1, 6-2. Second round: Pfaff bt K Jordan (US), 6-3, 6-1; S Graf (WG) bt I Budarova (Cz), 6-1, 6-1; C Lundquist (Swe) bt T Scheur-Larsen (Den), 7-5, 6-0.
HESTON: Sunbeam Mixed Masters tournament: Pro-am semi-final: R Laver (Aus) and Mrs L Charles (GB) bt F Stolle (Aus) and Miss C Petchey (GB), 6-1, 6-0; M Cox (GB) and Miss J Reynolds (GB) bt Mrs R Cawley and J Mamoch (GB), 6-2, 7-5. Final: Laver and Miss Charles bt Cox and Miss Reynolds, 6-1, 6-2. Masters final: R Emerson (Aus) and V Wade (GB) bt M Santana (Sp) and F Durr (Fr), 6-3, 6-2
TOKYO: Men's Grand Prix tournament: First round: G Michibata (Can) bt A Jarryd (Swe), 6-4, 6-2; M Davis (US) bt S Davis (US), 5-7 6-3, 7-6; I Lendl (Cz) bt S Giammalva (US), 6-4, 6-1, R Krishnan (Ind) bt T Smid (Cz), 2-6, 6-4, 6-2; T R Gullikson (US) bt F Fukui (Jap), 7-6, 6-1; B Testerman (US) bt F Gonzalez (P Rico), 6-1 3-6, 7-5.

Lithgo defence

Stewart Lithgo, the 27-year-old Hartlepool cruiserweight, will make his first defence of the Commonwealth title against Chisanda Mutti of Zambia in Düsseldorf on December 1

SNOOKER

Breakthrough for Reynolds

Dean Reynolds completed the third round line-up for the £225,000 Rothmans snooker grand prix with a 5-4 victory over Peter Francisco, of South Africa, in Bristol on Tuesday night. The Grimsby player has not enjoyed the best of seasons so far, and he seemed to be heading for another defeat as Francisco opened a 4-2 lead.

But Reynolds bridged the deficit with breaks of 46 and 30, then took the deciding frame on the pink to go through to the televised stages of the tournament, which begins at Reading on Saturday

Steve Davis, the world champion, was on top form against the luckless Graham Miles, of Birmingham, and reached the third round with an emphatic 5-0 victory.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

UEFA Under-21 COMPETITION: England 2, Finland 0; Scotland 1, Iceland 0
INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Northern Ireland 3, Israel 0.
EUROPEAN YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP: England 5, Iceland 0.
FOURTH DIVISION: Colchester United 3, Exeter City 4; Wrexham 0, Northampton Town 3.
FA CUP: Third qualifying round: Replays: Fisher 5, Tring 0; Staines 3, Sittingbourne 0; Tooting and Mitcham 1, Egham 0; Farnborough 4, Hungerford 1, Witton Albion 2, Hednesford 2 (Second replay at Witton, Oct 22).
GOLA LEAGUE: Dartford 2, Kidderminster 1; Barrow 1, Scarborough 1
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harlow 3, Walthamstow Avenue 2; Harrow 3, Billericay 1, Slough Town 2, Wokingham 4; Worthing 3, Windsor and Eton 2. First division: Bromley 0, Walton 1, Kingstonian 1, Chesham 2; Woking 0, Aveley 1 Second division, north: Finchley 0, Hackwell 1 Leyton Wingate 2, Saffron Walden 2; Stevenage 2, Hemel Hempstead 1 Cup second round: Epping 4, Royston 0; Letchworth 4, Horsham 1; Wembley 2, Camberley 0. Replay: Hornchurch 1, Hendon 2.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Derby 1, Blackburn 0; Everton 1, Manchester United 2; Huddersfield 4, Sheff Wed 1; Notts Co 1, Aston Villa 3. Second division: Oldham 2, Leeds 1; Rotherham 2, Middlesbrough 4.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham 0, Charlton 1; Brighton 4, Arsenal 0; Chelsea 3, Oxford United 0; Crystal Palace 0, Millwall 2; Fulham 0, Swindon 0; Ipswich 0, Southampton 1; Portsmouth 1, QPR 1; Tottenham 5, Norwich 1
EASTERN COUNTIES LEAGUE: Braintree 4, Brantham 0; Gorleston 2, Lowestoft 1; Tiptree 2, Harwich and Parkeston 1; Wisbech 2, Histon 1
BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: First round: Marlow 3, Bracknell Town 5 (aet).
SPARTAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Amersham 2, Corinthian-Casuals 2; Redhill 2, Swanley 2.
ESSEX SENIOR CUP: First round: Basildon 2, Clapton 1 (aet); Barking 1, Dagenham 2.
MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: First round: Uxbridge 2, Enfield 3.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Chorley 0, Macclesfield 3; Goole 1, Gainsborough 1; Marine 1, Rhyl 1; South Liverpool 0, Workington 1; Southport 0, Morecambe 1; Stafford Rangers 3, Matlock 1
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup: First round: Coventry Sporting 3, AP Leamington 5 Crawley 3, Addlestone and Weybridge 0; Erith and Belvedere 2, Chatham 2; Gloucester 1 Bromsgrove 2; Gosport 1, Andover 0 Gravesend 1, Chelmsford 1; Hillingdon 6 Basingstoke 2; Redditch 2, Cheltenham 3 Sheppey United 3, Ashford 3; Thanet United 1 Dover 0; Tonbridge 4, Hastings 1; Trowbridge 3 Merthyr Tydfil 1; Witney Town 0, Banbury 0.

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MODERN PENTATHLON

Drugs show up in W German athletes

Bonn (Reuter) – The West German modern pentathlon federation (DVMF) said yesterday that six athletes were positively dope-tested after last month's national championships in Ruhpolding. They said that the six, who have not been named but are all from West Berlin, have until today to contest the findings of the tests.

The individual title in Ruhpolding was won by Christian Sandow and the group trophy by his West Berlin team.

The West German national team were sixth in this year's Olympic Games.

Last week it was reported in this newspaper that blatant drug-taking was allowed in the modern pentathlon at Los Angeles. Beta-blockers, a class of depressant drug, are known to steady shooting arms, and were used by competitors from four countries. They are banned worldwide by the shooting and pentathlon authorities, but a loophole allows competitors to use them if they can produce a doctor's certificate saying they need them for health reasons.

HOCKEY

Lessons for the students

By Sydney Friskin

Cambridge 1
St Albans 3

St Albans made good use of early opportunities to beat Cambridge University convincingly at Fenner's yesterday. They have now won both their London League matches.

Mistakes in defence by Cambridge enabled St Albans to score two goals in seven minutes and their approach work was so superior that they were worth more than the 3-1 lead they had taken by the end of the first half.

Cambridge have obtained, through the Hockey Association, the services of John Cadman, the senior national coach, who was not disappointed with the team's performance. He thought that their improvement in the second half indicated their ability to control their passing and to cope with the schemes of a more experienced side.

However, St Albans, who taught the university a lesson on how to score indirectly from short corners, approached their task with less vigour in the second half after Port was injured. He collided with Makin in midfield and received a nasty cut on the nose.

St Albans forced 10 short corners in the first half and scored from the second and the eigth. In both cases the scorer was Hayward. In between, Port scored the second goal, rushing in eagerly after Robinson had missed a tackle. Shafiq scored for Cambridge from a long corner almost on half time, the hit from the line having been taken very cleverly by Sudell.

Robinson played last season for Oxford, from whom he had obtained his Blue. Cambridge had four of their own Blues on the field yesterday – Ashby, Miles, Makin and Rush.

Cambridge had few scoring chances. From their only short corner in the first half, Ashby was permitted a shot which was well saved by Hurst. They hope to be better equipped when they play the Hockey Association on November 14 at home.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: S Otten (St Edward's Oxford and Selwyn); R Bannock (Gresham and Magdalene), *J Ashby (Burham GS and Selwyn, Capt), P Sudell (Dulwich and St John's), M Robinson (Framlingham Coll and St Catharine's), *R Miles (Kingston GS and Trinity), S Chauri (Kingston GS and St Catharine's), *R Rush (Culford and Gonville and Caius), G Pilcher (St Albans and St Catharine's), A Shafiq (Caterham and Downing).

ST ALBANS: J Hurst; K Rowley, R Ashby, J Bradbury, N Wolven, A Bowskill (Capt), A Halliday, S Port, P Hazell, J Hayward, J Pritchard.

UMPIRES: R Munns (Eastern Counties) and D Earl (Hertfordshire).

* A Blue.

The Russians are coming

The Soviet Union's hockey federation have confirmed their team will be taking part in the four-team international tournament, sponsored by Norwich Union, at Willesden this weekend. The squad will include seven of the players who took part in the European Cup final last year, including their exceptional goalkeeper, Vladimir Pleshakov.

SCHEDULE: Friday: Great Britain v Ireland (5.30), Netherlands v Soviet Union (7.15). Saturday: GB v Netherlands (2.30), Ireland v Soviet Union (4.15). Sunday: Ireland v Netherlands (2.00), GB v Soviet Union (3.30).

IN BRIEF

Post for Gibrail

Raschid Gibrail has become Blackpool's first paid executive. A 40-year-old local businessman, he became the major shareholder earlier this year when he bought nearly 10,000 unissued shares at £5 each.

SKIING: Georges Coquillard, President of the French skiing federation's Alpine skiing committee, is to call on the international skiing federation to cut the number of events on the hectic World Cup circuit.

CYCLING: Michel Laurent, the veteran French rider, has quit racing after 16 years and joined Bernard Hinault's team, La Vie Claire, in a managerial capacity.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Bradford City v Manchester City (7.00). Second division: Burnley v Leicester (7.00).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers v Queen's Park Rangers (2.30).
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Cambridge University v AFA XI (at Fenner's, 2.15).

OTHER SPORT

SPEEDWAY: British League: Ipswich v Eastbourne (7.45); Sheffield v Cradley Heath (7.30); Swindon v Poole (7.30). Midland Cup: Swindon v Coventry. Challenge Match: Arena Essex v Canterbury (7.30).
BASKETBALL: Anglo-Scottish Cup: Solent Stars v Kingston (at Eastleigh, 7.30).
BOWLS: Superbowl tournament (at Manchester).
TABLE TENNIS: European League: England v Hungary (at Crook, Co Durham).
SNOOKER: Rothmans Grand Prix (at Bristol).

RACING: BLINKERS SHOULD BE KEY TO SUCCESS FOR JERRY CAN AT NEWMARKET

Prego can provide a bright spot for Hills

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Now that Never So Bold is being kept in reserve for one of those extremely valuable Breeders' Cup races that will be run at Hollywood Park in California *next month, the Bisquit Cognac* Challenge Stakes should be won by Prego at Newmarket today.

Were it not for the fact that Barry Hills' horses have been out of form recently, I would have had great confidence in Prego, who won the Hungerford Stakes over a similar distance at Newbury in August before running that talented three-year-old, Roussillon, to half a length in the Waterford Crystal Mile at Goodwood. As things are, I must temper my enthusiasm and simply say that Prego has it in him to beat Forzando and, more important, Brocade, who ran Teleprompter to a neck at Deauville in August.

As far as the day's best bet is concerned, that could easily be Jerry Can (nap) to win the Park *Paddocks handicap, especially if* he races as well when wearing blinkers for the first time in public as he did in a gallop at Newmarket last Saturday when he was wearing them for the first time.

Yesterday Tom Jones, his trainer, conceded that Jerry Can had a bit to find on the book, but he added enthusiastically that he thought the fitting of blinkers could do the trick and that his colt would be equal to the task.

Jerry Can belongs to Shaikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, whose brother, Shaikh Maktoum Al Maktoum, has a good chance of winning the Fen Ditton Nursery Handicap with Midnight Gun if recent form is anything to go by.

When Midnight Gun finished second *in a similar race run* over today's course and distance on Cambridgeshire Day he was beaten three lengths. But he was trying to give 11lb to Cragside, the winner, and at Ascot on Saturday Cragside drew attention to the soundness of that form by giving the backers of Doulab such a fright in the Cornwallis Stakes.

Those who made Over The Ocean favourite to win his first race at Newmarket just under a fortnight ago will be looking to recover their losses on the same horse in the Chesterton Maiden Stakes. It was by only a neck that Over The Ocean went under to the more experienced Profess last time.

This time he can put that little bit of experience to good use *by beating Henry Cecil's* newcomer, Slip Anchor, who is closely related to Sandy Island, the winner of the Lancashire Oaks at Haydock earlier this year.

However Cecil should be on the *mark* at Haydock Park with El Hakim in the Silver Birch Stakes. Off the course for a long time because of an injury to a knee, El Hakim could not run before September, but when he did eventually reappear he served notice that he would be worth following by running the useful four-year-old Parliament to half a length.

Whether Cecil and Paul *Eddery* also win the Poplar Stakes with Vaison La Romaine would appear to depend on whether Daniel Wildenstein's filly can cope with the Yarmouth winner Al Nuwaibi at disadvantageous terms for a maiden.

Finally, Marching Moor from Ben Hanbury's in-form stable, is expected by her trainer to give a good account of herself in the Rowan Nursery. "She has never been better, she is really bouncing at present," was Hanury's encouraging comment when we discussed his filly's race yesterday.



Prego (right) seen here winning the Hungerford Stakes at Newbury from Never So Bold, will be one of the market leaders for today's Bisquit Cognac Challenge Stakes

Blinkered first time

NEWMARKET 2.0 Cartoon, Jetline 2.35 Jerry Can, 3.05 Boot Polish, Qualitairess.
HAYDOCK 2.00 Master Mark, 2.30 Marshalla, 4.00 Al Nuwaibi, 4.30 Romegas Day, 5.00 Longston, Debris.

Course specialists

NEWMARKET

TRAINERS: H Cecil 98 wins from 366 runners, 26.8%; M Stoute 56 from 377, 14.9%; B Hobbs 43 from 328, 13.2%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott 125 winners from 581 rides, 21.5%; J Mercer 62 from 439, 14.1%; W Carson 55 from 440, 12.5%.

HAYDOCK

TRAINERS: M Stoute 17 wins from 73 runners, 23.3%; R Johnson Houghton 16 from 77, 20.8%; J Dunlop 16 from 89, 18.0%.
JOCKEYS: G Duffield 16 winners from 151 runners, 10.6%; M Birch 24 from 231, 10.4%; K Darley 11 from 126, 8.7%.

Canny Danny earns Hennessy chance

Canny Danny, seventh in this year's Cheltenham Gold Cup, pleased Jimmy Fitzgerald, his trainer, despite finishing seven lengths runner-up to Artimarval in the Gordon Foster Handicap Chase at Wetherby yesterday.

Carrying top weight of 12st, Canny Danny jumped boldly throughout, and made up ground rapidly on the final circuit in the hands of Ron O'Leary. "He is much straighter this season, and will now go for the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury on November 24", Fitzgerald said.

Artimarval slipped clear on the final turn after Phil The Flutter had made a lot of the running. John Blundell, the winning trainer, said: "Artimarval now goes for the Longley Handicap Chase at Cheltenham a week today. He suffers badly from choking on his tongue, so I decided to fit a tongue strap this time. He stills suffers from nerves, and was again choking on the last circuit, according to David Dutton."

It is not often that two full brothers win on the same card, but when Broken Speed shook off his penalty to beat Sea Merchant by one and a half lengths in the Headley Handicap Chase, his trainer, Neville Crump, said: "I bought him specially because he is a full brother to Artimarval".

Rentaghost swept home to a third successive win in the Bobby Renton Memorial Novices' Chase, beating State Chase by two and a half lengths. David Barron, the trainer, said: "Rentaghost really prefers better going".

Rentaghost made all the running in the hands of Ridley Lamb, recording his twelfth winner of the season. Sula Bula was pulled out of the race by Peter Easterby, who was fined £50 by the stewards. Easterby said that Sula Bula was leader in the race by mistake.

Alan Jones, at 6ft 2ins one of Britain's tallest riders, celebrated his new post as stable jockey to John Bridger by winning on Grey Tarquin at Plumpton yesterday.

Levy stays unchanged

Levy Board income is expected to increase by more than £600,000 to £21.05m in 1985-6 after agreement yesterday between the board and bookmakers' committee. Conditions and rates of the new scheme for next year will remain the same as those for the present one.

The increased yield is likely to result from growth in turnover, anticipated at 10 per cent for the current year and three per cent in 85-86. The present levy scheme seems certain to produce an extra £1m as a result of betting turnover increasing at double the forecast rate.

Akehurst at South Hatch

Reg Akehurst, the Lambourn trainer, has bought the famous South Hatch stables just a stone's throw from Epsom Downs and will move his string there early next month. The purchase includes a house, 16 acres, 41 boxes and a dormitory.

South Hatch is steeped in racing history. Walter Nightingall's grandfather first trained there in 1860, and the stable stayed in the family for over a century. Walter trained over 1,000 winners there, including the wartime substitute Derby winner, Straight Deal, and 2,000 Guineas winner, Niksar.

NEWMARKET (Ch4)

[*Televised: 2.35, 3.5, 3.40, 4.10*]

GOING: good to firm.
Draw: no advantage.
Tote: double 3.05 & 4.10. Treble 2.35, 3.40 & 4.45.

2.0 BUCKENHAM SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £2,910: 6f) (18 runners)

102 211006 SECRET VALENTINE (B) (T Child) M Ryan 8-13 .... S Cauthen 6
103 0029 CARTOON (B) (D Cooper) Mrs N Macauley 8-11 .... R Still 4
104 0 CEDARWINGS (B) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 8-11 .... T Ives 15
105 EL-HAR-LE-HAR (A Blackman) W Musson 8-11 .... – 12
106 0 FIRE HAZARD (Full Circle Ltd) N Tinkler 8-11 .... P Robinson 18
107 00003 FOUR FOR UNCLE (J Ruddy) F Durr 8-11 .... G Starkey 5
109 0 PAR SEVVY (Mrs A Tompkins) M Tompkins 8-11 .... R Curant 7
110 0 ROBROB (Mrs R Baker) R Baker 8-11 .... T Rogers 10
111 00000 SAKR (Y Nasib) N Callaghan 8-11 .... – 17
113 02000 SPECIALLY VAGUE (B) (Mrs C Orme) Mrs J Reavey 8-11 .... A Bond 9
114 SWEET DESTINY (Prince Y Saud) S Norton 8-11 .... J Lowe 11
116 0 CRIMSON PRINCESS (P Charter) D Dale 8-8 .... M Miller 1
117 040 JETLINE (B) (G Carling) M Haynes 8-8 .... I Jenkinson 8
118 0000 KARIETTA (P Goulandris) D Laing 8-8 .... Pat Eddery 2
119 100 LIFFEY ROSE (D) (Mrs A Lang) R Hannon 8-8 .... A McGlone 13
122 03 NEW CENTRAL (Mrs P Brown) M Tompkins 8-8 .... B Raymond 16
125 SEMPERFORENS (C Tateson) W Hastings-Bass 8-8 .... R Lines 5 14
126 40400 SUN UP (A Levy) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-8 .... W Carson 3

1983: Parveno 9-2 B Jago (33-1) R Hoad 22 ran.

11-4 New Central, 9-2 Specially Vague, 6 Four For Uncle, 7 El-Har-Le-Har, 8 Fire Hazard, Secret Valentine, 10 Sun Up, Liffey Rose, 20 others.

FORM: CEDARWINGS (9-0) 14l 5th of 13 to Musical Maiden in Yarmouth auction event (7f, £2,155, good, Sep 19) FIRE HAZARD (8-11) 10l 8th of 20 to Lean Streak at Haydock (6f, £1,460, good, Oct 5) with ROBROB (8-11) not in first 12. FOUR FOR UNCLE (8-11) 4l 3rd with SECRET VALENTINE (8-13) and PAR SEVVY (8-11) out of first 10 to Hyperbaric here (7f, £3,262, good, Oct 3, 29 ran). SPECIALLY VAGUE (7-7) slowly away in nursery behind Sunera (9-0) at Newmarket last time: earlier (9-0) 3½l 5th of 19 to Detached (8-11) in Folkstone maiden (5f, £1,599, good to firm, Sept 11) NEW CENTRAL (8-8) 5l 3rd of 14 to Dubai Tornado (8-11) at Brighton (7f, £2,033, soft, Oct 3).
Selection: SPECIALLY VAGUE.

Newmarket selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Sweet Destiny. 2.35 JERRY CAN (nap). 3.5 Midnight Gun. 3.40 Prego. 4.10 Gambler's Dream. 4.45 Over The Ocean. 5.10 Line Of Fire.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 New Central. 2.35 Jerry Can. 3.5 Dan Thatch. 3.40 Forzando. 4.10 Quick Work. 4.45 Over The Ocean. 5.10 Line Of Fire.

By Michael Seely
3.40 Brocade. 4.10 Gambler's Dream.

2.35 PARK PADDOCKS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £5,064: 1m 6f) (13)

201 122212 BESPOKE (D) (Mrs W Hern) W Hern 9-7 .... W Carson 6
202 410002 GAMBLER'S CUP (P Norman) G Harwood 9-4 .... G Starkey 13
203 2-21323 JERRY CAN (B) (Sheikh Mohammed) H Thomson Jones 9-4 .... A Murray 2
205 202210 MANIUSHA (BF) (Col F Hue-Williams) J Dunlop 8-11 .... Pat Eddery 11
206 001021 VITAL BOY (D) (I Thodey) J Winter 8-7 .... S Whitworth 5 9

IMPACT (8-1) at Nottingham (6f, £2,404, good, Oct 2): earlier (9-0) beat Destour (8-11) 1½l at same course (6f, £1,248, good to firm, Aug 14, 11 ran) with HOBOURNES ROSE (9-0) 2l away 3rd. ILLINEY GIRL (8-6) 2l 3rd of 16 to Major Forum (9-7) at Hamilton (6f, £1,861, good, Sep 25).
Selection: MIDNIGHT GUN.

3.40 BISQUIT COGNAC CHALLENGE STAKES (Group 3: £19,580: 7f) (7)

401 0-00000 EL GITANO (D) (D McIntyre) R Sheather 4-9-6 .... P Robinson 5
404 002012 PREGO (R Sangster) B Hills 4-9-6 .... Pat Eddery 7
405 000400 EXECUTIVE MAN (W Allen) D Sasse 3-9-2 .... D McKay 4
406 110403 FORZANDO (CD) (T Warner) M Jarvis 3-9-2 .... B Raymond 2
407 1112 BROCADE (D) (G Leigh) G Harwood 3-8-13 .... G Starkey 1
408 -022004 MYSTERY SHIP (D) (Mrs M Simpson) M Usher 3-8-13 .... A McGlone 3
409 043001 ROCKET ALERT (CD) (T Capehart) W O'Gorman 3-8-13 .... T Ives 6

1983: Salieri 3-9-2 L Piggott (13-8 fav) H Cecil 10 ran.

11-8 Brocade, 7-4 Prego, 9-2 Forzando, 12 Rocket Alert, 16 Mystery Ship, 33 others.

HAYDOCK PARK

GOING: good
Draw 6f & over, low numbers best
Tote: double 3.0, 4.0, treble: 2.30, 3.30, 4.30.

2.0 SYCAMORE SELLING STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,373: 6f) (15 runners)

1 3012 CAERNARVON BOY (D) R Hollinshead 9-2 .... W Ryan 3
2 1004 GLAZEPTA TOWN (D) C Vernon Miller 8-13 .... G Duffield
4 0000 APRIL IMP (B) W Haigh 8-11 .... B McGh...
5 BALINDALLOCH M W Easterby 8-11 .... M Hindl...
12 0 HOPEFUL GLEN B Morgan 8-11 .... R Coch...
13 0000 IVAN-JO E Alston 8-11 .... A Pr...
16 000 MASTER MARK (B) D Garraton 8-11 .... S P...
17 0000 MASTER OF MISCHIEF D Chapman 8-11 .... D Nic...
21 000 SHELLMAN K Stone 8-11 .... C D...
23 0 SMITHY BEAR J Spearing 8-11 .... P C...
25 0000 WHOKNOWSTHEBOWLER A W Jones 8-11 ....
27 0 ABSURD Miss S Hall 8-8 .... M B...
30 4004 ASK A QUESTION T Barron 8-8 ....
35 004 MISS APEX P Makin 8-8 ....
38 00 SUDDEN LIGHT Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 8-8 .... Paul Ed...

1983: Split Aces 8-11 M Miller (7-1) P Brookshaw 20 ran.

3 Ask A Question, 7-2 Caernarvon Boy, 9-2 Miss Apex, 6 Glazepta Town, 7 Whoknowsthebowler, Master Mark, 10 Absurd, Shellman.

Haydock selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Caernarvon Bly. 2.30 Gourtionist. 3.0 El Hakim. 3.30 Captain Vigilante. 4.0 Al Nuwaibi. 4.30 Bold Deceiver. 5.0 Marching Moor.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Run Easy. 2.30 Riberetto. 3.0 El Hakim. 3.30 Balaash. 4.0 Vaison La Romaine. 4.30 Pasadena Express. 5.0 Mango May Sing.

Michael Seely's selection: 4.0 MUCH TOO RISKY (nap).

2.30 HORNBEAM HANDICAP (£2,901: 1m 4f) (13)

3 4010 CLAUDIUS CROZET (D) G Huffer 5-9-7 .... G Carter 7
4 2200 FLYING SCOTSMAN (C) R Hollinshead 4-9-7 .... W Ryan 3
5 1100 RASSEMA (C) (BF) R Johnson Houghton 3-9-3
6 0632 GOURTIONIST (D) G Harwood 3-9-3 .... A C...
7 1040 NEBANNA (D) (B) J Dunlop 3-9-2 .... P C...
8 4100 BOUNTY HAWK (D) (B) W Elsey 3-8-10 .... D Ni...
9 0100 RECORD WING D Hayden Jones 5-8-9 .... R ...
10 1230 BOSSANOVA BOY (D) P Makin 5-8-9 .... R Coch...

3.30 BEECH HANDICAP (£3,566; 1m 40yd) (17)

2 130 KARKAN G Harwood 3-9-9 .... A Clark 6
3 0020 MATOU G Pritchard-Gordon 4-9-5 .... G Duffield 4
5 4408 GARDEN HOUSE F Durr 4-9-3 .... R Cochrane 1
6 2-030 ROMAN BEACH W Musson 4-9-1 .... W R Swinburn 14
7 0000 HOMETOWN (CD) S Norton 3-9-0 .... J Quinn 5 18

20 00-24 FARHANDI (BF) H Thomson Jones 3-8-0 .... R Hills 8
21 0 GALLOIS BOSQUET C Booth 3-8-0 .... – 5
27 2-0 NONESUCH BAY (BF) I Balding 3-7-11 .... E Johnson 11
28 RASMAREEM K Stone 3-7-11 .... K Darley 10

1983: Amond 3-8-4 B Rouse (8-1) R Hannon 14 ran.

6-4 El Hakim, 7-2 My Volga Boatman, 6 Nonesuch Bay.

WINCANTON

6 140-P SMILING CAVALIER (D) A Madwar 8-10-13 .... Angus Madwar
7 400-F ENERGISE B Shaw 6-10-12 .... M Yeoman
8 3104 BOYNE HILL R Hodges 8-10-9 .... S Earle
9 P-P40 FARRANASATIG N Mitchell 11-10-0 .... N Coleman
10 334F HARRY SIPPERS L Kennard 7-10-0 .... M Collett

1983: Dave the Rave 8-11-7 M Bridgman (4-1) S Pattemore 9 ran.
5-2 The Surveyor, 7-2 Richard G, 5 Smiling Cavalier, 13-2 Energise.

Wincanton selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Richard G. 2.30 Dick's Folly. 3.0 Air Space. 3.30 Easter Carnival. 4.0 Cloncormick. 4.30 Traffitanzi.

2.30 OAK HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,509: 2m) (9)

3 21-00 DICK'S FOLLY (D) R Hodges 5-11-7 .... S Earle
13 11U-0 TRY TO REMEMBER (D) R Holder 4-10-2 .... N Coleman 7
14 P4-00 BLACK EARL (D) (B) T Wardle 7-10-1 .... K Mooney
15 2023/ RHINESTONE COWBOY A Madwar 5-10-0 .... I Williams 7
17 -0F31 LIQUIDATE (D) W G Turner 8-10-0 .... G Charles-Jones 7
18 0000- KAMAG D Haydn Jones 6-10-0 .... –
19 2-003 SWIFT ENCOUNTER N Thomson 5-10-0 .... Mr J Mitchell
20 0P03- GUARD THE FORT (B) Mrs C Seymour 4-10-0 .... R Dunwoody
21 FRPP- BIDDABLE R Hodges 5-10-0 .... Mr P MacEwan 7

1983: Skylander 4-10-0 K Mooney (7-2) F Walwyn 13 ran.
3 Try To Remember, 4 Dick's Folly, Liquidate, 11-2 Black Earl.

3.0 MALDEN TIMBER NOVICE HUDLE (Qualifier: £1,440: 2m) (10)

1 04-12 AIR SPACE R Frost 5-11-5 .... J Frost
2 40-12 WELSH OAK (BF) D Gandolfo 4-11-4 .... R Earnshaw
3 2 EAGLE TAVERN (BF) R Holder 5-11-0 .... N Coleman 7

PERTH

GOING: Good

2.15 BANKFOOT CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (£434: 2m) (5 runners)

1 141U KINDRED (C,D) (BF) R Thompson 6-11-10 .... Jayne Thompson
2 20P-2 NECTAR BLANC C H Bell 5-11-7 .... A Fairley
4 44-00 WILLERBY (CD) (B) J Parkes 7-10-9 .... Lynn Whitten
7 FF0- ORCHARD KNIGHT W J Smith 9-10-7 .... D Thompson
9 P/0UP- CHANTENO (B) W J Smith 5-10-2 .... S Turner

1983: Casal Royale 5-10-10 P Farrell (7-4 fav) D McCain 6 ran
1-2 Kindred, 7-2 Nectair Blanc, 8 Willerby, 16 Orchard Knight.

Perth selections

By Mandarin
2.15 Kindred. 2.45 Percipient. 3.15 Our Louise. 3.45 Mr Marshall. 4.15 Tom Noel. 4.45 Ramoa's Son.

2.45 METHVEN HANDICAP CHASE (£1,296: 2m ...) (4)

1 00-63 POYNTZ PASS (D) R Fisher 9-11-10 .... M Meagher 4
2 1-001 STAND BACK (C) W A Stephenson 7-11-10 (6 ex) .... R Lamb
3 1-31F PERCIPIENT (CD) G Richards 10-11-6 .... N Doughty
5 -200- MEGGIES DENE (C) W Barrett 8-10-0 .... S Johnson

1983: Bobjob 10-11-7 T Dun (100-30) J Brockbank 7 ran.
10-11 Percipient, 7-4 Stand Back, 7 Poyntz Pass, 10 Meggie Dene.

3.15 MALDEN TIMBER NOVICE HURDLE (Qualifier: £974: 2m) (7)

1 11 OUR LOUISE (D) A Scott 5-11-5 .... G Bradley

Results from yesterday's five meetings

Haydock Park

Plumpton

2, Laugh-A-Minute (13-8); 3, Norfolk Pageant (6-1). Nk, dist. 3 ran. G Richards. TOTE: £1.40. DF: £1.10. CSF: £2.11

3.45 1, Golden Fancy (D Nolan, 5-4); 2, Always Hopeful (7-1); 3, Tartan Trader (6-5 fav). 7½l, 3l. 6 ran. I Vickers. TOTE: £2.30; £1.20, £1.80. DF: £5.90. CSF: £9.05.

4.15 (3m chase) 1, Holborn Head (K Jones, 3-1); 2, Red Cleric (13-8 fav); 3, Artsum (15-2). 1½l, 30l. 6 ran. NR: Newstead. W A Stephenson. TOTE: 3.80; £1.80, £1.60. DF: £2.10. CSF: £7.41.

4.45 1, Pitcrulvie (N Doughty, 7-2); 2, Susanna (20-1); 3, Soldiers Dream (12-1). Barrow Burn 13-8 fav. 1l, 2l. 8 ran. G Richards. TOTE: £4.60; £1.40, £2.20, £3.00. DF: £45.60. CSF: £54.30. Placepot £11.85.

Perth

Wetherby

Towcester

● John O'Neill, out of action since dislocating his hip when Afzal fell in the Free Handicap Hurdle at Chepstow on October 6, hopes to be back in action sometime next week. *The former champion's problems* were compounded by influenza last weekend, but yesterday he said: "I was very sore for a few days after the fall, and only sat on a horse for the first time since on Monday morning. I'm still a bit sore, and shall resume when I feel fit, hopefully next week."

● Free Guest has been laid to lose £60,000 at 7-2 and 3-1 for Saturday's Dubai Champion Stakes by Ladbrokes, who then bet 6-1 Raft and Caniellor, 7-1 bar.

هكذا من الأصل

La crème de la crème

BILINGUAL SECRETARY (SPANISH)

An interesting bilingual secretarial vacancy has occurred within J and B Whiskey Export Division which requires a high percentage of Spanish dictation, translation and verbal fluency. The secretary will be expected to function with confidence particularly during the frequent absences abroad of the 2 executives. Also, as a team member she will have personal contact with agents and customers.

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by 2nd November 1984

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We are looking for a good organiser, capable of dealing with senior people in industry and Government. A knowledge of or experience in offshore, civil or mechanical engineering would be advantageous. A high standard of shorthand and typing is required; experience of word processing would be an advantage.
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CIRIA
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Tel: 870 0971

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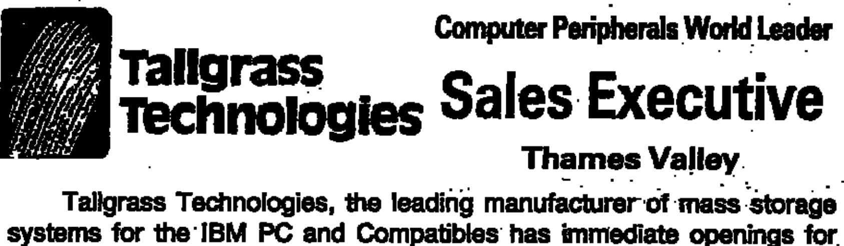
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CHAUFFEUR DIRECTORS level excellent refs. 10 yrs experience. 01-894 1276.

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TRAVEL ADMINISTRATOR. This well established travel company is looking for a bright, outgoing person to recruit their chalet girls and provide all the London back-up. You must have previous experience working in a chalet and a cooking/catering qualification, and ideally will be between 24 and 27. You must be numerate, be able to type, and a knowledge of German would be useful. If you are well-educated, organised, and enjoy working on your own initiative, you could be the right person for this busy and lively office. Salary £7,000-£7,500, with excellent holiday benefits. Crone Corkill 434 4512. Recruitment Consultants.

PROFESSIONAL RECEPTIONIST required by established young firm of architects in W1. Monarch switchboard experience essential plus the ability to communicate at all levels. Must be well presented and spoken. Age 25-30. Salary c£7,500. Please telephone 01-493 5787.

PART TIME VACANCIES

DO PEOPLE LIKE YOU and are you very efficient? Busy SW1 residential estate agents need negotiator 2.30-7.00 £4,800 p.a. 821 0786.

OUR VOICE could be your fortune. Sell Advertising by Telephone in established National Quality Publications. Earnings depend on efforts. Call Mike Turnbull on 01-624 6340.

BANKING AND ACCOUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS

Rapidly expanding Fashion Group require a go ahead chartered accountant with at least 3 years post-qualification. Experience to control financial affairs of group. This will include preparation of monthly management accounts, budgets and cash flow forecasts, rapid advancement to Board level for successful candidate. Salary c £20,000 pa plus car. Apply with CV to Hoffman Spiro Limited, East Castle House, 27-28 East Castle Street, London W1.

NEWLY qualified ACA £14-16,000. The successful candidate will have recently qualified whilst working in a medium/large professional company and be seeking the first real career move. For full details please contact Margaret Bray, on 01-283 1555. Ritz Rec Cons.

QUALIFIED and part qualified, Chartered Accountants for small London office of International Accountancy practice specialising in the music industry. Salary negotiable and will be commensurate with experience. No agencies. 01-408 6444.

APPOINTMENTS

EXPORT LIAISON for Headquarters of major British export group (Central London). Applications invited from male and female candidates (probably mid 20's) with sound academic background, commercial experience, knowledge/awareness of export practices and procedures and ideally knowledge of European language(s). Maturity and ability to accept considerable responsibility in non routine team environment are important factors. Appropriate training/familiarisation (internal and external) provided. Salary negotiable. Please write to the Managing Director, Massey's Executive Selection, 100 Baker Street, London W1. Tel. 01-935 6581.

SECRETARY–GENERAL C.P.A. Headquarters Secretariat. There is a vacancy for the position of Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. There are 100 branches of the C.P.A. comprising 7,000 Commonwealth Parliamentarians. The headquarters of the Association are located in London.
The Secretary-General, who heads a staff of thirteen, is responsible for: facilitating greater understanding between Commonwealth Parliamentarians; to expansion of knowledge about parliamentary systems, through publications, seminars & conferences; the promotion of C.P.A. activities including extensive travel throughout the Commonwealth; The administration of the Association's affairs.
Applicants are invited from Commonwealth citizens who have an extensive knowledge and experience of Commonwealth & Parliamentary affairs. An attractive salary package is offered. The appointment will be for a five-year renewable contract period. The position of Secretary-General is currently graded at the British Civil Service Grade of Under-Secretary (current salary £29,500 + London weighting £1,500) in addition to pension provision a settlement grant, allowance and home-leave provision will be paid where appropriate.
Final interviews for the position will be held in London in April 1985. Confirmation of the appointment will take place at the General Assembly meeting Saskatchewan, Canada, in October 1985. Applicants for the position, which is being advertised throughout the Commonwealth, must be received in writing, together with a detailed c.v. by 31 December 1984, and should be sent marked Confidential to: Sir Robin Vanderfelt, KBE, Secretary-General, C.P.A. Headquarters Secretariat, Palace of Westminster, 7, Old Palace Yard, London SW1P 3JY.
Details of salary & terms of service are available on request.

General Appointments

RESEARCH & INFORMATION

Management Consultancy
c £9,500 + bens

To create, develop, and co-ordinate our new computerised Executive Search and Information Research systems.

We require a graduate aged 25 to 30, with at least 2/3 years relevant experience in Research and/or Personnel, and/or Consultancy + some knowledge of computerised systems is essential.

You must have initiative, real organising ability, tenacity, the ability to work fast and accurately, and communicate well at all levels.

Write with full curriculum vitae to:
Ruth Shelley
Merton Associates (Consultants) Ltd.
Merton House, 70 Grafton Way, London W1P 5LN.

The Right Opportunity!

We provide comprehensive career counselling services, *free of charge*, to men and women, living near Croydon, who are out of work or facing redundancy.

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Simply telephone: 01-654 8805 or write to:
Career and Personal Development Associates
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34 Alderton Road
Addiscombe
Croydon
CR0 6HU

TRAINEE BROKER

A vacancy has arisen for a Trainee Broker. The successful applicant will be about 25-35 years old, hard working and presentable. No previous experience necessary as full training given. For a confidential interview telephone

Carey Wilson on 01-409 2696

SALES MANAGER

required for Mayfair antiques gallery. Retail experience preferred. Please call Timothy Sergo

493 8688

Crowther of Syon Lodge Ltd

Tallgrass Technologies — Computer Peripherals Technician

Tallgrass Technologies, the leading manufacturer of mass storage systems for the IBM PC and Compatibles has immediate openings for a Technician.

You will be responsible for the repair and maintenance of our hard disk-drives and controller interfaces as well as our complete line of products. You will also deal with customer enquiries and trouble shoot. Other responsibilities include training and supervising other technical staff.

You will have previous component level and board level repair experience, good written and oral communications skills. C-language programming experience preferred, college degree preferred. You will also display leadership qualities.

You must be prepared to attend a four-week training programme in the US.

An excellent salary package is offered comprising £15,000-£20,000 pa + CAR + OTHER BENEFITS.

Send comprehensive CV to: **Mrs Land, c/o The Castle Hotel, High Street, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 1LJ,** immediately. References will be required. No telephone enquiries please.

NOEL ACCOUNTANCY

Have now opened a brand new office at
36 THE BROADWAY, EALING W5
Branch Contacts:
Lindy Falser, Helen Clements
Tele No: 579 9443/4 579 9232

Auditors £10,000-£14,000.
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Because it's you, it is your life, your educational and career achievements and should be objective, properly constructed and well laid out.

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Dept TT 272-276 Pentonville Road
London N1 9JY
01-278 2588
CVs

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Historic City wine bar and restaurant with great character and clientele and cuisine seeks two articulate and energetic Waitresses/ers to work 6 lunches and one evening per week for excellent take home pay.

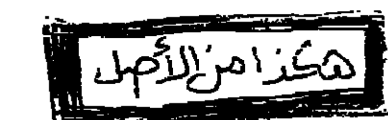
Phone Elizabeth on: 01-242 2856

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01-935 5452 (24 hrs)

Appointments also on pages 29 30 31





General Appointments

General Appointments

We are looking for talented, hard-working engineers who think the British construction industry can stand improvement.

Åke Larson Construction Limited (ÅLC) is a subsidiary of Åke Larson Construction AB, a highly successful Swedish-based company which specializes in project and construction management for the building industry.

Our unique contractual approach makes it possible for us to act as partners with our clients (the owners). We provide overall project management, co-ordinate design work, solicit large numbers of sub-contracts based on competitive tenders and manage subcontractors at the construction site.

Our record shows that we always stay on budget and schedule even though we build more economically and faster than our competitors.

Project manager.

You are 35 to 40 years of age and will report to the Managing Director. You must be capable of gaining the confidence of clients and be highly skilled in the management of architects, consulting engineers, subcontractors and our own staff. Your background experience is with a large general contractor, managing design and build contracts. Salary, company car, pension scheme and other benefits negotiable.

Contracts engineer.

You are 30 to 40 years of age and will report to the Project Manager. You are skilled at negotiating subcontracts, motivated to work with computers and efficient at handling paperwork. You will be responsible for all tendering, contracting, correspondence with contractors, cost monitoring and reporting within a project. Salary, company car, pension scheme and other benefits negotiable.

Site engineer.

You are between 25 and 35 years of age and will work at the construction site for the Site Manager. If you are the right person for this job you can expect to become Site Manager after a brief introduction period. You are skilled in the day-to-day management of subcontractors and in detailed scheduling of construction work. Paperwork does not pile up on your desk because you expedite routine work in a fast and orderly manner. Your background experience is with a general contractor where you have learned to deal with a large number of subcontractors working side-by-side at the construction site. You have a well developed sense for quality work and are familiar with construction details that will ensure the accomplishment of same. Experience with refurbishments of old buildings is a plus. Salary, company car and pension benefits negotiable.

For further information, please contact Tom Bilden, Managing Director, 01-831 8086.

Please address your application to:
Åke Larson Construction Limited,
44/45 Chancery Lane,
LONDON WC2A 1JB

Åke Larson Construction Ltd.



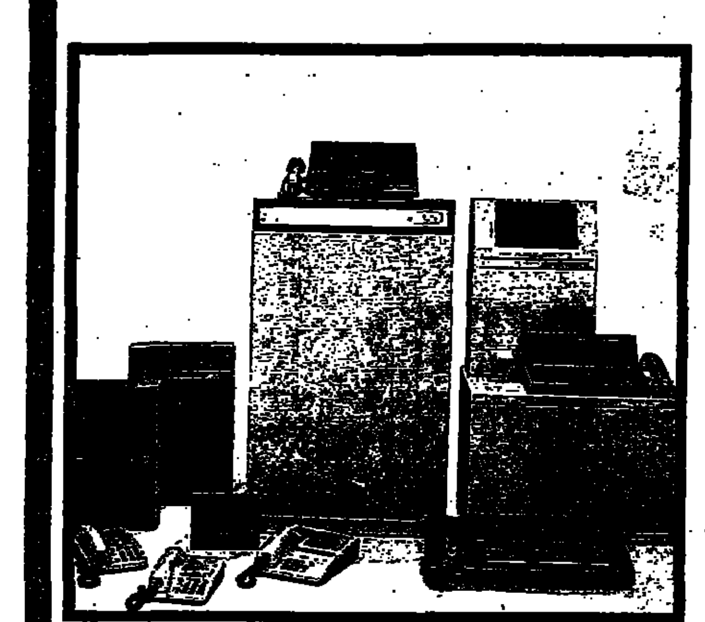
Well established, large and successful, multi-discipline, professional CE firm seeks a

DIRECTOR

for its M & E Building Services (Environmental Engineering) Division

- ★ Head office located Surrey.
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- ★ Work at home and overseas.
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- ★ Firm's policy for this Division is to accelerate growth in its own right as a service and also to contract its services for use by other internal divisions on Multi-Discipline Projects.
- ★ Applicants should desirably, but not necessarily be between 35 and 55 years of age; have a university degree; be at least a Member of the Institution of Mechanical and/or Electrical Engineers; be at least a Member of the Chartered Institute of Building Services; be able to contribute to a multi-discipline practice and projects be able to contribute in all aspects as a member of the Board of Directors; have a proven record in business development and new work input at home and overseas.

If interested telephone (01) 408 1611, extension 272 or write to C E Consulting Group Limited, Abbott House, 1/2 Hanover Street, London, W1, for an appointment to meet the firm's Management Consultant in strict confidence.



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Do you have two years management experience, together with an exceptional track record in telecoms, computer or related high technology sales?

Yes? Then send your full c.v. to Peter Fruin at Mitel Telecom Ltd., Portskewett, Newport, Gwent NP6 4YR, or telephone him on Caldicot (0291) 423355.



GENERAL SECRETARY GFS

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE POST on the staff of the Girls Friendly Society and Townsend Fellowship (an Anglican Society for girls and women) will become vacant when the present General Secretary, Miss Brenda Cowderoy, retires in the course of the coming year. This is an important position, based in London, for a communicant member of the Church.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE in administration and management is essential. It should have included either direction or supervision of staffing, secretariat and financial functions. Confidence and social competence in public, in committee and in personal relationships throughout the community are vital requirements.

A GOOD HONOURS DEGREE and/or relevant professional qualification is desirable; so is some executive experience, paid or unpaid, with a voluntary organisation.

Age not above mid-fifties; remuneration negotiable in excess of £15,000 p.a. with pension provision.

Letters of application should be addressed either to:-

The President
(private mail)
Girls Friendly Society,
Townsend House,
126 Queen's Gate,
London SW7 5LQ

or personally and in confidence to the consultant advising the Society:-
M J Graham-Jones,
c/o Charity Appointments,
146 Queen Victoria Street,
London EC4V 4HN

Charity Appointments

The constitution of the Society, a registered Charity, provides that the General Secretary must be, or be willing to become, a Member. Only women candidates can therefore be considered.

ARP

(RE-ADVERTISEMENT)

DIRECTOR

ARP requires a Director to manage and expand its range of services for homeless people with drink problems.

ARP has, through a wide ranging and innovative programme, developed a strong social work/rehabilitation network in a field that is short of service facilities and, as a non-statutory agency, is seeking to appoint a person who has knowledge or experience in one or more of the following areas: management, housing, alcoholism, social work, fund raising and financial control.

Salary: Not less than NJC PO1, SPC 42.

Closing Date: 26 October, 1984.

ARP is a Registered Charity and Housing Association.

ARP is an equal opportunities employer.

Further information, application form and job description are available from:

ALCOHOLICS RECOVERY PROJECT
68 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6DF
TEL 01-403 3369

MARKETING DIRECTOR

Harris Tweed

A major producer of Harris Tweed selling through three marketing subsidiaries, the Clansman Holdings Group of private limited companies require a marketing director to be responsible for the sales and design functions of the group. Technical design experience in wool woven textiles essential. Preferred age range 30-45. The group is highly export orientated operating through overseas agencies and the position involves regular visits to agents and customers abroad. Attractive remuneration package negotiable. Generous assistance with relocation expenses. Based in Stornoway in the Outer Hebrides of Scotland the position offers an exciting opportunity to a person with experience and flair in design and marketing to expand the sales of a world famous product and enjoy the many advantages of life in an island community. After a period of proven success in the position, appointment to the Holding Company Board is envisaged.

Applications in writing with full CV to:

Managing Director,
Clansman Holdings Ltd,
28 Bells Road,
Stornoway,
Isle of Lewis PA87 2RA
Tel: 0851-3065

Administration Manager

West London c. £15,000

This American company, with its European HQ in Geneva, provides a complete business information service for an impressive list of multinational clients. The London office with a staff of 25, provides editorial and research support in the UK.

The Administration Manager will be required to oversee the efficient operation of the office and will report to the European Vice-President and Editorial Director. His or her duties are wide ranging and include finance/bookkeeping, personnel, production scheduling as well as total responsibility for office administration and management of support services.

To be successful, you must be an excellent communicator and be used to running a sizeable commercial office. Tight publication deadlines and changing priorities may result in your personal involvement. Typing skills are therefore essential. A pleasant personality, abundant energy and good organisation skills will enable you to handle a wide range of tasks in this demanding but highly rewarding appointment.

To apply, please telephone for an application form or send cv to Stephen Newman, Ref: SS73/0317/TT.



PA Personnel Services

Hyde Park House,
60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE.
Telephone 01-235 6060 ext 221.

GENERAL MANAGER

West Birmingham
Salary Negotiable

The Organisation

The Authority provides health services for a population of some 300,000 people in the Western area of the City through a developing range of primary and secondary health care programmes. The Revenue Budget is £50m.

The Job

This is a new appointment. The GENERAL MANAGER will be directly responsible for the corporate management of the District. The formulation of policy and its execution in achieving the Authority's objectives will be the prime task of this appointment.

Terms and Conditions

The appointment is initially for a fixed term of four years.

Employment terms and conditions are excellent and relocation expenses are available.

The Person

Male or Female with a successful record of general management at senior level in the public or private sector. Capable of effecting change through leadership in a multi-disciplinary organisation. It is unlikely that candidates will currently be earning less than £20k per annum and be under 30 years of age.

Application

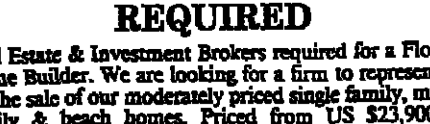
Application forms and further information may be obtained by writing to: The Chairman, Mr. G. A. D. Coghlan, West Birmingham Health Authority, Dudley Road Hospital, Birmingham B18 7QH or by telephone to the Chairman's Office: 021-554 3801 ext. 4303.

CLOSING DATE: 29th October, 1984

West Birmingham Health Authority is an Equal Opportunities Employer.



WEST BIRMINGHAM Health Authority



REAL ESTATE BROKERS REQUIRED

Real Estate & Investment Brokers required for a Florida Home Builder. We are looking for a firm to represent us for the sale of our moderately priced single family, multi-family & beach homes. Priced from US $23,900 to $99,000. There is a rental & maintenance programme. For details call or write:

Gary McColl, President,
SOUTHCOVE INVESTMENT INC.,
10256 Younge Street,
Richmond Hill,
ONTARIO L4C 3B7, CANADA
(416) 883-0300



ACCOUNTANCY

HAVE NOW OPENED A BRAND NEW OFFICE AT 36 THE BROADWAY, EALING, W5
Branch Contacts: Lindy Fairer, Helen Clements
Telephone number: 579 8443/4, 579 9232

Qual ACCA or ACMA Accountant – Dealing with financial accounts statistics, profits, very large Co. £13,000 pa.

Management Accountant, ACCA or ACMA – Must have at least 5 years management accounts exp. Very large Co in Hendon £ excellent + benefits.

Financial Controller: Qualified ACMA or ACCA – 5 years exp, supervision of staff cost, liaising with other departments. Mod contracts desirable. £12,000 pa.

Qualified ACCA Accountant – Exp essential on comp systems: Quart/yearly accounts, budgets, large electrical Co, £11,000 pa. Would accept a finalist.

Divisional Accountants – Want 2 newly qualified ACCA, very large Co in Wembley area; £11,000 pa.

Internal Auditor – Applicants must have experience of financial management accounts, salary £9,000 pa.

DEAL WITH PEOPLE

CENTRAL LONDON 23-28, £neg

If you like working with people and believe, as we do, that finding them jobs is an important and professional activity then we can offer you a long term career in the UK's leading specialist employment agency group.

Total individual responsibility for your own professional applicants in a vigorous entrepreneurial yet socially aware environment.

You will most likely be a graduate but more importantly you will possess the qualities of enthusiasm, energy and dedication. We can offer full training, high earning potential and planned career prospects.

Please contact

01-828 6004
ACCOUNTANCY PERSONNEL
1 GLEN HOUSE, STAG PLACE, SW1

STEWARDESS/STEWARD required for large motor yacht. Chartering in South Pacific during 1985. Job involves all aspects of housework, laundry, and plenty of hard work. Applicants should be between 21-30 years. Cheerful, adaptable and ready to turn a hand to any chore. An SRN who wants a change would be ideal. Please send CV and recent photograph to Box 2267T The Times.

ENGLISH TEACHERS required for London. Exp and quals not essential. Personality, smart appearance, accent more important. Tel: 487 4873.

WANTED urgently, experienced assistant for old established firm of antique dealers. St James, SW1. Write for appointment enclosing references to Box 2904 Y, The Times.

JUNIOR SALES ASSISTANT wanted for Margaret Howell's new shop in Bruton Street, Mayfair. Please telephone Georgina on 01-631 0645.

FUND RAISER (part time) required to raise large sum for educational project. Payment by commission. Box No 2903 Y The Times.

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

No smoke without fear

Michel Syrett sees distress signals rising out of a new issue in the office

In one of the companies I work for, the department I am responsible to has a strict no-smoking policy. A prominent no-smoking label is stuck to the entrance and several of the employees within the department have strongly held views about the sins of the habit. Consequently, the temporary attachment recently of a heavy smoker to the department provoked a reaction of horror on a level similar to a medieval community faced with a fresh outbreak of bubonic plague.

The issue of smoking in the office is becoming a major facet of office politics, and it has resulted in a growing number of non-smoking policies among UK employers. The best-publicized example is in Glasgow, where a £1m programme of education and encouragement aims to eliminate the habit from the city by the end of the century.

As part of the programme, the Greater Glasgow Health Board declared its new city offices a no-smoking area. Smokers were segregated from non-smokers where practical and were encouraged to take part in a therapy programme organized by Glasgow's Occupational Health Service.

Dorset County Council has also introduced an "opt-out" smoking policy. Smoking has been banned on the premises unless all the occupants in individual departments agree that it is acceptable.

The lead in the fight against the demon fag has been taken from America where as many as one in three of all employers have introduced smoking regulations. Some of these policies can be very far-reaching. Last November San Fransiscans endorsed "Proposition P", which obliged local employers to segregate smokers and non-smokers at work. Non-smokers dissatisfied with the arrangements can insist that their employer bans all smoking at the workplace, with penalties of up to $500 in fines for companies who refuse.

The motives behind these policies do not entirely stem from health and safety concerns. There are financial reasons why American employers remain keen to reduce the habit. Higher absenteeism among smokers caused by ill-health linked to cigarettes can mean that the cost of employing them is up to $500 a year dearer than retaining non-smokers. Excess insurance costs alone can amount to nearly $300 a year.

British employers, however, have been reluctant to enforce non-smoking policies for fear of alienating their workforce. A survey of a random sample of Times 1000 companies conducted by ASH (Action on Smoking and Health) and highlighted in the September issue of *Personnel Executive* confirmed this view.

Of the 100 companies questioned 45 per cent saw no advantage in having a smoking policy; 86 per cent saw disadvantages; 25 per cent believed that a smoking policy would be unpopular among workers; 24 per cent thought that it would infringe on the individuals freedom of choice; and 16 per cent thought that it would be harder to recruit staff with a policy in force.

Many companies, therefore, prefer persuasion to coercion in the form of some type of education programme. This once again has proved successful on the other side of the Atlantic. The American Health Foundation has experienced up to 70 per cent staff participation rates in certain company programmes, with some companies claiming up to 80 per cent success rates.

Inevitably, however, the widespread introduction of non-smoking policies would lead to some friction. Company-sponsored education or therapy programmes may soak up the employees who smoke and wish to give it up. But that still leaves a substantial minority who smoke because they wish to, and, having been brought up in an age where smoking was a socially acceptable habit, object to being treated as social outcasts.

Balancing their needs against the justifiable objections of non-smokers in close proximity may prove a very difficult corporate nut to crack.

Jobcentres: a little more on offer

MARKETPLACE

Vacancies flowing into Jobcentres in the three months ending in September were running at a higher level than at any time since early 1980. Even so, they were up by less than 3 per cent on this time last year.

It appears that the market for manual and junior clerical posts has stabilized. This is also reflected in the volume of recruitment advertising carried in a sample of five of the national newspapers. In September this volume was down by just over 2 per cent on last year.

Further confirmation for stabilization comes from the latest Manpower survey of employment prospects which states that: "The recovery in job prospects apparent throughout 1983 and early 1984 shows clear signs of having reached a plateau in the fourth quarter of 1984."

***On the other hand, the demand for* management, professional and technical skills continues to grow. Recruitment advertising in the four quality national daily newspapers was up 12 per cent on September last year (almost 43 per cent in *The Times*).**

The overall growth in the volume of recruitment advertising carried in the national press during the first nine months of the year has been just over 29 per cent up on the same period of 1983. The differing levels of demand for management and technical skills and for manual and clerical skills is reflected in the rates of advertising growth in the press. The populars have shown an average growth this year of just under 16 per cent against last year – the quality papers a growth of over 35 per cent.

The combination of rising unemployment and increasing recruitment activity may seem paradoxical. However, we are undergoing a massive restructuring of our economy, with many sectors of employment on the decline and others growing rapidly. The traditional manufacturing industries are employing substantially fewer people while there is increasing employment and often serious skill shortages in high technology manufacturing and in the service industries.

The changes in employment are reflected in the latest *Labour Market Quarterly Report* published by the Manpower Services Commission. It shows that the number of employees in employment rose by 190,000 in the year to March 1984, largely as a result of substantial increases in the numbers employed in the service sector This is the largest annual rise since 1979.

It also showed that the numbers in self-employment have risen from 1.84 million in mid 1979 to 2.25 million in March 1984. Increases have been particularly large in banking, finance, insurance and other services.

Although the Manpower survey of more than a thousand leading employers shows the overall market to have stabilised, 27 per cent of emplyers still expect to increase staffing in the next three months while only 12 per cent anticipate cuts. The most optimistic employers are in retailing, electrical engineering, insurance, light engineering and transport.

In geographical terms, the most optimistic are in the west of England, the North West, Yorkshire and Humberside and then Scotland

There does appear to be a clear slowing in the overall market. Furthermore there is evidence that the recruitment market may slowly start to deteriorate by this time next year. The *Labour Market Quarterly Report* notes that: "Although Central Statistical Office's cyclical indicators suggest that the current upsurge in the business cycle will continue into 1985, thier linger leading index had now fallen for five successive months. While this does not necessarily suggest that the ecomony will begin to turn down in the sencond half of the 1985, some slackening of the recent growth is indicated."

The recruitment market had followed a remarkably consistent cyclic pattern since the late 1940s and if this continues, we can anticipate a downturn next year. However, if this does happen, we can continue to expect serious skill shortages in many areas and the market for these will remain bouyant.

Philip Scofield

General Appointments

Chartered Engineers

Shell Expro is one of the leading North Sea operators with well established oil and gas operations. One major responsibility in the offshore environment is to set and maintain high standards in every aspect of safety.

Technical Safety Engineers within our Technical Audit Department perform influential investigative roles in pursuing these objectives. Their principal activities include the coordination and execution of facility technical/safety audits to identify possible hazards and assess risks. Technical/safety audits are carried out on existing facilities, both offshore and onshore, as well as on new designs and platform modifications, and audit findings are prepared in report form.

We require experienced engineers, aged 30+ who must be qualified by degree or be Chartered Engineers. Familiarity with systematic hazard analytical methods, a technical knowledge of offshore oil and gas engineering, protective systems and an appreciation of safety principles is preferable. Practical oilfield experience would be an advantage although several years' in a related manufacturing or processing industry could be an acceptable alternative.

Offshore visits are a feature of these jobs and the competitive remuneration package will include appropriate allowances. Comprehensive relocation assistance is available.

To apply, please write or telephone for an application form to:

Recruitment & Development Adviser, (UEPA/116),
Shell UK Exploration & Production,
1 Altens Farm Road, Nigg,
Aberdeen AB9 2HY.
Telephone: (0224) 882141.



A technical approach to safety



GROUP MANAGING DIRECTOR

Marshall Sons & Company Ltd

£40,000

Marshall Sons & Company Ltd. has operated from the same location since 1848, primarily in the mechanical engineering industry. More recently the company has enjoyed a surge in activity through the acquisition of the agricultural tractor interests of Leyland Vehicles. Marshalls are the only British owned volume tractor manufacturers, have a turnover of approximately £20m, employ 300 people and operate from substantial and purpose built premises in Gainsborough.

Marshall's main activities are the manufacture and marketing of:

Agricultural and industrial tractors, Agricultural and industrial track laying vehicles, Process plant for reconstituting fibrous materials into building and packaging materials.

All products are marketed on a worldwide basis through dealers and agents, and each activity enjoys a high level of product development as part of the company's policy of expansion.

Charles Nickerson, the company owner and Chairman has provided the necessary facilities and objectives to his functional managers and now requires an experienced Managing Director to take over control and accountability for profit to ensure that the company's objectives are properly co-ordinated and progressed.

The successful candidate will have a proven record in all aspects of business with at least 5 years' recent experience as a Managing Director or General Manager. A high level of commercial experience and an understanding of industrial production are essential. Positive personality, determination and dedication will be viewed favourably.



The Chairman,
Marshall Sons & Company Ltd.,
Gainsborough,
Lincolnshire,
DN21 2EP.

lanpel

Insurance Representative

The Saudi Yanbu Petrochemical Company (YANPET)

Currently in the Start-Up phase, this U.S. $2 billion petrochemicals complex will manufacture Ethylene-based petrochemicals products in very large volumes.

The Company, located at Yanbu Industrial City on the Red Sea Coast of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has a requirement for a very experienced INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE who will be responsible for making the most efficient preloss plan for postloss balance between resources needed and those available through:—

★ Identification and evaluation of the Company's exposures to losses.
★ Selection of the optimum methods of dealing with those exposures.
★ Assuring the efficient use of methods selected.

Candidates will be qualified to degree level, preferably in Business or Economics and will have at least 10 years insurance experience within the Petrochemicals industry.

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Salary: c.£10,760 (under review - index linked).

Closing date for return of completed application forms: 30 November 1984.

For further details and application form, please contact the personnel department, Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ. Tel. 01-833 1771 exts. 5145/5146 Telex. 28503.

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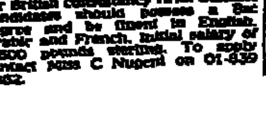
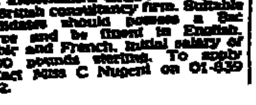
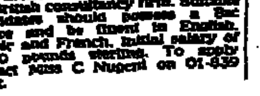
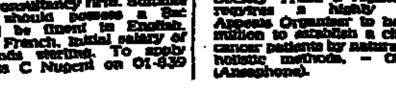
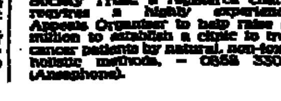
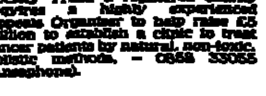
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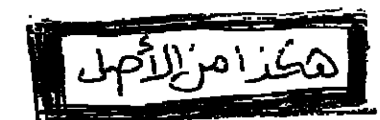
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THEATRES



Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; programme highlights at 6.55; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; medical advice and cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.05 Taking Sides. The first programme in a 10-week experimental series broadcast simultaneously with Radio 4. An audience of 150 will have a chance to air their views on a weekly topical subject. This morning it is the future of Britain's press and among those taking part are Fleet Street and provincial editors, politicians, columnists and the public. 10.00 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School (r). 10.50 Ceefax.
12.30 News After Noon with Moira Stuart and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).
1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes guests Paul Daniels and Brook Benton. Paul Cola presents the first of a monthly report on the pop scene with videos and interviews. 1.45 Fingerbobs.
2.00 The Afternoon Show. A new magazine programme presented by Barbara Dickson and Penny Junor. 2.40 The Englishwoman and the Horse. A sympathetic documentary about a continuing love affair. Narrated by Candida Lycett Green (r). 3.35 The Blue Racer. Cartoon series. 3.48 Regional news (not London).
3.50 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas. 4.10 Bananaman. 4.15 Beat the Teacher. Inter-school quiz competition. 4.30 Godzilla. Cartoon adventures of an aquatic monster, 4.50 John Craven's Newsround.
5.00 Blue Peter. Simon Groom with the team that manouvred a 100 tonne crane over a 108ft wall in the heart of the city of London (Ceefax). 5.25 Henry's Cat 5.30 Grange Hill Episode seven of the serial about the pupils and staff of a secondary school (r) (Ceefax). 5.58 Weather.
6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Jeremy Paxman.
6.30 London Plus.
6.55 Tomorrow's World includes a report from Paris on how the Eiffel Tower's new lifts will enable it to remain open all year.
7.20 Top of the Pops introduced by Gary Davies and Janice Long.
8.00 Don't Wait Up. The first of a new series of comedies starring Nigel Havers and Tony Britton as father and son doctors with broken marriages (Ceefax).
8.30 Checkpoint. Roger Cook unmasks another case of injustice or fraud.
9.00 News with Julia Somerville.
9.25 Morgan's Boy. Episode two and young Lee finds living on his uncle's Welsh hill farm alien and disturbing after city life (Ceefax).
10.15 Heart of the Matter. A profile of Jim Corbett, an American Quaker, who regularly breaks United States law by smuggling refugee Central American families into the country.
10.50 Question Time. Sir Robin Day's panel for this first of a new series consists George Galloway, Robert Maxwell, Polly Toynbee and Lord Young.
11.38 News headlines.
11.40 Out of the Undertow. Richard Hoggart and Fay Weldon examine the dilemma of the working mother
12.10 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; guests Patti Boulaye and Georgie Fame from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 9.20; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop video at 7.54; Arabella Pollen's home at 8.15; film reviews at 8.34; d-i-y advice at 8.43; a discussion on miscarriages at 9.06.

ITV/LONDON

Thames TV programmes may be subject to interruption today because of strike action.

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Part four of the historical drama, The Sea Green Man. 9.48 Maths: mirrors. 10.06 Transport for children. 10.23 Dressmaking by mass production. 10.40 Physics: electricity in the home. 11.02 Bigotry and prejudice at a girl's football match. 11.19 Shops and going shopping. 11.36 How the government uses fluctuating exchange rates.
12.00 Buttercup Buskers. Adventures of a troupe of small animals. 12.10 Mooncat and Co with guest Kenny Lynch. 12.30 The Sullivans.
1.00 News at One: 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Falcon Crest. Angela tries to stop Chase acquiring the grapes he needs to start champagne production.
2.30 Daytime. Sarah Kennedy chairs another studio discussion on a matter of topical importance. 3.00 Take the High Road. Drama on the Scottish highland estate of Glendarroch. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.
4.00 Buttercup Buskers. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Rub a Dub Dub. An animated and up-dated version of the nursery rhyme, Jack and Jill. 4.20 Passport to Treasure. John M Parry, continuing his tour of National Trust properties, visits Quarry Bank Mill at Styal, the winner of the Museum of the Year award. 4.45 Play: The Ghostly Earl, by Alan Seymour. How the ghost of an earl saved a stately home from being turned into a holiday camp (r).
5.15 Blockbusters. Bob Holness with another edition of the general knowledge quiz for teenagers.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.
6.30 Thames Sport presented by Steve Rider. Bobby Robson is interviewed and Simon Reed remembers Middlesex C.C's terrible twins, Denis Compton and Bill Edrich.
7.00 Knight Rider. Another adventure for Michael Knight and his invincible talking car KITT.
8.00 Duty Free. The last programme of the comedy series about two couples on a package holiday in Spain and a final visit to favourite spots ends rather abruptly.
8.30 Hotel. Another slice of everyday life from the guests and staff of the luxurious St Gregory Hotel in San Francisco which, this week, is awaiting the arrival of a glamorous film star.
9.30 TV Eye: Bitter Harvest. (See Choice).
10.00 News at Ten.
10.30 Hill Street Blues. Captain Furillo's domestic life is uneasy after his wife tells him that she wants a trial separation and some time on her own.
11.30 Motor Show '84. Patrick Mower and Suzanne Danielle at Birmingham's National Exhibition Centre previewing the International Motor Show.
12.25 Night Thoughts.


Bernard Hepton as Arthur J. Mason (Channel 4, 9.30 pm)

CHOICE

● A PROFILE OF ARTHUR J MASON (Channel 4, 9.30pm), like any good short story – and this one is very good – leaves unsaid as much as it says. Michael Whyte, who directed the 38-minute film, and Kazuo Ishiguro who wrote it, have deftly composed an essay on the subject of the maintenance of the status quo, a hugely complicated theme which they have distilled into the triangular relationship between a butler, his employer, and a TV reporter The plot itself is outlined in the listings below, and if I add anything to it, I risk spoiling your enjoyment of the film. Clearly, there is nothing fortuitous about the time slot chosen for screening *A Profile of Arthur J Mason*. It immediately follows Channel 4's live coverage of the Booker Prize presentation ceremony, at the Guildhall in London. Radio 4's KALEIDOSCOPE also features the Booker Prize (at 9.45pm).

● If COMMERCIAL BREAKS (BBC 2, 8.00pm) does nothing else, it will make you look at the next 20p bar of chocolate you buy in a new light. This is a highly-charged account of the wheeling and dealing, the shouting and the scouting, the spying and decrying, that goes on in the international cocoa markets. It also introduces us to a monstrous new word: Casinoization, which has something to do with diverting talent into activities that are, at best, marginal. It is a word that happily co-exists with the graffito we see on a wall: "Absolute relative optimism."

● TV EYE is at its best when asking questions so basic that the layman is left open-mouthed with astonishment that they do not appear to have been put before. Tonight's edition (ITV, 9.30pm) is at it again. It is about the Ethiopian famine that is killing 100 people a day, and reporter Peter Gill is seen in the village of Korem as the pathetic bundles that were once human beings are laid end to end for burial. The question he hammers away at is this: if it is cheaper for the EEC to give its unwanted grain away than to store it in the shape of yet another food mountain, why are there so many empty bellies and shrunken limbs and corpses in Ethiopia? The replies he gets are as morally unacceptable as they are economically suspect.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

9.00 Ceefax.
9.20 Daytime on Two: The language and life of French teenagers. 9.38 The fifth and final part of the serial in French. 9.55 Thinkabout: What's Cooking? 10.12 Science: Analysis. 10.34 Teenagers discuss the nightmares and joys of leaving home. 11.05 The management of forests. 11.30 Location and layout of a Welsh town.
11.55 Lesson five of the swimming course – Backstroke. 12.20 Newsreels of the Thirties. 12.45 For parents and teenagers. 1.10 Accident prevention series presented by Jimmy Savile. 1.20 Leisure time in Germany. 1.38 John Carmichael in the Heart of the Highlands. 2.00 You and Me For the very young. 2.15 Music: bells. 2.40 Plastic sporting equipment.
3.00 Dallas. Sue Ellen pays a visit to Peter's apartment – against her better judgment, while JR ignores his mother's advice and continues to dig into his future stepfather's past (r) (Ceefax).
3.45 The Natural World. Locusts: War Without End. A documentary filmed in Sudan, Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa that traces the story of why and where a locust plague began (r).
4.35 Skiffle. A Forty Minutes documentary about the musical craze of the Fifties (r).
5.15 Cartoon: Bad Luck Blackie, produced by Tex Avery (r).
5.25 News summary with subtitles.
5.30 16 Up – The YTS Report. The third programme in the series about the Youth Training Scheme at work.
6.00 Film: E' Lollipop (1975) starring Jose Ferrer and Karen Valentine. The first showing on British television for this sentimental tale about the friendship that grows between a young white orphan and a black boy in Lesotho. Directed by Ashley Lazarus.
7.30 1984 . . . Designing a Nightmare. Christopher Frayling reports on how London's urban wasteland was transformed into the set for the film version of Orwell's prophetic tale.
8.00 Commercial Breaks: Hot Chocolate. (See Choice).
8.30 Do They Mean Us? The last programme of Derek Jameson's series about the way foreign correspondents portray everyday life in Britain.
9.00 The Mike Harding Show. The comedian on stage at Blackpool's Grand Theatre (r).
9.30 Manny at 100. A documentary about the veteran politician Lord Shinwell, 100 years old today. Narrated by John Humphrys.
10.20 Open Space: Rape. With the aid of dramatized reconstructions, victims of rapes explain how the experience changed their life, Made in partnership with the Luton Rape Crisis Centre.
10.55 Newsnight. Ends at 11.45.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Channel Four Racing. Brough Scott introduces coverage of four races from Newmarket – the Park Paddocks Stakes (2.35); the Fen Ditton Nursery Handicap Stakes (3.05); the Bisquit Cognac Challenge Stakes (3.40); and the Fordham Handicap Stakes (4.10).
4.30 Countdown. The fourth and final quarter-final of the Championship of Champions is between the number four seed, Ash Haji and Brian Hudson, seeded number five. The questionmaster is Richard Whiteley, assisted by Ned Sherrin.
5.00 Film: Hatter's Castle* (1941) starring Robert Newton, Deborah Kerr and James Mason. A dramatization of A. J. Cronin's novel about a Scottish hatmaker whose driving ambition for his son and for himself eventually destroys the lives of those who live around him. Directed by Lance Comfort.
6.50 Cartoon: Gerald McBoing Boing. The story of a young boy's efforts to talk.
7.00 Channel Four News.
7.50 Comment. With his view of a matter of topical importance is writer and broadcaster, Keith Carter.
8.00 Scotland's Story. The 12th episode of the 24-part history of Scotland and the Scots deals with Bonnie Prince Charlie's attempts to regain the throne of Britain. The narrator is Isobel Black with Ian Charleson playing the Bonnie Prince in dramatized extracts.
8.30 The Booker Prize. Live from London's Guildhall, Melvyn Bragg and Hermione Lee introduce the six novelists on the short list. The programme ends with the presentation of the award.
9.30 Play: A Profile of Arthur J Mason, by Kazuo Ishiguro. Starring Bernard Hepton, Charles Gray and Cherie Lunghi. Hepton plays the title role, that of a butler who, at the age of 63, finds himself a literary lion when a novel he wrote 36 years previously is a best seller. Gray is his employer, bemused by his butler's sudden celebrity status and Lunghi, a pushy leader of a television team that wants to profile the newly discovered author. Directed by Michael Whyte (see Choice).
10.15 Looks Familiar. Denis Norden remembers the entertainers of the Thirties and Forties with guests Shirley Eaton, Michael Parkinson and Ernie Wise.
11.00 What the Papers Say. Peter Hennessy cast his eye over the press's coverage of the past week's news.
11.15 The Blood of the British. Part six of Dr Catherine Hills's series asks the question 'Who Were the English?'
11.45 Little Armadillos. Off-beat comedy series about two brothers who own a seedy dockside night club.
12.15 Closedown.

Radio 4

On long wave. † denotes stereo on VHF
5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today 6.25 Prayer
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Taking Sides (new series). Live every Thursday morning, an audience of 150 start their day with a chance to air their views about an issue which has faded from the headlines (a simultaneous broadcast with BBC 1).
10.00 News; Medicine Now
10.30 Morning Story: A Tonic by L. P Hartley Read by Brian Gear
10.45 An Act of Worship.†
11.00 News; Travel; Your Move or Mine? Bill Breckon and Tom Tickell open the doors on the housing world. Today: time-sharing.(r)
11.28 Beyond the Elephant Camp. Margaret Horsfield was allowed to go on an expedition into the Thai city of Chiang Mai, which discourages visitors.
12.00 News; What About the Workers? A weekly guide to your rights at work – Health and Safety.
12.27 Son of Cliché. The 1984 Sony Award Winner, starring Christopher Barrie, Nick Maloney, Nick Wilton (r).
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour A visit to a model African village in Bishop's Stortford, Herts. It is called Akiowa.
3.00 The Afternoon Play: A View from Calvary, by Patrick Boyle. With Donal McCann and Desmond McAleer A moving story of friendship and betrayal set in an isolated town on the west coast of Ireland. The adaptation of the Boyle stories is by Brian McAvera.†
4.00 News; Enquire Within.
4.10 Bookshelf with Hunter Davies. Includes an interview with J. G. Ballard.(r)
4.40 Story Time; Mr Stone and the Knight's Companion by V S. Naipaul (6). Read by Bill Wallis.
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Yes Minister, with Paul Eddington, Nigel Hawthorne and Derek Fowlds.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Any Answers? With John Timpson.
7.40 International Assignment.
8.10 What About the Workers? 01-580 4411 (lines open from 7.00pm). To follow up today's programme at noon, Paul Heiney invites your queries and comments.
9.00 The Child Fixers. A report on the implications for private medicine in Britain of a sinister American scheme for dealing with disturbed young children.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes comment on the Booker Prize.
10.15 A Book At Bedtime: First of two stories by William Trevor 1 The Time of Year The reader Denys Hawthorne. 10.29 Weather
10.30 The World Tonight.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 A Sideway Look At. By Anthony Smith.
12.00-12.15am News; Weather

VHF (available in England and S Wales only). Radio 4 vhf is as above except: 5.55-6.00am Weather; Travel. 9.05-10.45 For Schools: 9.05 A Service for Schools. 9.25 Secondary English (11-14). 9.50 First Steps in Drama. 10.10 Playtime. 10.25 In Your Own Time. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Noticeboard. 11.05 In the News. 11.30 Wavelength. 1.55-3.00pm For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner 2.05 The Music Box. 2.20 Living Language. 2.40 Newscast. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study On 4. Caribbean Links. 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-time Broadcasting: Deutsch fur die Oberstufe (7-8).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Mendelssohn's overture Midsummer Night's Dream; Schumann's Three Fantasy Pieces (Du Pre/Gerald Moore); Britten's Variations of theme of Frank Bridge (composer conducts the ECO).
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Berlioz's overture Beatrice and Benedict; Mozart's Piano Concerto No 17 (Perahia/English Chamber Orchestra); Elgar's Symphonic Prelude: Polonia.
9.00 News.
9.05 This week's composer: Gluck. Music from Alceste. Divinites du Styx (Solderstrom is soloist): Act 3 (with Gambill, Nimsgern, Jessye Norman, Gedda, Rydl and Weikl, Bavarian Radio Chorus and SO.
10.00 Dvorak: The LSO under Kertesz play the Symphony No 1
11.00 Songs by Spohr, Ireland, Moeran and John McCabe: with Alfreda Hodgson (contralto) and Keith Swallow (piano). With Neville Duckworth (clarinet). Includes McCabe's Three Folk Songs, Op 19 for voice, clarinet and piano: and Ireland's Summer schemes: Her song: and Weathers.†
11.45 Six Continents: Ian McDougall with foreign radio broadcasts monitored by the BBC.
12.05 Orchestra of the Eighteenth Century (conductor Frans Bruggen). Rameau's suite Le temple de la gloire; Mozart's Symphony No 39.†1.00 News.
1.05 Lunchtime Invitation Recital: London Saxophone Quartet with Christine Croshaw (piano). Works by Jean Francaix; Jean Baptiste Singelee; Alfred Desenclos: Burnet Tuthill, and Neil Richardson.†
2.00 Opera: Don Pasquale, by Donizetti. Sung in Italian. Muti conducts the Philharmonia Orchestra and Ambrosian Opera Chorus. With Bruscantini, Leo Nucci, Gosta Winbergh, Mirella Freni, Guido Fabris. Acts one and two. Interval reading at 3.25. The third act of the opera is at 3.30.†
4.20 London Baroque: Handel's Harpsichord Suite No 6 in F sharp minor; C.P.E. Bach's Sonata in D for bass viol and basso continuo, Wq 137; Telemann's Trio Sonata in G.†4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Another of Geoffrey Norris's selections.
6.30 Bandstand: Foden OTS Band (conductor Howard Snell).
7.00 Cunning Mechanisms: Professor Lewis Wolpert in conversation with Richard Gregory, Professor of Neuropsychology, University of Bristol.
7.30 Scottish National Orchestra (conductor Neeme Jarvi). With Felicity Lott (soprano), Stephen Roberts (baritone) and Edinburgh Festival Chorus. Part one. Parry's Blest Pair of Sirens; Britten's Les Illuminations.†
8.10 Conversations of Lord Byron: from Thomas Medwin's book. Read by David Collings and Anthony Hall.
8.20 Concert: part two. Vaughan William's Symphony No 1 (A Sea Symphony).†
9.40 Jon Silkin read his own poem Footsteps on the Downcast Path.
10.00 Music in Our Time: Harrison Birtwistle's 50th birthday concert. With London Sinfonietta (under David Atherton). The composer conducts Songs by Myself. With Penelope Walmsley-Clark (soprano). Carmen arcadiae mechanicae perpetuum; Verses for ensembles; Secret Theatre.†
11.20 Four-handed Brahms. Michel Beroff and Jean-Philippe Collard play Waltzes Op 39; Variations on theme by Schumann, Op 23.
11.57 News. Until 12.00.

Radio 2

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.
News on the hour. Headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. 4.00am Colin Berry.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† including 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00pm Steve Jones † including 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way† MF only Racing form Newmarket Houghton:3.40 Bisquit Cognac Challenge Stakes. 4.00 Martin Stanford† including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.30 The Fosdyke Saga. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 8.00 Wally Whyton introduces Country Concert.† 10.00 The News Huddlines. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. Film music composer Maurice Jarre talks to Nick Jackson. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 Bill Rennells presents Nightride.† 3.00-4.00 Jimmy Witherspoon. The American blues singer, recorded at the Queens Hall, Edinburgh.†

Radio 1

On medium wave. † denotes VHF stereo
News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12 midnight 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00pm Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.30 Janice Long. 10.00-12.00am Into The Music with Tommy Vance. VHF RADIOS 1 & 2 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00am With Radio 1 4.00-12.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 I've Heard That Song Before. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 International Soccer Special. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Monitor. 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 Traveller's Tales. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Brotherhood Of Brass. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 Roots And Branches. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Business Matters. 9.00 News Summary. 9.01 Ulster Newsletter 9.05 In The Meantime. 9.15 A Jolly Good Show. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Talking About Music. 1.00 News Summary. 1.01 Outlook. 1.30 Persona Grata. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Music In The Age Of Chivalry 2.30 With Respect. Ambassador. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today

(All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales headlines. 5.30-5.35 Interval. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today 6.30-7.20 Star Trek. 8.30-9.00 Week In Week Out. 12.10am-12.40 Checkpoint (as BBC 1 8.30). 12.40-12.45 News and weather Scotland: 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 2.40-3.00 On The Fiddle. 3.00-3.50 Mod '84. 6.30-6.35 Reporting Scotland. 12.10am-12.15 News and weather Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster 12.10am-12.15 News and weather England: 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Hotel. 5.15-5.45 The Beverly Hillbillies.* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 8.30-9.30 Magnum. 12.30am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Champions. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 10.30 Folio. 11.00-11.30 Short Story 12.30am Waite Around. Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Champions. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider 8.30 Duty Free. 9.00-9.30 Gaffer 10.32 Manny. 11.15 Motor Show 12.15am Saying Sorry, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Bygones. 2.00 Television Superbowl. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider 8.30 Duty Free. 9.00-9.30 Gaffer 10.30 Superbowl. 11.40 Motor Show. 12.40am News, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Country Practice. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 On The Road Again. 7.30 Knight Rider 8.30 Duty Free. 9.00-9.30 Gaffer 10.30 Motor Show. 11.30 Crann Tara. 12.00 That's Hollywood. 12.30am News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30-2.30 Father Murphy. 3.30-4.00 Hands. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Party With The Rovers. 8.00 Benson. 8.30 Duty Free. 9.00-9.30 Gaffer 10.30 Motor Show. 11.30 Falcon Crest. 12.25am News, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.00 Club. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider 8.30 Duty Free. 9.00-9.30 Gaffer 10.30 Motor Show. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.30am Company. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Calendar 1.20 News. 1.30 Three Little Words. 2.00-3.00 Television Superbowl. 6.00 Calendar 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider 8.30 Duty Free. 9.00-9.30 Gaffer 10.30 Motor Show. 11.30 Superbowl. 12.40am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Hotel. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 That's My Dog. 8.30-9.30 Magnum. 12.30am Postcript, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada reports. 1.30 Take the High Road. 2.00 Television Superbowl. 3.25 News. 3.30 Young Doctors. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 6.55 Superbowl. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider 8.30 Duty Free. 9.00-9.30 Gaffer 10.30 Superbowl. 11.40 Motor Show. 12.45am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.30 Country Practice. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider 8.30 Duty Free. 9.00-9.30 Gaffer 10.30 Nothing but the Best. 11.00-11.30 Newhart. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Wales This Week.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Bodyline. 1.35-2.30 Country Practice. 3.00 That's My Dog. 3.30-4.00 Protectors. 6.00 News and Scotland Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 All Kinds of Country 10.30 Crime Desk. 10.35 Report. 11.05 Television Superbowl. 11.40 Motor Show 12.40am Late Call, Closedown.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Gwrando a Gweud. 2.30 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Hwnt ac Yma. 2.55 Racing. 4.20 Scotland's Story 4.50 Ffalabalam. 5.00 Eitem Ddirgel. 5.10 Y Gwylit. 5.35 Mary Tyler Moore Show. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Hoteledu. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Ar Y Ffordd. 8.00 Coleg. 8.30 O Banllyn I Bendraw'r Byd. 9.05 Film: Woman of Affairs.* (Greta Garbo). 11.45 Visions. 12.45am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.25pm Folk Tales. 12.40-1.00 Contace. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.30 Champions. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News– 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Knight Rider 8.30 Duty Free. 9.00-9.30 Gaffer 10.30 Motor Show. 11.30 Television Superbowl. 12.40am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat

THE TIMES

First Published 1785

Emotive meeting after two days of violence

Police chief gives public apology to angry village

From Peter Davenport, Grimethorpe

A senior police officer, stung by a barrage of complaints about police operations in a Yorkshire pit village, and after hearing the chairman of his own police committee liken officers to Nazi stromtroopers, gave a remarkable public apology yesterday.

For almost an hour Mr Frank Gutsell, Deputy Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, sat before an angry crowd of 200 villagers at an emotive meeting in the red-bricked community hall at Grimethorpe, near Barnsley.

They had gathered after two days of street disturbances and confrontations with police, including a vicious attack on a woman sergeant. The intense feelings displayed yesterday were a microcosm of the mistrust and resentment prevalent in pit villages throughout the coalfield as a result of the spillover of picket line violence.

Housewives nursing crying babies, striking miners, even the local mayor, took it in turns to stand up and complain of police over-reaction, of beatings, harassment, and name calling.

Mr Harold Hancock, a striking miner, drew the largest applause of the morning when, in an impassioned plea to the police, he said: "We are moral, hard working, principled people in this village, and we want treating like that."

Mr Gutsell listened silently as the catalogue of disenchantment was spelled out. Then he stepped from his seat at the side of the stage to address the suddenly hushed audience.

"I read the Bible, and there is something in there about 'Blessed are the peacemakers'." His first comment brought only laughter.

But he went on: "That is why I have come here today. It is meant to be conciliation.

"I have heard, and I have shuddered at many of the things said against police officers. Some of the things they have done wrong I unreservedly apologize for. But I hope there are some here now who would say they are not entirely blameless, too.

"We are not on the side of the Government or the NUM. We are in the middle, and we don't wish to be there."

He sat down to a loud burst of applause from those who came initially to complain.

The meeting was intended to defuse the discontent in Grimethorpe that resulted in two days of confrontation and stone throwing attacks on the police. The violence followed two police raids on Sunday to arrest villagers stealing coal from the local colliery stockyard. Twenty-two people were arrested and 19 are due to appear in court at Barnsley today.

Police are also investigating allegations that the coal is being stolen not for personal use, but for sale on a thriving black market at up to £40 a ton, half the normal commercial price.

There were accusations from the floor yesterday that the NCB had changed its "blind eye" policy towards the traditional picking of coal from storage sites to try and break the community.

Mr Hancock, the striking miner, said: "legally, it isn't ours, and we know that, but morally, we think it is. There are men in the cemeteries here who died in explosions, their legs blown off and gassed, and they paid for that coal."

> **'We are moral, hard-working, principled people in this village, and we want treating like that.'**
> – Grimethorpe villager
>
> **'Some of the things police officers have done wrong I unreservedly apologize for. But I would hope there are some here now who would say they are not entirely blameless, too.'**
> – Deputy Chief Constable
>
> **'They come into the forces as decent chaps, and we send them away to training centres and they come back like Nazi stormtroopers.'**
> – Police committee chairman
>
> **'The chairman of the police committee is against the police service and on the side of those breaking the law. The sensible thing for him to do would be to resign.'**
> – Local Police Federation

Local councillors on the platform urged the villagers to keep away from the coal, because, if the NCB made a complaint, the police were bound to act.

Reference was made to Monday's attack on Sergeant Janet Smith, who was punched and kicked by a 50-strong mob after being rugby-tackled to the ground trying to escape an attack on the village police house. One miner complained about her attitude when patrolling the village. "She walked around like Irma Gretch, the Nazi camp guard, showing no compunction."

It was then that Councillor George Moores, a former miner and chairman of the Labour controlled South Yorkshire Police Committee, made his outspoken attack on the police.

"They come into the force as decent chaps, and we send them away to training centres, and they come back like Nazi stormstroopers."

He criticized Mr Leon Brittain, the Home Secretary, for recent comments about possible sentences on law-breaking miners and said: "It is my humble opinion that nobody, but nobody, can expect justice in the courts of this country. The Prime Minister and the Home Secretary would be well advised to keep their damned mouths shut."

Mr Moore's comments clearly angered Mr Gutsell, who said: "I resent the implication that my officers are regarded as stormtroopers."

The remark also brought an angry reaction from PC Paul Middup the Police Federation representative in South Yorkshire, and a national spokesman for constables in England and Wales.

He said: "The sensible thing for him to do would be to resign.

"He is against the police service and on the side of those breaking the law, it is obvious to anybody that Councillor Moores is playing a political game. His position as far as the police are concerned is that he is treated with contempt."

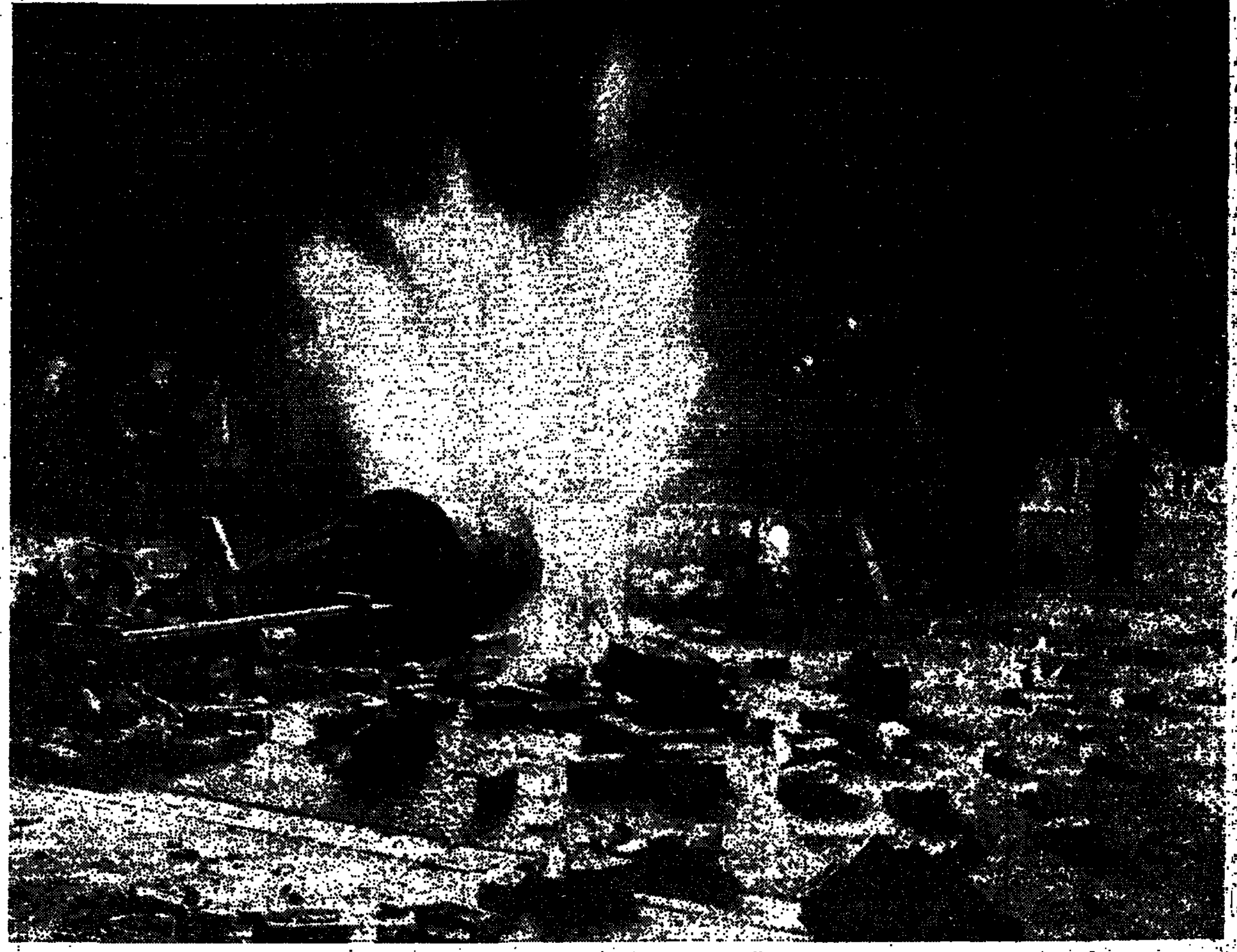
There was a genuine felling in the meeting of wanting to restore Grimethorpe to its previous anonymity.

● A policeman on picket line duty was hit by two darts in the latest outbreak of violence in the Yorkshire coalfield yesterday.

PC Glynne Leesing was one of 23 officers injured in a confrontation with 2,000 pickets trying to prevent Mr Tony Haller from reporting for work at Wooley Colliery near Wakefield.

Meanwhile two police officers who saved the life of a striking miner during picket line violence in which they were stoned are to receive bravery awards (the press Association reports).

Sergeant Dan McArce and PC David Cross, both from the Midlands, gave Mr John Gaskill, a picket, the kiss of life and heart massage after he collapsed at Orgreave, Yorkshire, in June.



Flames of anger: A barricade set on fire by pickets during clashes with police at Rossington colliery, near Doncaster yesterday.





Words of anger: Mr Gutsell listening in silence as Grimethorpe villagers spell out their complaints. Photographs: John Arthur.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales visits the British School of Osteopathy, 1-4 Suffolk St, SW1, 10; and later visits the College of Health, 18 Victoria Park Sq, Bethnal Green, 2.45.

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, visits Barrow Farm Group, Chelmsford, 11.50; and later visits the Pony Riding for the Disabled Trust, Chigwell, 2.20.

Princess Margaret, as President, attends a Gala performance by the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 7.25.

The Duchess of Kent undertakes engagements in Bristol; arrives River Police Station, The Grove, 11.20.

Prince Michael of Kent attends the SSAFA AGM and reception at Cardiff, 2.

Princess Michael of Kent attends a benefit gala for the American Friends of the Royal Shakespeare Company, New York; departs Heathrow, 10.30.

New exhibitions

60 Years Broadcasting and the Arts; BBC Northern Ireland; The Arts Council Gallery, Bedford St, Belfast; Tues to Sat 10 to 16, Thurs 10 to 8 (ends Oct 27).

Buckley Pottery; Main Building, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends Nov 18).

Paintings, drawing, photographs and handicrafts by dock workers and their families; Walker Art Gallery, William Brown St, Liverpool; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Oct 23).

Last chance to see

Guild Craft; Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells; 10 to 5.30.

Music

Concert by the Weatminster Piano Trio, St George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Colston Hall, Colston St, Bristol, 7.30.

Recital by Steven Isserlis (cello) and Peter Evans (piano); Royal Exchange Theatre, St Ann's Square, Manchester, 1.05.

Piano recital by Brenda Lucas; Library Theatre, Solihull, 1.

Concert by the Brodsky Quartet; Turner Sims Concert Hall, Southampton University, 8.

Piano recital by Diana Kacso; Bootham School Hall, York, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

William Turner of Oxford: John Varley, by Michael Kauffmann; Lecture Hall, Examination Schools, High St, Oxford, 4.45.

Photographic impressions, by W R Chambers; Music Centre, Montrose Rd, Forfar, Tayside, 7.30.

The Renaissance Rediscovery of Ancient Rome, by Michael Greenhalgh, Attenborough Lecture Theatre 1, Leicester University, 4.30.

The Challenge of the New Technology, by Mrs Shirley Williams; School Hall, Uppingham School, Leics, 7.30.

William Morris, by Dr Jennifer Harris; Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester, 6.30.

Kent Literature Festival: Post War Women's Fiction, by Margaret Drabble, Gallery, Arts Centre, New Metropole, The Leas, Folkstone, 7.30.

General

Childrens Book Fair, 10 to 7 daily, (ends Oct 20); Photography Workshop: how to be an adult, 10.30 to 12.30; Victoria Rooms, Bristol.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,564

ACROSS

1 Record a slight cough before age 50, but not for long (9).
6 Rushed in keys and some money (5).
9 Return is nil in the small department store (7).
10 After midnight pay attention and so sparkle (7).
11 Boring material? (5).
12 William's supporters, getting a sign, wander in (9).
14 Steal, resulting in the sack (3).
15 His is a health-giving occupation (5-6).
17 Draw benefit from a union of this description (11).
19 All point with little hesitation (3).
20 The sound of night life fills his book (9).
22 Opted for release at regimental headquarters (5).
24 Like a precious stone ring given to a mate in the East (7).
26 Country where one caught antelope (7).
27 Fast but beastly food – about half stew (5).
28 Good, tough rise to negotiate (9).

DOWN

1 Tipped some men dedicated to hard work (5).
2 Coppers go in expecting dancing (7).
3 Parasitic growth that is understandable at Christmas! (9).
4 Share a roll, being a reasonable person (11).
5 When left turn up the record (3).
6 Failing, lacking really good pitch (5).
7 Met soldiers getting up to exercise for an assault (7).
8 Firm with a woman in order to beat a problem (9).
13 Making changes as nothing is so surprising (11).
14 Favour clerics appearing behind actors (9).
16 Notice gripping people – people beginning to reform (9).
18 Name Romans concocted for some Frenchmen (7).
19 She's always scored highly (7).
21 It may perhaps show good-will (5).
23 The main ups and downs (5).
25 Mistake for royal characters, right? (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,563

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Best wines

In a blind tasting of fifty-six 1979 and 1981 cru bourgeois clarets, the following were selected as best value for money:

1979 Chateau La Clare, Dolamore, 228-232 aterloo Station Approach, SE1, £4.69; 1979 Chateau Haut-Marbuzet, Chesterford Vintners, Old Greyhound, Great Chesterford, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB10 1NY, £7.44; 1979 Chateau Potensac, Justerini and Brooks, 61 St. James's St, London SW1A 1LZ, £5.10; 1979 Chateau Caronne Ste. Gemme, Majestic Wine Warehouses, £4.49; 1981 Chateau Potensac, Unwins, £7.39; 1981 Chateau Chasse-Spleen, Adnams, Sole Bay Brewery, Southwold, Suffolk, IP18 6JW, £6.79.
Source: *What Wine?*, October 1984.

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:
FICTION
Shadows on the Rock, b6 Willa Cather (Virago, £3.95)
The Optimist's Daughter, by Eudora Welty (Virago, £3.50)
NON–FICTION
Attlee, by Kenneth Harris (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £5.95)
Children's Games, by Iona and Peter Opie (Oxford, £3.50)
Landmarks in the Law, by Lord Denning (Butterworth, £7.50)
Preoccupations, Selected Prose, by Seamus Heaney (Faber, £2.95)
The Dictionary of Contemporary Slang, by Jonathan Green (Pan, £2.95)
The Quest for Proust, by Andre Maurois, translated by Gerard Hopkins (Constable, £6.95)
The Way to Lord's, Cricketing Letters to *The Times*, selected and introduced by Marcus Williams (Fontana, £2.95)
Vanessa Bell, by Frances Spalding (MacMillan, £6.95)
PH

Roads

Wales and West: M5: Outside lanes closed between junctions 8 (M50) and 9 (Tewkesbury), Hereford and Worcester. M5: Contraflow between junctions 15 (Bristol/S. Wales) and 17 (Bristol West Severn Beach/Clifton); Southbound entry closed at junc 16; northbound entry slip road restrictions am Monday to midnight Saturday. A55: Contraflow on Llandulais bypass, between Holywell and Colwyn Bay.

The Midlands: A34: Delays S of Hanford, Stoke-on-Trent; contraflow in operation. A52: Single lane traffic between Nottingham and Grantham at Muston Bends. A38: Contraflow on Burton on Trent bypass.

The North: A691/1692: Roadworks on the Leadgate bypass, co Durham. A562: Severe delays at Sankey Brook, Warrington. A683/1689: Bishop Aukland: road closure due to the construction of the Market Place Western link road.

Scotland: A978: City of Aberdeen: Road closed at Waverley Place and Albert Street. A82: Road subsidence S of Ardlui; single line traffic with lights.

Anniversaries

Births: **Luca Giordano**, painter, Naples, 1632; **Canaletto**, painter, Venice, 1697; **Choderlos de Laclos**, novelist and general, Amiens, 1741; **Henri Bergson**, philosopher, Paris, 1859; **Thomas Love Peacock**, writer, Weymouth, Dorset, 1785.

Deaths: **Jacob Jordaens**, painter, Antwerp, 1678; **Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerstone**, prime minister 1855-58, 1859-65, Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, 1865; **Charles Babbage**, inventor of the calculator, London, 1871; **Charles-François Gounod**, composer, Saint Cloud, France, 1893; **Thomas Alva Edison**, West Orange, New Jersey, 1931.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.50	1.43
Austria Sch	27.30	25.90
Belgium Fr	79.00	75.00
Canada $	1.65	1.58
Denmark Kr	14.00	13.30
Finland Mkk	8.05	7.65
France Fr	11.90	11.30
Germany DM	3.82	3.68
Greece Dr	158.00	150.00
Hongkong $	9.80	9.20
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.20
Italy Lira	2378.00	2270.00
Japan Yen	312.00	296.00
Netherlands Gld	4.36	4.16
Norway Kr	11.13	10.63
Portugal Esc	202.00	193.00
South Africa Rd	2.22	2.08
Spain Pta	214.00	204.00
Sweden Kr	10.87	10.37
Switzerland Fr	3.18	3.02
USA $	1.24	1.19
Yugoslavia Dnr	268.00	252.00

Retail Price Index: 355.5.

London: The *FT* index closed down 27.9 at 838.7.

The papers

The Daily Star says that the bravery of the Brighton bomb victims, and the united front between all political parties, is Britain's strongest defence against terrorists. It applauds the determination of MPs "not to give in to the IRA" but adds: "We urge them to consider very seriously whether courage, however commendable, is enough. Or whether the occasional inconvenience of security checks and body searches are a small price to pay for liberty?"

The Daily Express, commenting on the Nacods executive decision to take strike action from 6am on October 25, says: "There really is only one possible conclusion: that some Nacods leaders have all along wanted to help Scargill and are determined to do so whatever it costs their members. The paper adds: "For, with their own problems resolved, what the union is asking them to do is to volunteer not to get paid."

The Daily Mirror pays tribute to Lord Shinwell who celebrates his 100th birthday today. The paper says: "He not only saw the changes of the past century, he helped to make them. He was part of the social and political revolution which gave the working class its power".

Parliament today

Lords (3): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, third reading.

Portfolio

Portfolio – how to play
Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure, you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below

How to claim
Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times' Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

● Rules will appear again in Friday's paper.

Weather

A developing depression to the SW of Britain will move NE over the Irish Sea towards Southern Scotland.

6am to midnight

London, SE, E, NE England, East Anglia, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain soon spreading to all areas; wind South or SE increasing strong; max temp 13c (55f).

Central S, central N England, E, W midlands, Channel Islands: Rain, heavy at times, becoming drier and brighter later; wind S strong veering SW; max temp 14c (54f).

SW England, S, N Wales: Rain, heavy at times; showers with bright intervals during afternoon; wind S strong locally, gale veering SW; max temp 14c (57f).

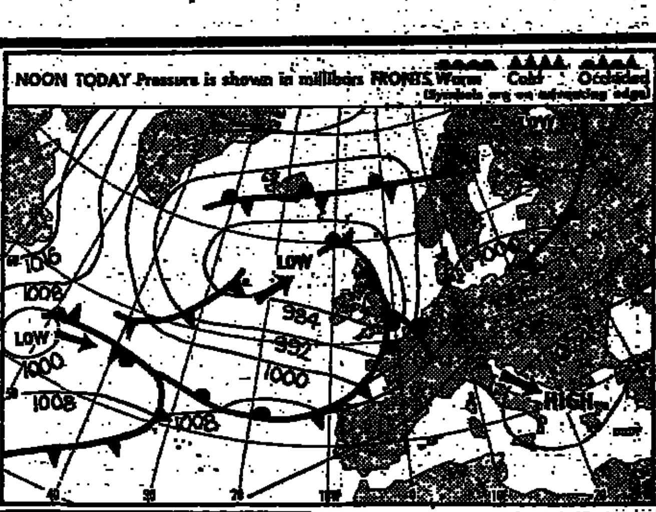
NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Rain, heavy at times, dying out later; wind S or SE fresh backing NE moderate; max temp 12c (54f).

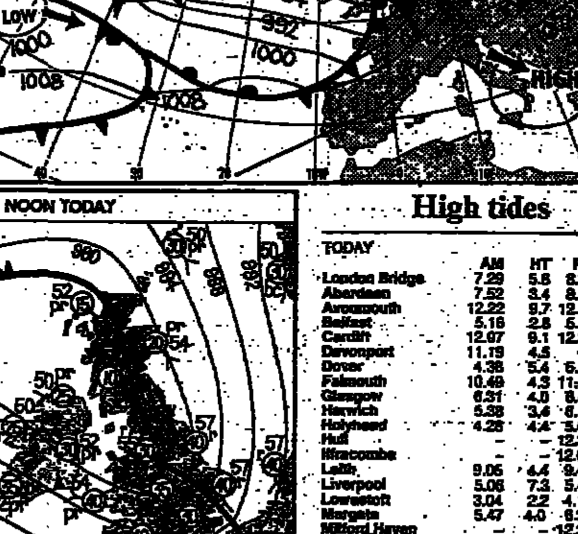
Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, a few showers but some bright intervals; wind SW light becoming variable; max temp 12c (54f).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Changeable, with showers or longer periods of rain but some bright intervals; temperatures near normal; windy at times.

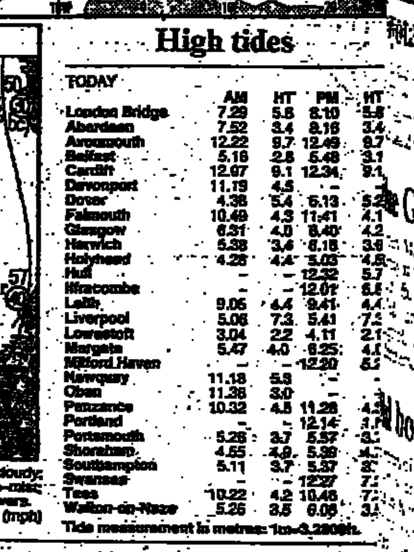
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, English Channel (E), Strait of Dover: Wind S veering S gale to storm; rain, some heavy, then showers; visibility moderate or poor; sea very rough. St George's Channel: Wind, W strong to gale blustery showers; visibility moderate or poor becoming good; sea very rough. Irish Sea: Wind variable becoming W strong occasionally gale; rain then blustery showers; visibility moderate or poor becoming good; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.30 am · Sun sets: 6.1 pm
Moon sets: 3.58 am · Moon rises: 11.57 pm
Full Moon: October 24.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.



High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.29	5.8	8.10	5.8
Aberdeen	7.52	3.4	8.16	3.4
Avonmouth	12.22	9.7	12.49	9.7
Belfast	5.16	2.8	5.48	3.1
Cardiff	12.07	9.1	12.34	9.1
Devonport	11.19	4.5	–	
Dover	4.38	5.4	5.13	5.2
Falmouth	10.49	4.3	11.41	4.1
Glasgow	6.31	4.0	6.40	4.2
Harwich	5.38	3.4	6.18	3.6
Holyhead	4.28	4.4	5.03	4.6
Hull	–	–	12.32	5.7
Ilfracombe	–	–	12.01	6.6
Leith	9.06	4.4	9.41	4.4
Liverpool	5.06	7.3	5.41	7.2
Lowestoft	3.04	2.2	4.11	2.1
Margate	5.47	4.0	6.25	4.1
Milford Haven	–	–	12.20	5.2
Newquay	11.18	5.8	–	
Oban	11.36	3.0	–	
Penzance	10.32	4.5	11.26	4.3
Portland	–	–	12.14	[illegible]
Portsmouth	5.26	3.7	5.57	[illegible]
Shoreham	4.55	4.9	5.38	[illegible]
Southampton	5.11	3.7	5.37	[illegible]
Swansea	–	–	12.27	7.[illegible]
Tees	10.22	4.2	10.46	[illegible]
Walton-on-Naze	5.26	3.5	6.08	3.[illegible]

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Lighting-up time

London 6.31 pm to 7.02 am
Bristol 6.41 pm to 7.11 am
Edinburgh 6.35 pm to 7.22 am
Manchester 6.36 pm to 7.14 am
Penzance 6.55 pm to 7.21 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	10	50	Guernsey	c	13	55
Birmingham	c	13	55	Inverness	f	11	52
Blackpool	c	13	55	Jersey	c	13	55
Bristol	d	14	57	London	c	14	57
Cardiff	r	15	59	Manchester	r	13	55
Edinburgh	f	12	54	Newcastle	f	14	57
Glasgow	f	12	54	Ronaldsway	f	12	54

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 15C (59F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 12C (54F). Humidity: 6 pm, 82 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.8 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,011.2 millibars falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Hastings, 17C (63F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 10C (50F); highest rainfall: Southport, 0.70in; highest sunshine: Stornoway, 4.5 hr.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	–	.24	13	55	Showers
Bridlington	–	.23	12	54	Rain
Cromer	0.5	–	15	59	Cloudy
Lowestoft	0.3	–	14	57	Cloudy
Clacton	1.3	–	15	59	Cloudy
Margate	1.3	–	16	61	Cloudy
Folkestone	3.2	–	16	61	Cloudy
Hastings	2.6	–	17	63	Cloudy pm
Eastbourne	2.8	–	17	63	Cloudy
Brighton	–	–	14	57	Cloudy
Worthing	1.1	–	15	59	Cloudy
Littlehmptn	1.0	–	16	61	Cloudy
Bognor R	0.9	–	15	59	Cloudy
Southsea	–	–	–	–	Cloudy
Shanklin	0.1	–	14	57	Dull
Bournemth	–	–	14	57	Cloudy
Poole	–	–	14	57	Cloudy
Swanage	–	.01	15	59	Dull
Weymouth	–	–	14	57	Dull
Exmouth	0.2	–	15	59	Cloudy
Torquay	0.2	–	15	59	Cloudy
Falmouth	0.2	.02	15	59	Cloudy
Penzance	0.3	.06	15	59	Cloudy
Jersey	0.5	–	16	61	Cloudy

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Wick	–	–	–	–	
Edinburgh	0.1	–	13	55	Cloudy
Aldergrove	1.4	–	13	55	Fog am
Ilfracombe	0.6	–	15	59	Cloudy
Tenby	–	.27	14	57	Cloudy
Southport	0.2	.70	15	59	Dull
Morecambe	0.4	–	14	57	Cloudy
Douglas	1.5	.01	13	55	Bright pm
London (Ctrl)	0.6	–	15	59	Cloudy
B'ham (Airpt)	0.3	–	15	59	Cloudy
Bristol (Ctrl)	–	–	15	59	Cloudy
Cardiff (Ctrl)	0.7	–	16	61	Cloudy
Anglesey	1.9	.05	15	59	Bright
B'pool (Airpt)	0.7	.11	15	59	Showers
Manchester	0.2	.14	14	57	Rain am
Nottingham	–	.05	13	55	Rain
N'cstl-n-Tyne	1.2	–	15	59	Bright
Carlisle	1.8	.08	14	57	Bright pm
Eskdalemuir	0.5	.36	12	54	Cloudy
Prestwick	0.9	.02	14	57	Cloudy
Glasgow	0.2	.03	13	55	Cloudy
Tiree	2.0	.10	13	55	Showers pm
Stornoway	4.5	.35	12	54	Bright pm
Lerwick	3.7	.34	11	52	Showers

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; t, thunder.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	21	70	Cologne	s	16	61
Akrotiri	f	22	72	Copenhgn	c	13	55
Alexandria	c	30	86	Corfu	s	22	72
Algiers				Dublin	f	14	57
Amsterdam	c	15	59	Dubrovnik	s	18	64
Athens	f	15	59	Faro	s	22	72
Bahrain	s	37	99	Florence	s	21	70
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	s	13	55
Barcelona*	s	22	72	Funchal	s	22	72
Beirut	h	21	70	Geneva	s	15	59
Belgrade*	c	13	55	Gibraltar	c	20	68
Berlin	s	14	57	Helsinki	c	10	50
Bermuda*	f	25	77	Hongkong	r	26	79
Biarritz	c	18	64	Innsbruck	s	17	63
Boulogne	d	14	57	Istanbul	r	11	52
Bordeaux	c	16	61	Jeddah*	s	34	93
Brussels	s	16	61	Jo'burg			
Budapest	f	12	54	Karachi	s	34	93
Buen Aires*	f	29	84	Las Palmas	s	24	75
Cairo*	s	30	86	Lisbon	s	19	66
Cape Tn	s	30	86	Locarno	c	15	59
C'blanca	s	23	73	L Angeles			
Chicago*	r	15	59	Luxembg	fg	7	45
Ch'church*	s	22	72	Madrid*	s	20	68

		C	F			C
Majorca*	s	22	72	Rome*	s	23
Malaga*	s	22	72	Salzburg	s	15
Malta	f	23	73	Sao Paulo*	c	26
Melbourne	c	12	54	S Francisco*	f	10
Mexico C				Santiago	s	22
Miami	s	29	84	Seoul	s	21
Milan	f	16	61	Singapore	f	31
Montreal*	s	18	64	Stockholm	c	12
Moscow	f	0	32	Strasbourg	s	13
Munich	s	14	57	Sydney	s	19
Nairobi	s	25	77	Tangier	s	24
Naples	s	17	63	Tel Aviv	s	27
New Delhi	s	31	88	Tenerife		
New York*	s	22	72	Tokyo	c	20
Nice	s	19	66	Toronto*	f	14
Oslo	f	12	54	Tunis	c	22
Paris	d	11	52	Valencia*	s	24
Peking	s	23	73	Vancouver*	s	8
Perth	s	23	73	Venice	c	18
Prague	s	13	55	Vienna	s	12
Reykjavik	c	5	41	Warsaw		11
Rhodes	s	23	73	Washington		
Riyadh	s	36	97	Wellington*	c	15
Rio de Jan	s	27	81	Zurich	s	15

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available

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